CAMPBELL'S ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION


DONATED BY
• THE LARRY ZIM •
WORLD'S • FAIR • COLLECTION

CAMPBELL'S

Illustrated History

. . . OF THE . . .

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

In Two Volumes.

Compiled as the Exposition progressed from the Official Reports, and most profusely Illustrated with

Copperplate Engravings.

Volume I.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY
J. B. CAMPBELL,
CHICAGO, ILL.,
U. S. A.
1894.

COPYRIGHTED 1894,

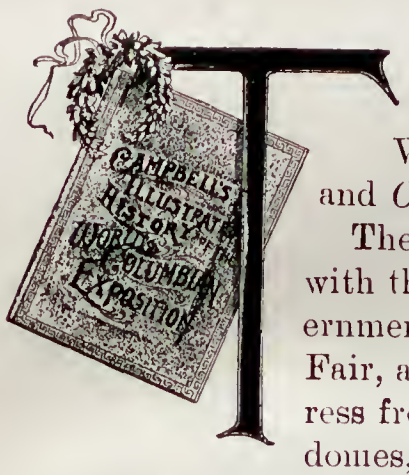
BY

JAMES B. CAMPBELL.

All rights reserved, and any reproduction in whole or in part of either text or illustrations, will be promptly prosecuted.

PT
500
B1
C32
1894
V.1
CHMEXRF

EXPLANATORY INTRODUCTION.



THAT CAMPBELL'S ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION is the most reliable and complete work on the World's Greatest Exposition, from its inception to its close, is without question.

We would not be wise to make such a statement unless we were justified in so doing. The fact that it received the *Highest* and *Only Award*, together with the most enthusiastic endorsement of officials, fully warrants our statement.

The plan of this work widely differs from all other so-called histories. The historian in compiling a history of a nation begins with the primitive condition of affairs and gives a detailed record of the origin and progress of the people, their form of government, commercial and financial changes. Such is the plan followed in this work. Beginning with the organization of the Fair, all the official reports, changes of administration, and the work, in word and picture, is given in all its stages of progress from the time that Jackson Park was a swamp, covered with grass and trees, until it was crowned with its spires, turrets and domes, which made it the world-famed White City of America.

The great value of the work lies in the fact that it was compiled as the work progressed. The illustrations are from photographs, reproduced on copper-plate, showing the men when they turned the first shovel full of earth; also the buildings in all stages of construction, until the great Exposition was in readiness and all nations were invited to enter and occupy.

The information was furnished by the officials, thus making the History authentic and correct. Thus the work progressed until the Exposition opened, when the officials set apart for our use, spacious offices in the Administration building that we might complete this great undertaking. Every facility was afforded and every avenue of information was opened to us that would enable us to make a work that would be worthy the title of the "Prize History of the Exposition." Thus it will be seen that the following pages are not filled with stories of tradition, or information gathered from dusty manuscripts, taken from dingy pigeon-holes, or from the chambers of musty vaults.

The Exposition having been divided into *Fifteen Grand Departments*, the information and illustrations of these come under specially designed and appropiate headings, thus enabling the reader to find any particular feature at once. The great advantage of this can be appreciated at a glance.

To the leading officials, and among them the Chiefs of the Departments, we owe much for the valuable assistance rendered in producing this History. The work would not be complete without fully acknowledging the substantial recognition and many courtesies of Director General Davis. In order that our readers might better comprehend the magnitude of the Columbian Exposition, as well as for general information, we have given an account of previous World's Fairs.

As has been stated, the information and reports on the following pages will read as they occurred from time to time and as the incidents took place. Another great value of this work is in the many large photographic illustrations. When the White City shall have become a matter of memory and all its mighty palaces have crumbled away, by studying these rich illustrations, the reader will recognize the buildings, grounds and attractions and imagine himself back again in the American Paradise of 1893. However this may be, the writer of these lines will feel repaid for the years of toil that it has taken to produce this work, if he has succeeded in putting the World's Columbian Exposition on paper in a form that the American people, as well as all the Nations of the earth will read, remember and enjoy in more happy years to come.

J. B. Campbell.

DEDICATION.

TO my mother who in youth whispered inspiring words of encouragement, and who has watched with jealous interest each conflict in life's struggle, and has made the battles easier, life happier and success brighter by her unwavering devotion, and as a slight token for her great kindness which can never be repaid, this work is dedicated by

J. B. CAMPBELL.



YOURS TRULY,

J. B. Campbell.

INDEX TO ILLUSTRATIONS.

A

Administration Building in Course of Erection.....Page 41
Administration Building in Course of Erection, December, 1891.. " 63
Ackerman, William K..... " 83
Agricultural Building Sectional View..... " 89
Allison, James..... " 91
Agricultural Building Northwest Corner as it appeared in May, 1892..... " 125
Administration Building, as it Appeared When Completed..... " 133
Ayme, Louis H..... " 147
Allen, Hon. Gorton W..... " 150
Administration Building, as It Appeared August 25, 1892..... " 161
Algerian and Tunisian Village at the Exposition..... " 163
Adams, Hon. John D..... " 224
Artists at Work on Heroic Figures..... " 261
Abbott, Arthur A..... " 275
Administration Building, Looking Southwest, from Bridge Between Manufactures and Electricity Building..... " 277
Agricultural Building, Showing Lagoon..... " 279

B

Bryan, Hon. Thomas B..... Page 23
Beach at Jackson Park..... " 50
Bonney, Hon. Charles C..... " 65
Butler, Edward B..... " 76
Baker, W. T..... " 81
Buchanan, W. I..... " 88
Barrett, Prof. John P..... " 107
Butterworth, Hon. Benjamin..... " 101
Birds Eye View of the Lake Shore, from Manufactures Building " 119
Birds Eye View, Looking Southeast from Illinois Building May 25, 1892..... " 141
Butt, Hon. James D..... " 150
Barbour, Hon. George H..... " 151
Bellamy, Francis..... " 181
Burleigh, Gov. and Staff Military Parade..... " 212
Bennett, Hon. John..... " 225
Bynum, Dr. Joseph M..... " 257
Baker, Asher C..... " 275
Barrios, Gen. Jose M. Reyna..... " 287
Barrios, Mrs. Reyna..... " 287
Brown, Gov. Frank..... " 288
Big Gun Exhibit, U. S. Government..... " 293
Birds Eye View of the Exposition..... " 300
Birds Eye View of Wooded Island, from Top of Manufactures Building..... " 304

C

Crystal Lake, Jackson Park.....Page 20
Cregier, Hon. DeWitt C..... " 36
Chicago Citizens' Delegation to Washington..... " 37
Couzins, Miss Phœbe..... " 52
Cooke, Mrs. Susan G..... " 62
Crawford, Samuel A..... " 67
Curtis, William Eleroy..... " 79
Collins, Capt. Joseph N..... " 87
Constructing Cantilever Bridge..... " 92
Convent LaRabida in Course of Erection, February, 1892..... " 126
Cogswell, Hon. William..... " 131
Culp, Col. E. C..... " 178
Connecticut National Guards, Decoration Day..... " 195
Coats, Hon. George F..... " 225
Colorado Mineral Palace..... " 231
Camp, Isaac N..... " 235
Cochran Dr. A. M..... " 257
Cyclamen or Persian Violet..... " 265
Cathedral Chimes, Chamber from Crystal Cave..... " 296
Cleveland, Grover, President of the United States..... " 301
Colon, Senor Del Fernando..... " 314
Connecticut State Building..... " 320

D

Drexel Monument.....Page 30
Dredging Out Lagoons, Jackson Park..... " 39
Davis, Col. George R., Director General..... " 43
Director General Davis, Private Office..... " 45
Durborow, Hon. Allen C..... " 90
Dickinson, Col. John T..... " 110
Dawson, N. E..... " 111
Dolliver, Hon. Jonathan P..... " 130
Dingley, Jr., Hon. Nelson..... " 131
Dairy Building at Exposition..... " 171
Douglass, Frederick..... " 250
Design of Columbus Stamps..... " 311
De Aquilera, Senor Dona Isabel..... " 314

E

Entrance to Jackson Park.....Page 25
Executive Committee Who Assisted in Securing the Worlds Fair " 42
Electrical Building in Course of Erection..... " 54
Electrical Building, Sectional View, December, 1891..... " 64
Electrical Building..... " 84
Electrical Building..... " 210
Exhibit of Tropical Plants..... " 229
Esquimaux Village..... " 241
Electricity Building, South Entrance..... " 249
Ebbert, John..... " 280
"Education," Mural Decoration, Representing Arts of Peace.... " 284

F

Floral Gates Ajar, Washington Park.....Page 26
Floral Designs, Washington Park..... " 33
First Earth Turned in Jackson Park..... " 34
Felton, Mrs. W. H..... " 51
Fisheries Building in Course of Erection..... " 53
Fish and Fisheries Building in Course of Erection..... " 60
Fine Arts Building in Process of Erection..... " 93
Fearn, Hon. Walker..... " 99
Fish and Fisheries Building, Detail of Decorations..... " 114
Fish and Fisheries Building, Showing Towers and Arches..... " 136
Foreign Diplomats, Military Parade..... " 196
Fifer, Gov., Civic Parade, Dedicatory Ceremonies..... " 205
Fuller, Gov., of Vermont, Dedication Ceremonies..... " 209
Fine Arts Building, Reflection in Mirror Pond..... " 210
Fisheries Building, From Wooded Island..... " 211
Fine Arts Building Completed..... " 221
"Forward" Statue by Miss Nellie Mears..... " 232
Flower, Gov. Military Parade, Dedication Day..... " 233
Fowler, Bishop Charles H..... " 234
Fisheries Building, Section of..... " 260
Franklin, Benjamin Statue of..... " 267
Fish and Fisheries Building, Looking North..... " 294
Full View of Transportatin Building..... " 295

G

Gage, Hon. Lyman J. First President, World's Columbian Exposition Directory.....Page 22
Grand Fountain, Washington Park..... " 31
Grand Boulevard, Leading to World's Fair..... " 49
Groner, Gen. V. D..... " 105
Geraldine, Dion..... " 128
Government Building, Southwest Corner, May 25, 1892..... " 143
German Building at the Exposition..... " 169
Giant Palm Trees, Horticultural Building..... " 174
Group of Statuary on Agricultural Building..... " 180
Grand Stand, Manufactures Building, Dedicatory Ceremonies... " 201
Goff, Hon. Lyman E..... " 224
Goodell, Hon. R. E..... " 225

Index to Illustrations.

General View of Mining Exhibit, New South Wales.....Page 290
Group of Statuary..... " 307
Group of Statuary Over the Entrance to Stock Pavilion..... " 309

H

Harrison, Hon. Benjamin Ex-President of the United States....Page 29
Henrotin, Charles..... " 36
Horticultural Building December, 1891..... " 68
Horticultural Building, Dome, December, 1891..... " 73
Hornsby, J. Allen..... " 80
Henshall, Dr. James A..... " 82
Horticultural Building, Birds Eye View February, 1892..... " 118
Horticultural Building Northwest Corner, as it Appeared May, 1892..... " 124
Houk, Hon. George W..... " 131
Harris, Hon. John T..... " 151
Handy, Moses P..... " 159
Horticultural Building, September 1, 1892..... " 165
Higinbotham, H. N..... " 173
Horticultural Building, Domes on..... " 175
Hayes, Rutherford B. Dedication Day..... " 198
Horticultural Hall and Wooded Island..... " 211
Hayti's Building at World's Fair..... " 251
Horticultural Building, from Wooded Island..... " 264
Hoen, Frank N..... " 289
Hambleton, Frank S..... " 289

I

Illinois State Building,.....Page 103
"Illinois," The Battle Ship..... " 222

J

Jeffery, E. T.....Page 70
Jackson, Miss Lily Irene..... " 97
Jaycox, Elbert..... " 107
Jones, Col. Charles H..... " 154
Joint Committee on Ceremonies..... " 197
Japanese Dwarf Tree..... " 246
Japanese Ho-o-Maru or Phoenix Boat..... " 254

K

Kingwill, J. H.....Page 104
Karl, Her Royal Highness Princess Friedrich, of Prussia..... " 167
King, Hon. William F..... " 224
Keith, Elbridge Gerry..... " 235

L

Lamberson, D. H.....Page 38
Largest Traveling Derrick in the World..... " 75
Laurence, Edward F..... " 77
Linch, Mrs. W. Newton..... " 95
Little, Hon. Joseph J..... " 130
Lagan, Hon. Matthew D..... " 130
Lannan, Hon. P..... " 150
Lindsay, Hon. William..... " 154
Live American Flag, Formed of Public School Children, Oct. 20, 1892..... " 185
Logan, Mrs. John A..... " 217
Looking Down the Lagoon from Electricity Building..... " 236
Log Cabin on Wooded Island..... " 247
Locomotive "Pioneer" at the World's Fair..... " 280
"Lord of the Isles." The Broad Gauge English Locomotive..... " 281
Latrobe, Ferd. C..... " 288
Liberty Bell, Exhibition in Pennsylvania Building..... " 303

M

Midway Plaisance.....Page 21
Murphy, Richard J..... " 66
Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building December, 1891..... " 72
Manufactures Building, Erecting Mammoth Trusses..... " 74
Mines and Mining Building in Course of Erection..... " 84
Members of the First Foreign Commission..... " 100
McKenzie, Col. James A..... " 102
Main Conduit of Electric Subway in Process of Construction.... " 112
Martiny's Dionysus, God of the Vine, on Agricultural Building.. " 120
Members of the National Commission, Viewing Building Feb., 22, 1892..... " 129
McCreary, Hon. James B..... " 130
McKenna, Hon. Joseph..... " 130
Mines and Mining Building Southeast Corner, May 25, 1892..... " 144
Mercer, Hon. Asa A..... " 150
Mines and Mining Building, Showing Frame Work Before Staff Was put on..... " 156
Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building, Nearing Completion... " 164
Mural Decoration "Music" Representing Arts of Peace..... " 166
Models of Statue for Entrance to Live Stock Building.....Page 170
Massey, Hon. George V..... " 179
Miles, Gen. Nelson A..... " 183
Mines and Mining Building, Artistic View of..... " 189
Manufactures Building Interior, Dedicatory Ceremonies..... " 192
Manufactures Building, Exterior View..... " 193
Miles, General and Staff Head of Military Procession..... " 194
Morton, Viee President, Dedication Day..... " 199
Music Stand with Chorus of 5,000..... " 200
Military Seetion, Civic Parade, Dedicatory Ceremonies..... " 204
Military Parade Entering Jaekson Park..... " 214
Military Parade, Dedicatory Ceremonies..... " 215
Military Parade Jackson Park..... " 220
McKinley and Cleveland Greys Military Parade..... " 223
Moore, Hon. H. B..... " 225
Machinery Hall, from Entrance to Stock Pavilion..... " 237
Map of the Columbian Exposition..... " 238
Moose Bridge over the Lagoon..... " 239
MacMonnies' Fountain..... " 240
Manufaetures Building, Grand Entranee..... " 240
Main Entrance Fish and Fisheries Building..... " 244
Mitchell, Hon. A. H..... " 256
Martin, Hon. Euclid..... " 257
Mexican Cart, Transportation Building..... " 282.
Maryland State Building..... " 289
Montana State Building..... " 292
Minnesota State Building..... " 318
Minnesota's Pavilion in Agricultural Building..... " 319

N

Norris, J. Olney..... " 288

P

Palmer, Hon. Thos. W., Pres. World's Columbian Commission...Page 17
Prairie Avenue Leading to World's Fair Site..... " 27
Palmer, Mrs. Potter, President Board of Lady Managers..... " 47
Porter, Washington..... " 76
Peck, Mrs. Helen A..... " 96
Progress of Work on Buildings in Jackson Park..... " 127
Peabody, Ph.D., LL.D., Selim Hobart..... " 146
Penn, Hon. D. B..... " 155
Palmer, Mrs. Potter and Lady Somerset, Dedication Day..... " 203
Parker, Hon. Hale G..... " 256
Platt, Harvey G..... " 257

R

Refleetion Pond, Jackson Park.....Page 24
Ripple Pond..... " 32
Revell, Alexander H..... " 77
Rothschild, Abram M..... " 77
Riley, Hon. James B..... " 131
Robinson, Lewis Wood..... " 137
Reviewing Stand at Postoffice, October 20, 1892..... " 184
Russell, Gov., and Staff, Military Parade..... " 213
Rucker, Hon. Hamline P..... " 256

S

Sylvan Walks, Jackson Park.....Page 19
Sun Dial and Drexel Monument..... " 30
Seeberger, A. F., Treasurer World's Columbian Exposition..... " 56
Scott, James W..... " 66
Skiff, Frederick J. V..... " 71
Stensland, Paul O..... " 76
Sehneider, Hon. George..... " 78
Statuary of Industry, Administration Building..... " 116
Statue of Art, Administration Building..... " 117
Statue of Liberty, Administration Building..... " 121
Statue of Abundanee, Administration Building..... " 139
Statue Representing Fire, Machinery Hall..... " 145
Statue of Blacksmith, Administration Building..... " 152
Statue of Tradition, Administration Building..... " 153
Smalley, Hon. B. B..... " 154
Statue of Commerce, Administration Building..... " 160
St. Clair, Hon. J. W..... " 179
Sehwab, Charles H..... " 179
Statue of Patriotism, Administration Building..... " 182
School Children in Parade, New York, October 11, 1892..... " 206
Second Missouri Regiment..... " 216
Sailor Boys' and Girls' Parade..... " 219
Scott, Hon. Albert G..... " 224
Statuary for Agricultural Building..... " 227
"Still Hunt"..... " 243
Samuels, John M,..... " 263
Statue of Four Seasons on Agricultural Building..... " 271
Statue on Peristyle..... " 272
Smith, Willard Adelbert..... " 273
Sculptors at Work..... " 278
Series of Tickets Used at the World's Fair..... " 290

Silver Statue of "Justice," Montana's Mining Exhibit.....Page 298
Scene at North End Wooded Island, near Woman's Building.... " 315
Scene on Plaza, East of Transportation Building, Showing Festival Hall, Hortieultural and Illinois Buildings..... " 317

T

Treasurer Seeberger's Private Offiee.....Page 57
Treasurer's Offiee World's Columbian Exposition..... " 58
Transportation Building in Course of Erection..... " 59
Thatcher, Mrs. Solomon..... " 177
Turner Band, Parade Dedication Ceremonies..... " 208
Transportation Building, Grand Entrance ..... " 228
Thateher, Mrs. M. D..... " 231
Thatcher, Jr., Solomon..... " 234
Travis, Charles M..... " 256
Tousley, Hon. O. V..... " 259
Turnbull, Hon. Richard..... " 259
Tropical Plants in Horticultural Building..... " 262
Thorpe, John..... " 266
Turkish Sedan Chair, Transportation Exhibit..... " 282
The "Columbus Quadriga," Group of Statuary..... " 297

U

United States Government Building in Course of Erection.....Page 113
United States Government Building..... " 255

V

Verdenel, Mrs. D. F.....Page 94
View of Mammoth Arches of Manufactures Building During Construction..... " 108
View of the Immense Iron Work of Maehinery Hall During Construetion..... " 109
View of World's Fair Grounds from Woman's Building..... " 138
View from Wooded Island Showing Various Buildings..... " 148
View Across Lagoon, from Machinery Hall..... " 245
View of Exposition Grounds Showing Various Buildings..... " 253
View Looking North on Lagoon from Stock Pavilion..... " 268
View South Front Manufactures, Electricity and Mining Bl'd'gs " 316
View Looking North from Loggia of Stock Pavilion..... " 268
View Showing South end Agricultural Building..... " 269
View of South Lagoon Looking North from Machinery Hall..... " 269
View of Administration Plaza, Fountains, Grand Basin, Manufactures and Electricity Buildings..... " 276
View of the Great Union Terminal Station..... " 283
View of Boiler Room in Machinery Hall..... " 285
View from Wooded Island Looking South..... " 302
View of the Grand Stand, Opening Ceremonies of the World's Columbian Exposition..... " 305
View in North End of Grounds Looking East Showing Brazil and Sweden Buildings, Japanese Tea House, Marine Cafe and Fisheries Building..... " 312
Veragua, Senor Don Cristobal Colon Duke of..... " 313

W

Work Progressing in Jaekson Park.....Page 35
Work Progressing in Jaekson Park..... " 40
Woman's Building in Course of Construetion..... " 48
Woman's Building, December, 1891..... " 68
Waller, Hon. Thomas M..... " 123
Wheeler, Hon. Joseph..... " 131
Winter View Across Lagoon, Showing Various Buildings..... " 132
Woman's Building as It Appeared February, 1892..... " 135
Wermuth, Hon. Adolph..... " 168
Washburne, Hempstead..... " 190
West Point Cadets, New York, October 11, 1892..... " 207
Woodside, Hon. John W..... " 259
Wiles, Mrs. Aliee Bradford..... " 270
Woman's Building at the Exposition, ... " 299
Woman's Building, Last Nail In..... " 306

Y

Yerkes, Charles T.....Page 76

Z

Zaremba, Dr. Charles W.....Page 162

INDEX TO SUBJECTS.

A

Act of Congress Creating the World's Columbian Commission...Page 26
Angling Exhibit..... " 83
Ackerman, William K..... " 83
Allison, James..... " 91
Ayme, Louis H..... " 149
Algerian and Tunisian Village..... " 163
Administration Building, Statuary on..... " 160
Alaskan Panel An..... " 176
Agricultural Department..... " 180
A Great Assemblage..... " 193
Adams, Hon. John D..... " 226
American Antiquities..... " 233
Agriculture Given Prominence..... " 247
A Pioneer Relic..... " 247
Aluminum Exhibits..... " 248
Art Works Chosen..... " 261
Art Works from Austria..... " 261
Artistic Decorations..... " 261
Administration will not Entertain..... " 272
Abbott, Arthur A..... " 275
Artistic Work..... " 280
A Handsome Building..... " 285
A Big Gun..... " 293
A Parade Ground..... " 293
A California Woman's Work..... " 297
Austria in the Lead..... " 314
A Log Exhibit..... " 315
A Quiet Retreat..... " 315

B

Board of Management, United States Government Exhibit.....Page 32
Board of Reference and Control..... " 33
Board of Lady Managers..... " 47
Butler, Edward B..... " 78
Baker, Wm. T..... " 81
Buchanan, W. I..... " 89
Butterworth, Hon. Benjamin..... " 118
Barrett, Prof. John P..... " 118
Board of Control, Secretary's Report to..... " 128
British Government, Grant of..... " 128
Barbour, Hon. Geo. H..... " 151
Bennett, Hon. John..... " 226
Block of Wood for the Last Nail..... " 231
Bynum, Hon. Joseph M..... " 258
Bureau of Pomology..... " 265
Baker, U. S. N., Acher C..... " 275
Barrios, Gen. Jose M. Reyna..... " 287
Barrios, Mrs. Reyna..... " 287
Brown, Gov. Frank..... " 288
Birds Eye View of Grounds and Buildings..... " 300

C

Commissioners Nominated.....Page 28
Chicago Citizens Delegation to Washington to Secure the World's Fair..... " 37
Cregier, Hon. D. C..... " 36
Cooke, Mrs. Susan G..... " 64
Committee on Ways and Means..... " 67
Crawford, Samuel A..... " 67
Can Bring Their Own Employes..... " 67
Committee on Grounds and Buildings..... " 72
Curtis, William Eleroy..... " 79
Collins, Capt. Joseph W..... " 87
Classification Committee, Report of..... " 87
Columbian Exposition, Department O, and the Press..... " 124
Congressional Visit..... " 129
Cogswell, Hon. Willaim..... " 131
Current Local Notes..... " 176
Council of Administration, The..... " 179
Columbian Oration, by Chauncey M. Depew..... " 205
Corn Cooked One Hundred Different Ways..... " 219
California Geological Exhibit..... " 221
Coats, Hon. George F..... " 226
Camp, Isaac N..... " 235
Chinese Pottery Exhibit..... " 241
Cochran, Dr. A. M..... " 258
Ceylon Women at the Fair..... " 270
Crystal Cave at the Fair..... " 296
Connecticut at the Exposition..... " 320

D

Department of Transportation.....Page 34
Davis, Hon. George R..... " 44
Director General Davis, Office of..... " 45
Directors New World's Fair, Board of..... " 55
Department of Installation..... " 61
Durborow, Hon. Allen C..... " 90
Director General Davis, Extract from Report of..... " 104
Dawson, N. E..... " 119
Diamonds, Cutting and Polishing..... " 125
Department O and the Press..... " 124
" D, Fisheris..... " 126
" C, Transportation..... " 126
" P, Foreign Affairs..... " 127
Dolliver, Hon. Jonathan P..... " 130
Dingley, Jr., Hon. Nelson..... " 130
Directors and Officers, Election of..... " 136
Departments, Work of the..... " 143
Dedicatory Programme..... " 178
Department of Agriculture..... " 180
" " Liberal Arts..... " 181
Dedicatory Ode..... " 186
" Address of Director General..... " 190
" " President Higinbotham..... " 190
" " President Palmer..... " 190
" " Vice-President Morton..... " 194
" Oration of Hon. Henry Watterson..... " 196
Depew, Chauncey M., Address of..... " 205
Dedicatory Fireworks..... " 209
Dutch Exhibit, The..... " 242
Dwarf Trees of Japan..... " 246
Department of Agriculture..... " 278
Display of New South Wales..... " 290
Designs for Columbian Stamps..... " 311

E

Explanatory Introduction.....Page 1
Electrical Building..... " 80
Electrical Department, The..... " 172
Electric Phaeton..... " 193
England's Transportation Exhibit..... " 221
Enterprise of Women..... " 232
Esquimaux Village..... " 241
Electrical Features, Some..... " 249
Exhibit from British Guiana..... " 251
Exhibits from France..... " 251
Exhibits from One Country..... " 265
Electricity, Department of..... " 267
English Royal Women at the Fair..... " 270
English Marine Exhibit, The..... " 274
Exposition Etchings..... " 275
Exhibits from Burmah..... " 287
Exhibits of Interest..... " 280
Election of World's Fair Officers..... " 291

F

First Earth Turned on the Exposition Grounds.....Page 34

Fibre Exhibit, The ..... Page 73
Five Million Dollars Needed ..... " 86
Fisheries Exhibit ..... " 87
Forestry Display ..... " 88
Foreign Exhibiters, Regulations For ..... " 92
Fearn, Hon. Walker ..... " 99
Foreign Commission, The Exposition ..... " 100
Free of Duty ..... " 115
Foreign Press Division, The ..... " 147
Foreign Nations at the Fair ..... " 166
Foreign Women's Work ..... " 177
Foreign Women, Work of ..... " 203
Fowler, D. D. L. L. D. Bishop, Prayer of ..... " 212
First Exhibit Installed ..... " 214
For Medical Service ..... " 232
Fowler, Bishop Charles H. ..... " 234
Foreign Department ..... " 241
Foreign Exhibits, Admission of ..... " 241
Fine Arts Department ..... " 261
Fresh Fruit Every Day ..... " 262
Forestry Exhibits ..... " 278
Foreign Countries Interested ..... " 286
From South Africa ..... " 286
Freneh Relies ..... " 297
Fine Arts Building ..... " 308
French Art Works ..... " 308
Fresh Fruit Exhibit ..... " 315

G

General Plans for the Exposition ..... Page 46
Geraldine, Dion ..... " 127
Government Appropriation ..... " 158
Growth of the Exposition ..... " 159
German Exhibit, The ..... " 168
German Building ..... " 169
Geraldine, Dion Resigned ..... " 193
Gibbons, Cardinal, Prayer of ..... " 207
Goff, Hon. Lyman B ..... " 226
Goodell, Hon. Roswell E ..... " 226
Government Exhibits ..... " 240
Government Coin Exhibit ..... " 255
German Florieulture ..... " 266
Guatemala's Building ..... " 287
German Display ..... " 290

H

Henrotin, Charles ..... Page 36
Hornsby, J. Allen ..... " 80
Hellenic Art at the Exposition ..... " 122
Houk, Hon George W ..... " 131
Harris, Hon. John T ..... " 151
Her Royal Highness Prineess Frederich Karl ..... " 167
Hagenbeck, Carl ..... " 172
Higinbotham, H. N ..... " 173
Horticulture at the Exposition ..... " 174
High School of Salem, The ..... " 196
Hygiene and Sanitation Exhibit ..... " 213
Handling the World's Fair Mail ..... " 213
Historic Table ..... " 218
Horticultural Hall in Silver ..... " 227
Horticultural Exhibits, Rare ..... " 229
Horticultural Exhibits ..... " 246
Horses Sent by Emperor William ..... " 250
Hayti at the Exposition ..... " 251
Hortieultural Exhibits ..... " 262
Hamilton, Frank S ..... " 288
Hoen, F. N ..... " 289

I

Illinois State Building ..... Page 103
Illinois Woman's Board ..... " 176
Illinois Woman's Work ..... " 218
Important Events of the Past Month ..... " 134
Invitations to the Ceremonies ..... " 193
Implements and Vehieles for the Fair ..... " 214
Interior Department Exhibit ..... " 227
Idaho Exhibits ..... " 248
Inaguration of Exposition, by Fredrick Douglass ..... " 250
Interesting Documents ..... " 255
Independent Plant Exhibits ..... " 265
Isabella Souvenir Coins ..... " 271
Increase of Guards ..... " 272
Iowa Decorations ..... " 279
Immense Exhibit from Mexieo ..... " 286
In the United States Building ..... " 293
In the Realms of Floriculture ..... " 296

J

Jackson, Miss Lily Irene ..... Page 98
Jaycox, Elbert E ..... Page 118
Jeffery, Edward T ..... " 70
Jones, Col. C. H ..... " 155
Japanese Art Works ..... " 241
Japanese Gondola ..... " 254
Japanese Woman's Commission ..... " 271
Japanese Sereen ..... " 308

K

Kingwill, J. H ..... Page 118
Kitchen Garden Exhibit ..... " 202
King, Hon. William F ..... " 226
Keith, Elbridge Gerry ..... " 235

L

Lady Managers and Alternates ..... Page 32
Lamberson, D. H ..... " 38
Lady Managers, Board of ..... " 47
" " Work of ..... " 62
" " Extract from President's Report ..... " 94
" " Work of the ..... " 98
" " Report of Secretary pro tem ..... " 98
" " The Board of ..... " 202
" " Address of Mrs. Palmer ..... " 203
Lawrence, Edward F ..... " 78
Lesson of the Exposition, The ..... " 122
Lagan, Hon. Matthew D ..... " 130
Little, Hon. Joseph J ..... " 130
Liberal Arts Department ..... " 146
Lindsay, Hon. William ..... " 155
Latin American Department, Work of ..... " 156
Local Notes ..... " 202
Leviathan of Canoes ..... " 209
Logan, Mrs. John A ..... " 217
Lagoon Decorations ..... " 262
La Rue, Hugh M ..... " 266
"Lord of the Isles" ..... " 281
Latrobe, Ferdinand C ..... " 288

M

Men to Whom Honor Is Due ..... Page 41
Merit of Persistency, The ..... " 71
McKenzie, Hon. James A ..... " 102
McCreary, Hon. James B ..... " 129
McKenna, Hon. Joseph ..... " 130
Miles, Gen. Nelson A ..... " 183
Monroe, Harriet F ..... " 187
Model of the Island of St. Thomas ..... " 200
Mohammedan Mosque ..... " 214
Marine Exhibit at the Exposition ..... " 215
Music Hall at the Fair ..... " 216
Model Postal Car Exhibit ..... " 221
Marine Insuranee Congress ..... " 223
Moore, Hon. H. B ..... " 226
Machinery Exhibits ..... " 228
Mineral Palace Casket, The ..... " 231
McManus, Miss, Design Accepted ..... " 232
Manufaetures and Liberal Arts Department ..... " 242
Missouri to the Front ..... " 246
Mining Department, Aetive Work in ..... " 248
Malay Village ..... " 251
Machinery Department Busy ..... " 254
Martin, Hon Euelid ..... " 258
Mush Rush Exhibits ..... " 272
Marine Exhibit Coming ..... " 280
Machinery, A Busy Department ..... " 285
Machinery for Electrie Light ..... " 285
Maryland Building ..... " 289
Mining Department, Rapid Work in ..... " 290
Model of Working Men's Houses ..... " 292
Montana's Building ..... " 292
Montana's Statue of Justice ..... " 299
Model of Windsor Castle ..... " 308
Marine Transportation Medals ..... " 315
Minnesota at the Exposition ..... " 318
Minnesota in Agricultural Building ..... " 319

N

Nationalizing the Exposition ..... Page 86
National Commission, Work Done by ..... " 101
National Commission, Report of T. W. Palmer, Sept. 2. 1891 ..... " 101
National Commission, The ..... " 135
National Commission, Session of ..... " 200
Not Things But Men ..... " 65
Norris, J. Olney ..... " 288
Nature and Art ..... " 308
Night Attractions at the Fair ..... " 315
North Carolina at the Exposition ..... " 320

O

Organization of the World's Columbian Exposition....Page 30
Officers and Directors Elected.... " 30
Organization of the National Commission.... " 30
Officers and Members of the National Commission.... " 30
Organization of the Exposition Departments.... " 33
One Thousand Dollar Prize Won by Miss Sophia G. Hayden.... " 54
One Year's Work.... " 113
Ornamental Work on Buildings.... " 134
Originator of the World's Columbian Exposition.... " 162
Old China.... " 176
Old Fort Marion.... " 199
Old Coins at the Fair.... " 242
Opening of the World's Columbian Exposition.... " 301
Official Opening Programme.... " 302
Opening Ceremonies.... " 303
Official Catalogue, The.... " 311
Our Spanish Guests.... " 313

P

Previous World's Fairs....Page 19
Preliminary Organizations.... " 22
President Harrison's Proclamation.... " 29
Palmer, Hon. Thomas W.... " 41
Palmer, Mrs. Potter.... " 47
Progress of Women.... " 64
Press and Printing Committee.... " 66
Porter, Washington.... " 78
Progress of Work from June to December, 1891.... " 81
Peck, Mrs. Helen A.... " 119
Progress of Work from January to October, 1892.... " 123
Progress of the Work.... " 128
Pope Leo XIII, Letter from.... " 142
Peabody, Selim Hobart.... " 147
Penn, Hon. D. B.... " 155
Privileges and Concessions.... " 158
Promoting the World's Fair.... " 159
Progress of Work from October, 1892 to May, 1893.... " 173
Public School Celebration.... " 181
Pennsylvania's Donation for Children.... " 192
Persia's Beautiful Exhibit.... " 221
Pumping Machinery.... " 223
Protection to Visitors.... " 239
Peruvian Exhibit.... " 241
Publicity and Promotion Department.... " 243
Pearl Exhibit.... " 248
Parker, Hon. Hale G.... " 258
Platt, Harvey P.... " 258
Plenty of Hotels.... " 272
Prehistoric Relics for the Fair.... " 289
Publicity and Promotion.... " 291
Permanent Art Gallery.... " 309

Q

Question of Sunday Opening....Page 38

R

Rules for Exhibiters....Page 56
Rules for the States.... " 61
Revell, Alexander H.... " 78
Rothschild, Abram M.... " 78
Rapid Work.... " 119
Rielly, Hon. James B.... " 131
Robinson, Lewis Wood.... " 138
Review of the Past Four Hundred Years.... " 220
Relics of Columbus.... " 221
Russian Fleet.... " 251
Rucker, Hon. Hamline P.... " 258
Robeson, Mrs. W. R. Souvenir.... " 271

S

Salutatory....Page 18
State Appropriations.... " 35
Sunday Opening Question.... " 38
Sliding Sidewalk.... " 55
Standing Committees.... " 56
Space Covered by the Fair.... " 61
Site of the World's Fair.... " 61
Scott, James W.... " 66
Skiff, Frederick J. V.... " 71
Schneider, Hon. George.... " 78
Stensland, Paul O.... " 78
State Buildings.... " 115
Status of the Eposition.... " 132
Schwab, Charles H.... " 180
Scott, Albert G.... " 226
Special Days.... Page 239
"Still Hunt".... " 243
Samuels, John M.... " 264
Statue of Franklin.... " 267
Smith, Willard Adelbert.... " 274
Some Forestry Exihbits.... " 279
Some Fine Decorations.... " 284
Spanish Woman's Exhibit.... " 284
Siamese Exhibit to be Fine.... " 286
State Exhibits Many and Interesting.... " 292
State Documents.... " 293
South Carolina at the Expsition.... " 318
Silver Statue of Columbus.... " 309
Satisfactory Returns.... " 311

T

The States in 1876 and 1893....Page 35
Treasurer's Office World's Columbian Exposition.... " 57
Traffic Department.... " 59
Transportation Rates.... " 162
Thatcher, Mrs. Solomon.... " 177
Traffic Arrangements, Official.... " 210
Transportation Novelties.... " 222
Transportation, Former Modes of.... " 228
Thatcher, Mrs. M. D.... " 231
Thatcher, Solomon.... " 234
Two Beautiful Statues.... " 232
Transit Accommodations, Ample.... " 254
The Naval Review.... " 255
Turnbull, Hon. Richard.... " 258
Travis, Charles M.... " 258
Tousley, Hon. O. V.... " 259
Thorpe, John.... " 266
Transportation Exhibits.... " 274
Telegraphic Arrangements.... " 275
The Pioneer.... " 280
Terminal Railway Station.... " 282
The Official Catalogue.... " 291
Tickets of Admission.... " 291
The Columbus Quadriga.... " 297
Too Many Rooms.... " 309

U

United States Government Exhibit, Board of Management....Page 32
Unanimity of Action.... " 81
U. S. Patent Office Exhibit.... " 240
Unique World's Fair Newspapers.... " 243
U. S. Government Exhibits.... " 255

V

Vine Growers Exhibit....Page 264

W

World's Columbian Exposition....Page 18
World's Fair Difficulties.... " 38
World's Columbian Exposition, The.... " 41
Women, Progress of.... " 64
Work Accomplished the First Year.... " 110
Waller, Hon. Thomas W.... " 123
Wheeler, Hon. Joseph.... " 131
Women's Department.... " 176
Will Attend to Customs.... " 178
Washburne, Hon. Hempstead.... " 190
Woman's Department.... " 202
Women to Decorate Illinois Building.... " 218
Woman's Building, Music in The.... " 219
Woodside, Hon. John W. Ode by.... " 220
Woman's Building, Rules and Regulations of.... " 230
Women, Enterprise of.... " 232
World's Columbian Exposition, Map of Site.... " 238
Work in Manufactures Building.... " 242
Will Exhibit a Cheddar Cheese.... " 247
Wealth of Flowers.... " 265
Will illuminate.... " 267
Women's Department, Illinois.... " 270
Work of Russian Women.... " 270
Wiles, Mrs. Alice Bradford.... " 270
Women Who Work, The.... " 299
Woman's Building at the Exposition.... " 299
Wonderful Art Exhibit.... " 309
Where the Congress of 1893 Will be Held.... " 310
Woman's Work in Minnesota's Building.... " 319

Y

Yerkes, Charles T....Page 78



HON. THOMAS W. PALMER,

PRESIDENT OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN COMMISSION.

SALUTATORY.

All great and important undertakings are attended with anxiety, perplexity, care, opposition, doubt and difficulty. We were compelled to recognize the above facts, when we started out to prepare an Illustrated History of the Columbian Exposition, an event which, in every way, far surpassed any enterprise of the kind ever projected.

It became at once apparent, that to write a history of an undertaking, the plan and scope of which was so far in advance of any of the past expositions, would require indefatigable industry, on the part of all assistants, the best talent that could be procured and a large expenditure of money.

That the above early comprehension of the importance of the work we were undertaking has proven wise, can be seen in the handsome volumes which we now have the pleasure of adding to the literature of the world.

Fairs have a history that pre-dates several centuries and in all periods of their existence they have been heralded as the great agents in developing the commercial resources of mankind. It is a matter of record that fairs have not been confined to any one country or nationality, but on the contrary, from their earliest history they have been found in every civilized community on the face of the earth. Authentic records tell us that fairs were held by the French as early as in the reign of King Dagobert. They were undoubtedly held at periods still more remote, at Flanders at the close of the tenth century, and in England in the twelfth century. Later on, Scotland and Ireland followed the example and they were not slow or lacking in their zeal to emulate the exemplary incentive. The fairs of Russia, Italy, Spain, Siberia, India, Turkey, Arabia, Afghanistan, Persia and of China, are matters of historical interest, while the fairs of Germany in earlier days far outranked any held in the eastern world. Prescott, in his history of the conquest of Peru, accords to the Incas, now extinct, the custom of holding fairs for the development of agricultural exchange. We quote the same authority for accrediting to ancient Mexico the custom of holding fairs as frequently as every fifth day. At Azcapocalco, fairs were regularly held, but in the city of ancient Mexico the largest exhibits were displayed and the occasion was attended by the vast throngs of the populace. To the last half of the nineteenth century, however, properly belong those monster expositions, to participate in which, the nations of the world have been solicited, and in answer thereto they most liberally responded.

We think, perhaps, it is not saying too much when we boldly proclaim that no one agency has been more conducive to the development of human ability than that of the modern expositions of our time. England, France, the Argentine Republic and the United States of America furnish the brightest examples of these mammoth marts of comparison and exchange, an exhaustive recapitulation of which would require an article by far too prolix for this occasion.

It is fitting that the greatest of all great expositions should have been held in the cosmopolitan city of Chicago, the Garden City of America, and it is also fitting that the authorities should have demanded such a history as would be in harmony with the surpassing excellence of the Exposition itself.

"THE WORLD'S" COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

"In the beginning" the valley of the Euphrates was the cradle of the human family. From there they have gone forth, increased and replenished the earth. The great rivers and mountain ranges could not restrain their progress. Valley, hill and stream alike became subject to their will. The vast plains known only to beasts of prey and plunder—touched by their industrious hands became fertile fields, marked with villages, cities and happy homes. The streams and elements, by their skill and genius tamed, were made to do their will and serve them in their sway. Country after country was discovered, subdued and peopled until the continents teemed with millions, and man stood by the seaboard and looked for other shores.

Whether guided by an unconscious inspiration or led by that power which shapes the destinies of man we know not, but turning westward they sought for lands beyond the seas. Progress, by ambition's hand, was written on their brow, and the storms and perils of a dangerous deep could not daunt their sturdy march. Their venture, coupled with all its toil and dark uncertainty, was not to be in vain. The bounty that was in store was worthy of the undertaking. A world within itself waited their coming. A world—the New World—with its unlimited stretch of fertile plains, sufficient to feed the millions, its inexhaustible mines, stored with treasures and precious metals; its majestic mountains and timber-covered hills, whose sides are watered by babbling brooks and crystal streams, that runneth into the valleys; its mighty rivers, on whose bosoms might sail the majestic ships of a thousand nations; its chain of inland seas, on which the commerce of the world might float with pleasure; its unrivaled harbors, where the navies of the earth could rest in safety; its richest soil, from which every herb, plant and tree sprang forth and flourished 'mid the balmy breezes of her golden clime. Yea, a land rich with all the treasures that administer to the wants of mortal man waited the coming of a progressive people. Might not a land provided with all that would make earth a heaven to the starving millions, have been the unseen magnet that drew the minds of a crushed and crowded horde from the shores of the Old World. Was not such a land, favored with all to make the heart of man happy, a proper sphere for the Goddess to bide its discovery and plant upon its immortal shores an emblem, not then known to an oppressed people but now dear to the freedom-loving human race—Liberty.

The crowded hosts grew restless, dissatisfied, and Christopher Columbus was their Moses to lead them to this land of milk and honey—a land destined to be the birth-place of freedom and the home of liberty. A land which, after four hundred years of progress, now stands without a peer; a land without caste or creed, without serf or slave; a land where prince and pauper alike are free, where honest toil is honorable to all men; a land without rank or gentry; a land where true merit makes the man, where true worth will win all honors, from the humble home to the nation's capital. A nation that gives homes to sixty-four millions of busy, progressive, prosperous people; a nation whose marts supply the hungry world, whose institutions are the study and admiration of all and the masterpieces of the human mind; a nation whose railway systems girdle the hemisphere, and whose commerce floats on a thousand seas—this is now the land that was discovered by Columbus.

But among the numerous cities that have sprung like magic from her plains, there is one whose energy and marvelous growth stands unrivaled on the pages of history. A city whose achievements and enterprise is a wonder to the nations—that city is Chicago. With her expansive thoroughfares, her majestic buildings, her public and private institutions, outdone by none, she stands without a peer.

As it was true of old, that all roads led to Rome, it is equally true now that all roads lead to Chicago.

Located by the side of the grandest lakes, whose waters bear commerce to the main, and resting at a center where the railroads gather as natural as rivers run to the seas, surely the nation displayed the greatest wisdom in intrusting to her care an enterprise which was to commemorate the birthday of America. Placed in the hands of a city whose ambition and magnanimity knew no limit, the success of the World's Columbian Exposition was from the first assured. We will say here it was some time after the Exposition was decided upon that the true character and object of the enterprise was fully understood. From its first conception the promulgators of the scheme meant it to be in the broadest sense of the term, a "World's Exposition," in which all nations of the earth should equally participate, and as far as possible become equally interested. It was the celebration of the greatest discovery in the history of the human family, and one which has proven more or less beneficial to all people. In view of that fact it was proposed that the Exposition should be commensurate with the occasion it was to commemorate. Aside from that feature it afforded for the first time an opportunity for the nations to amicably assemble, each to bring forth and place for comparison the productions of their skill and handiwork; showing the point to which their people had advanced, while the centuries had come and gone. In a sense the Columbian Exposition was a vast cosmopolitan university, where the nations became voluntary pupils and the work of their handicraft served as object lessons for the study and benefit of all. It formed a universal society and reception, to which all the human family were invited, regardless of caste, creed or color. The children of the East met with those from the North, South and West, and all learned of the advancement and progress which his fellow man had made on his respective portion of the globe.

Here was achieved a peace conquest, more potent in its influence, more beneficial and far-reaching in its results than all the victories gained in the history of wars. The occasion was opportune, and was a mighty factor in bringing about a feeling of universal brotherhood, which in time will result in "the parliament of man, the federation of the world." It properly was an international institution, in which all participated. Its coming was an intellectual banquet from which all departed to their distant homes feeling it was good for them to have been there. All national strife and sectional lines vanished, for the while at least, and that littleness of soul gave place to the more generous disposition of human interest in human kind.

PREVIOUS WORLD'S FAIRS.

The history of world's fairs does not date back to the time of Columbus, but is of recent origin. While previous to 1851 there were gatherings of merchants from different countries for the purpose of trade and commerce, the first real world's fair was held in London in that year While it is true that the French first held national exhibitions and undertook to offer prizes for excellence, it was due the enterprise of the English that the first international fair was held.

Under the influence of Prince Albert, whose progressive views were followed, the first great international fair was begun. On this occasion an invitation was addressed to all the architects in the United Kingdom to submit designs for one large building, to cover about 900,000 square feet. After all the designs were in and examined it was decided to accept the one called the Crystal Palace. This building was 1,851 feet in length and 450 feet broad and cost in round numbers $965,000. The fair was open for six months and for the first time in the history of any kind of an exhibition it proved a financial success the net surplus amounting to $750,000.

There was very little interest taken in the fair by the United States, only about 5,000 persons visiting it from this country. Although but 499 exhibits were made by the United States yet this country secured a larger portion of the awards than any other country. The total number of exhibiters was 13,937 of which Great Britain furnished 6,861, the other countries supplying the rest.

Following this came the Dublin World's Fair of 1853. This was a private enterprise, however, and although they had one of the finest art displays that had ever been made, up to that time and the attendance was good, yet it was a financial failure.

New York held one in this year also, which was financiered by the city, as the government failed to assume the expense of any international exposition. The main building and annex at this fair covered about 270,000 square feet. There were 4,100 exhibiters, over one-half of them foreigners. The total cost of the fair was $640,000, and the total receipts $340,000, leaving a deficit of $300,000, which was paid by the stockholders.

The Paris World's Fair of 1855 followed next This was held in three buildings, a Palace of Indnstry, Palace of Fine Arts, and Machinery hall There were 23,954 exhibiters, one half of them from France The fair was kept open 200 days and the attendance was 5,162,330. The cost of the exhibition reached $2,257,000, exclusive of the Palace of Industry, which was erected by the goverment at a cost of about as much more. The total receipts fell far below the cost, but it was estimated that at least $10,000,000 was left in Paris.

There was an interval of seven years before the next world's fair. This was held in London in 1862. The buildings covered about 24 acres and the total cost of the fair was $2,300,000. The number of exhibiters was 28,653, of which the United States furnished only a small portion, owing probably to the fact that this country was then in the throes of a civil war. The total attendance from May 1 to Nov. 15, was about 6,250,000, and the receipts from all sources $1,644,000. For the first time much attention was given to catalogues and the advantages of such mediums of help were at once acknowledged.

It is unnecessary to say that the fair was not a financial success, in that there was any surplus over and above the expenses; but the benefits accruing to the city and country more than repaid all the extra outlay by the government and municipality of London.

Following this in 1867 Paris again came to the fore with an exhibition that proved the greatest of all yet held. The location selected was the Champs de Mars, convenient to all parts of the city. The form of bnilding was selected by Prince Napoleon, with the view of introducing a new system of classification, the results of which have given cause to debate and argument up to the present time. The building was of an oval shape, thus facilitating the arrangement of exhibits, both by classes and countries, so



SCENE FROM SYLVAN WALKS OF JACKSON PARK—WORLD'S FAIR SITE.

that one desiring only to study one product could follow that class steadily through every producing nation until he arrived back at his starting point. On the other hand, should he desire information in reference to a single nation, he would simply confine himself to that section of the elliptic.

This oval building was 1,550 feet long and 1,250 feet wide, covering in all eleven acres, while smaller buildings connected with this main building increased the area to thirty-five acres. In addition was annexed the island of Billancourt, comprising fifty-two acres for agricultural purposes. In the construction of this building, upwards of 370,000 cubic meters of soil had to be removed to make room for foundations, drains, air passages and water pipes. The outer circle was excavated so as to give a succession of vaulted cellars built of stone and concrete and lined with cement. The two interior galleries of the exhibition were built of stone, and the seven others of iron. The roof was formed of corrugated iron and supported by 176 iron pillars, each weighing 24,000 pounds, upon which the arches or ribs were placed. The supply of water for this enormous structure and for the park, its various buildings and fountains, was obtained from the river Seine, and was raised by powerful pumps to a reservoir with a capacity of 4,000 cubic yards of water, which was made water-tight by a lining of concrete.

The balance of the territory comprising the Champs de Mars, in all some seventy acres, was laid out in gardens and fountains, and covered with buildings erected by different nations, such as Turkish mosques, Russian slobodes, Swiss chalets, Tunisian kiosks, Swedish cottages, English light house, Egyptian temples, caravansaries, etc.

This exhibition opened on April 1st and closed on November 3d, being open 117 days, Sundays included. There were 50,226 exhibiters, 10,200,000 entrances of visitors, and the receipts were about equal to $2,103,675. These exhibiters represented thirty different nations, Great Britain occupying 374,656 superficial feet, or about one-ninth of the entire space allotted to exhibiters. The United States was represented by 536 exhibiters, occupying 98,137 square feet

In 1873 Vienna came to the front as a world's fair city. There were four great buildings designed, a Main building, Machinery hall, Art building and department of Agriculture, the whole to cover an area of 286 acres. The total cost of the buildings was $7,850,000, the number of exhibiters was 70,000, of which the United States furnished but 654. These few exhibiters carried away 445 awards, however.

The total number of visitors, exclusive of ticket-holders was about 3,500,000. Financially it was far from a success, the small attendance being caused by the rapacity of the lodging-house and hotel keepers who put prices away beyond all reason, thus keeping visitors from out of the city away.

The Centennial anniversary of America's independence was next taken advantage of by this country as a fitting time in which to hold a great international fair. As Philadelphia had been the scene of the birth of this new government it was fitting that such exposition should be held there.

The fair was held in Fairmount park, the amount of space being about 285 acres. There were six departments or buildings, a Main building, Machinery hall, Art building, Horticultural hall, Agricultural and Woman's Department buildings. The exposition was open from May 15 to November 15, and the total attendance 9,900,000 in round numbers.

The total number of exhibiters was 30,864, the United States furnishing 8,175. The total number of awards issued to exhibiters was 13,104, of which Americans received 5,364 and foreigners the rest. It was noticeable that although this was really the first great international world's fair ever held in this country foreign nations, almost without exception,



THE CRYSTAL LAKE IN JACKSON PARK, WORLD'S FAIR SITE.

were represented.

The receipts at the gates for the six months amounted to $3,813,742.49. There was more or less of a deficit, as the expenses all told were far greater than the income. But as an exposition it scored a universal success.

The "Exhibition of the Works of Art and Industry of all Nations," was next held in Paris in 1878. The Champs de Mars was again selected as the site. The total area of ground on both sides of the Seine was about 100 acres, the main building covering 54 acres.

The total number of exhibiters was 40,366. The United States took apparently little interest in the exposition, there being only 1,229 exhibiters from this country. Notwithstanding this small number they received 833 awards.

The fair was open from May 1 to October 10 and the total attendance reached over 16,000,000. The receipts from visitors amounted to $2,500,000.

Sidney, New South Wales, held the next international exhibition in 1879. The buildings at this fair covered 15 acres, and the number of exhibiters was 9,345. The entire cost of the exhibition was $1,321,000, the receipts being $202,000. At this fair the live stock interests were given more attention than any other, the total number of exhibiters in this class being 2,046, or about one-fourth of the entire exhibit.

The exposition opened September 17, 1879, and continued until April 20, 1880. There were twenty-three countries represented among the exhibiters.

The same year in which the above exhibition closed one was opened in Melbourne, Australia. There were 12,792 exhibiters, of which the United States furnished 366. The cost of the buildings was $1,200,000. The total attendance was 1,330,000. The United States carried off over 700 awards of different degrees of merit.

Boston held an exhibition in 1883 called "The American Exhibition of the Products, Arts and Manufactures of Foreign Nations," It was really a private enterprise of the city of Boston, although recognized by the government to a certain extent.

There were forty foreign nations represented at the exhibition, and as an international affair it was a great success. The attendance was only about 300,000, being confined principally to Boston and the immediate vicinity.

This leads up to the Paris Fair of 1889. That was the culmination of all previous efforts on the part of that enterprising country. The selection was the same as that for the fair of 1867, the Champs de Mars. The total space occupied was 167 acres. The largest building on the grounds was the Machinery hall which covered eleven acres, and cost $1,350,000. The Palace of Fine Arts cost $1,350,000 and the Palace of the French Section cost $1,150,000.

The total estimate of the cost of building the fair was 32,664,518 francs or about $6,500,000. The actual expense was about $646,430 less than the estimate. The entire outlay for the fair was 41,500,000 francs and the receipts 49,500,000. This left an increase of receipts over expenses of 8,000,000 francs or $1,500,000.

There were 55,000 exhibiters of which 1,750 were from the United States. The American exhibiters carried away 951 awards.

The great feature of this fair was the Eiffel tower. This structure was 984 feet high. It was built entirely of iron girders and pillars. The total weight was 15,000,000 pounds or 7,500 tons. The structure cost $1,000,000, the French government assuming half the cost.

The number of visitors was something far beyond all expectations.

The regular entrance fee was one franc, but owing to the lottery system, a very large number entered at half that price. The total number of admissions by ticket between May 6 and November 6, was 28,149,353, or more than three times the number of entrances to the Centennial, thus carrying out the steady rule of progression.



MIDWAY PLAISANCE, CONNECTING WASHINGTON AND JACKSON PARKS. PART OF WORLD'S FAIR SITE.

PRELIMINARY ORGANIZATION.

It would be very difficult to determine who first proposed the celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus. Among the many claimants for this honor special mention should be given the following gentlemen:

Mr. Alexander D. Anderson, of Washington, D. C., Dr. Charles W. Zaremba, Dr. H. W. Harlan and Mr. Edwin Lee Brown, of Chicago.

Judge Henry M. Shepard, of Chicago, was very enthusiastic in advocating a great World's Fair in Chicago, and was instrumental in issuing a call for a joint meeting of the following popular clubs: Union League, Iroquois, Illinois, University, Commercial, Standard and Kenwood, to discuss the advisability of holding a World's Fair in Chicago in 1892 and the best means to employ to carry such a project into execution.

This meeting was held July 6, 1888, and the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the representatives of the clubs of Chicago assembled in this meeting form an organization, in order to hold a World's Fair in the City of Chicago, to commemorate the discovery of America by Columbus four hundred years ago.

This preliminary effort resulted in another meeting July 13, 1888, but nothing definite was accomplished as it was generally thought best to await the progress of the great Paris Exposition, the buildings for which were then being prepared. At the regular session of the Common Council July 22, 1889, His Honor, the Mayor of Chicago, read the following message:

Gentlemen of the Council:—

It is the desire of the city of Chicago to hold a World's Fair in 1892, and the City Government will do all in its power to realize it without any prejudice. It can safely be said that Chicago, of all other cities, is the place in which to hold a great international Fair, and make it a brilliant success. Chicago, indeed, is the city most truly manifesting American life, American ideas, and American enterprise. In regard to its location, its railroad and hotel facilities, she has no rival. There is sufficent space inside the city limits for the Exposition. The proverbial enterprise and magnanimity of the citizens of Chicago and their unlimited hospitality, showing itself on every occasion, are a sure guarantee of success. Labor, time or money, will not be spared. In the face of the organized efforts of other cities, I suggest that an organization, representing all classes of citizens, be formed to secure this great undertaking for this City.

DEWITT C. CREGIER, Mayor.

A committee of one hundred citizens was appointed to outline the work necessary, and at a subsequent meeting of the Council, on a suggestion by the mayor, the committee was increased to two hundred. This enlarged committee, met on the Council Chamber August 1, 1889. The Hon. Thos. B. Bryan, in his usual happy and enthusiastic way, made a telling speech and offered the following resolutions which were unanimously carried and immediately wired to every part of the country for the consideration of the people:—

Resolved, That whereas the recent Centennial Celebration in New York received, properly and with Chicago's hearty concurrence, the distinct recognition of Congress and of the chief officers of the Government, imparting to it a national character, and a like recognition, and substantial aid having been extended to the World's Fair at Philadelphia (also with Chicago's hearty co-operation in and out of Congress), therefore, the West feels justified in insisting upon its turn now, and upon the location of the next great fair in its commercial metropolis.

Among the reasons in support of that claim the following were presented:

1. Chicago's refrigerator, the lake, renders her summer climate more comfortable than that of any other great city for an exhibition at that season.

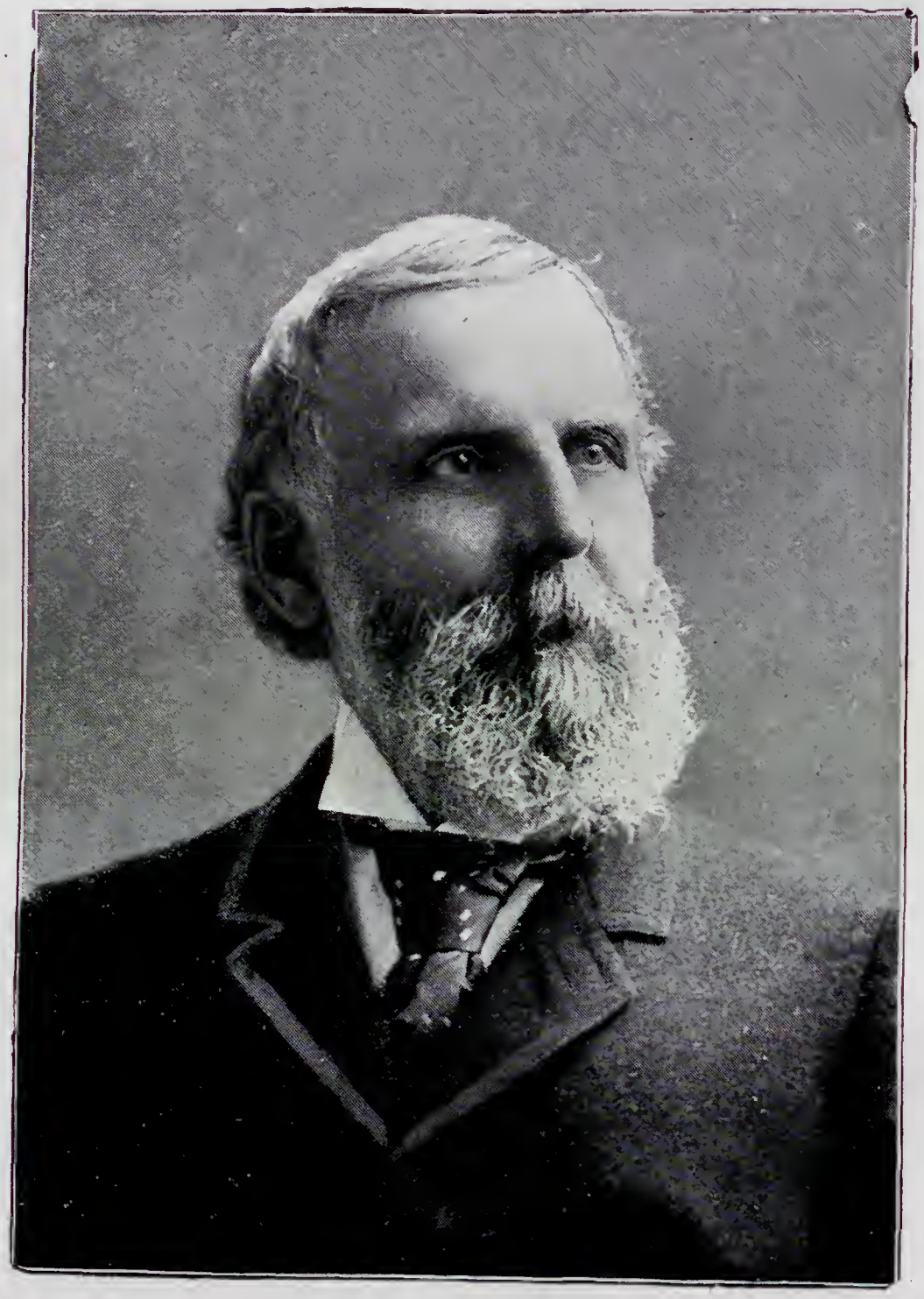
2. Her exceptional railroad and hotel accommodations insure the comfort and convenience of visitors, however numerous.

3. A limitless supply of water and the immense area of the city are adequate to all the demands of an Exposition.

4. Chicago citizens have the money and the public spirit to advance it freely in a good cause.

5. Whilst New York is nearer to England than to our Pacific coast, Chicago is so centrally located, with her thirty eight railroads, pointing out in all directions, as to be accessible alike to exhibiters and visitors from every quarter of the globe, and especially to millions n the west who would be debarred visiting the Fair if held on the seaboard.

6. Foreigners and, indeed, many of our countrymen at the East, should have the opportunity presented them of seeing for themselves the growing cities of the West, that they may better realize that the discovery of Columbus embraced not merely a narrow strip of territory along our seaboard, but a mighty empire of almost limitless expanse and destiny.



LYMAN J. GAGE,

PRESIDENT OF EXPOSITION DIRECTORY.

7. What more eligible location can be desired than Chicago, from the fact alone that her marvelous growth, within the memory of the natives, from the frontier camp to the active city of over a million souls, with a corresponding advance in commercial, industrial and intellectual activities, can best typify the giant young nation whose discovery the projected Fair is to commemorate.

8. Men who helped build Chicago want the Fair, and having a just and well sustained claim, they intend to have it.

The following named gentlemen were elected as an executive committee: Mayor D. C. Cregier, chairman, S. W. Allerton, Wm. Penn Nixon, Thos. B. Bryan, Frank Lawler, Geo. M. Pullman, Lambert Tree, Ferd W. Peck, R. W. Patterson, Jr., Otto Young, Andrew McNally, E. Walker, W. J. Onahan, Victor F. Lawson, John B. Carson, F. H. Head, Joseph W. Fifer, F. T. Jeffery, J. C. McAdams, E. T. Cullerton, Abner Taylor, Chas. B. Farwell, J. Irving Pearce, Chas. H. Schwab, H. N. Higinbotham, R. A. Keyes, R. A. Waller, S. D. Thoman, Jesse Spalding, F. S. Winston, S. S. Gregory, Geo. M. Bogue, R. Prendergast, E. St. John, Solomon Thatcher, Jr., Geo. E. Adams, Arthur Dixon, John McGillen, E. F. Cragin, Wm. E Mason, Chas. L. Hutchinson, W. C. Seipp, Lyman J. Gage, Robt. Lindblom, John R. Walsh, J. W. Scott, Geo. R. Davis, John O'Neill, W. D. Kerfoot, M. M. Kirkman, S. M. Cullom, Joseph Medill.

The following gentlemen were appointed to name the committee necessary to carry on the preliminary work: Wm. Penn Nixon, E. F. Cragin, E. T. Jeffery, Robert Lindblom, Gen. J. B. Carson, Andrew McNally, Thos. B. Bryan, W. J. Onahan, Chas. H. Schwab.

On Saturday, Aug. 3, 1889, this committee met and decided that the following committees would be needed: Finance, Preliminary Expenses, Congressional Action, National Co-operation, On Press, On Addresses and Local Agitation, On Railroads and Transportation, On Hotels and Accommodations.

STANDING COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

The membership of the standing committees was then filled as follows:

FINANCE.

L. J. Gage, C. L. Hutchinson, J. W. Scott, Jesse Spaulding, J. Irving Pearce, W. C. Seipp, John B. Carson.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES.

C. H. Schwab, V. F. Lawson, H. H. Kohlsaat, J. W. Ellsworth, S. W. Allerton, I. P. Rumsey, S. Thatcher, Jr.

RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION.

Marvin Hughitt, E. T. Jeffery, Roswell Miller, J. C McMullin, J. B. Carson, J. C. Peasley, E. St. John.

CONGRESSIONAL ACTION.

C. B. Farwell, Ed. Lane, S. M. Cullom W. S. Foreman, Abner Taylor, G. W. Smith, Frank Lawler, Andrew Crawford, W. E. Mason, Lambert Tree, George E. Adams, Geo. M. Pullman, A. J. Hopkins, J. W. Doane, Robert R. Hitt, N. B. Ream, T. J. Henderson, J. H. Walker, C. A. Hill, Geo. R. Davis, L. E. Payson, R. T. Crane, P. S. Post, E. M. Phelps, Wm. H. Gest, M. J. Russell, Scott Wike, Geo. M. Bogue, W. M. Springer, O. W. Potter, J. H. Rowell, Lyman Trumbull, J. C. Cannon, Edwin Walker, G. W. Fithian, A. F. Seeberger, C. R. Cummings, S. W. Allerton, A. M. Wright, Geo. L. Dunlap, E. Nelson Blake, R. W. Dunham, J. H. Doolittle, H. N. Higinbotham, Eugene Cary.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF CO-OPERATION.

S. M. Cullom, H. W. Austin, N. K. Fairbank, M. Selz, R. A. Keyes, G. A. Seaverns, J. McGregor Adams, W. C. Goudy, S. Corning Judd.

ILLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE ON CO-OPERATION.

J. W. Fifer, John A. Roche, J. M. Hamilton, John M. Palmer, James A. Kirk, Lieut. Gov. Ray, John C. Smith, A. C. Bartlett, R. J. Oglesby, C. H. Harrison, John C. Black.

PRESS COMMITTEE.

J. W. Scott, V. F. Lawson, H. J. Huiskamp, R. W. Patterson, Jr., R. Michaelis, W. K. Sullivan, Wash. Hesing, Wm. Penn Nixon, H. A. Hurlburt.

ADDRESSES AND LOCAL AGITATION.

Ferd W. Peck, S. S. Gregory, W. D. Kerfoot, John A. Enander, John Anderson, John McGillan, R. W. Patterson, Jr., E. F. Cullerton, John O'Neill, Julius Rosenthal, Arthur Dixon, W. J. Wilson.

ADDRESSES, INFORMATION AND NATIONAL AGITATION.

Thos. B. Bryan, C. H. McCormick, Franklin MacVeagh, E. Nelson Blake, E. B. McCagg, R. A. Waller, Robt. Lindblom.

HOTELS AND ACCOMMODATIONS.

Andrew McNally, S. H. Kerfoot, Potter Palmer, Andrew Cummings, John B. Drake, Charles Kern, A. S. Gage.

ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE.

F. H. Head, W. C. Newberry, J. H. McAvoy, H. B. Stone, M. Cudahy, D. Rose, Charles Fitzsimons, P. E. Studebaker, Van H. Higgins, Wirt Dexter, Judge F. Baker, H. T. Weeks, F. G. Hoyne, Judge H. M. Shepard, S. P. McConnell, G. R. E. Koch, A. C. Ducat, F. H. Marsh, Judge O. H. Horton, L. Nettelhorst, G. F. Bissell, H. D. Colvin, Dr. V. L. Hurlburt, W. J. Qwan, J. B. Grommes, W. F. Ewing, S. Mandel, M. A. Morse, Henry Hart, W. Woodward, H. A. Kerchoff, F. Blount, W. C. Thorne, F. W. Rice, H. L. Thompson, A. Russell, L. A. Marshall, C. L. Raymond, H. Washburne, J. Medill, W. J. Wilson, W. H. Barnum, C. C. Kohlsaat, J. Y. Scammon, A. L. Chetlain, J. M. Longenecker.

Senator Cullom organized a committee Aug. 13, 1889, to promote agitation in the different states and foreign lands in favor of Chicago as the most appropriate place for holding a great International Exposition. This committee issued circular letters which were sent to the merchants of the country generally and large numbers of them to Europe.

Messrs. Dewitt C. Cregier, F. W. Peck, Geo. Schneider, Anthony F. Seeberger, Wm. C. Seipp, John R. Walsh and E. Nelson Blake, in furtherance of the general plan, united in an application to the Secretary of State for a charter.

This application stated that the name proposed was "The World's Columbian Exposition of 1892," and its object the holding of an International Exposition, or World's Fair, in the City of Chicago and state of Illinois, to commemorate the Four Hundreth Anniversary the Discovery of America."

The capital stock was $5,000,000; amount of each share $10.00, and the number of shares 500,000, two per cent of the subscription was payable in advance; eighteen per cent as soon as the Fair was secured to the city and the balance of 80 per cent, in four installments of twenty per cent each.

In order to utilize every possible avenue for agitation purposes the residents of Chicago, formerly from other states, were organized into clubs and societies; hence it is, that we have the "Sons of New York," "California Pioneers," "North Pacific Association," "The Ohio Society," "Sons of Connecticut," "Sons of Deleware," "Sons of Lousiana," "Sons of Indiana," "Sons of Massachusetts," "Sons of Pennsylvania," "Sons of Rhode Island," "Sons of Illinois." Representatives of these societies founded the "States Association," all working in their own way to promote the movement for a great Fair.

The great and most important duty to be performed was the raising of a larger subscription than was ever raised in the country, and this duty was assigned to the Finance Committee, which as finally made up consisted of the following gentlemen:

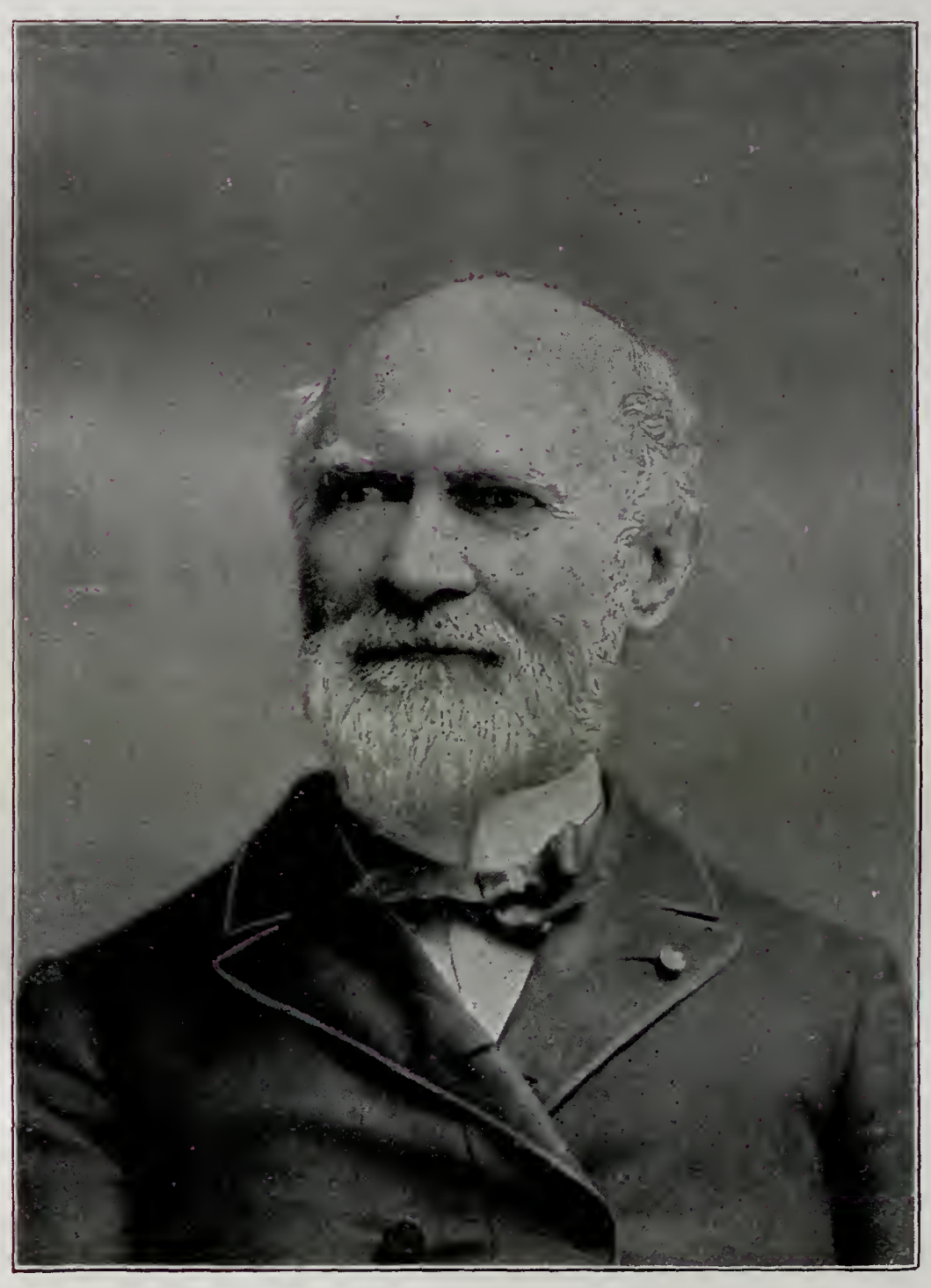
L. J, Gage, Chairman, C. L. Hutchinson, J. W. Scott, Jesse Spalding, J. Irving Pearce, W. C. Seipp, J. B. Carson, H. H. Kohlsaat, A. C. Bartlett, Mark L. Crawford, L. Wampold, R. R. Cable, Geo. Schneider, W. E. Strong, I. P. Rumsey, E. W. Brooks, B. R. DeYoung, W. J. Onahan, M. H. Wilson, Victor F. Lawson, C. H. Schwab, Otto Young, H. N. Higinbotham, D. K. Hill, T. D. Randall, Judge J. W. Byam, C. L. Raymond, Adolph Schoeninger, D. H. Lamberson, John Sherman, Geo. T. Williams, C. H. Tibbits, L. W. Kadlec, P. Kiolbassa.

It must be understood that there had previously been selected by a committee, of which Mr. A. C. Ballard was chairman, 210 sub-finance committees to solicit subscriptions in every line of trade and industry in the city.

Chairman Gage appointed D. H. Lamberson superintendent of stock subscriptions to take general charge of the 210 sub-finance committes and he was requested to call on the finance committee for such assistants as he might require.

The work of soliciting subscriptions to the capital stock now commenced in good earnest. Meetings of every line of trade, with their committees, were held in all parts of the city, at hotels, club-rooms, stores and halls. The results were in every way encouraging, and while it was not deemed best, to call in the subscription books, until the canvass had been fully completed, it was desirable to have an accurate report of the progress made, so Sept. 19, 1889, ..st one month and four days, from the time the subscription work commenced, the sub-finance committees were called together and reported subscriptions as follows:

INTEREST.	ACTUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	GUARANTEED.
Type Founders	$ 6,000	.....
Barbers	4,640	.....
Commission Merchants	27,250	.....
Bridge Builders	10,000	.....
Hair Dealers	2,600	5,000
Stone Cutters	3,050	.....
Cloaks and Suits	20,000	.....
Traveling Men	120,000	200,000
Milk Dealers	14,000	30,000
Bank Employes	7,420	.....
Brick Manufacturers	5,000	15,000
Men's Furnishing Goods	33,100	50,000
Retail Clothing (West Side)	27,850	30,000
Dry Goods	200,000	400,000
Livery	3,500	.....
Dentists and Dental Goods	.....	10,000
Brewers	250,000	.....
Ice Men	.....	25,000
Brushes	2,000	.....
Restaurants	40,000	.....
Real Estate	60,000	100,000
Ticket Brokers	10,000	15,000
Public Schools	.....	10,000
Physicians and Surgeons	.....	25,000
Press	66,000	80,000
City Expressmen	3,500	10,000
Architects	20,000	.....
Laundries	11,900	.....
Railroads	1,250,000	(guaranteed ..
Street Railroads	250,000	" .....
Geo. M. Pullman	100,000	" .....
	$2,547,810	



THOMAS B. BRYAN,

FIRST VICE PRESIDENT EXPOSITION DIRECTORS.

The actual subscriptions above reported, with the additional amounts pledged and subscriptions not included in above, made a total figure of $2,926,882. This magnificent showing gave a new impetus to the work and the committee felt much encouraged.

If our space would permit we would like to specially mention, the names, of the 990 patriotic citizens who made up the 210 sub-finance committees, but they have the satisfaction of knowing that they assisted in raising the largest amount in voluntary subscriptions ever made by any people for Exposition purposes. In this connection the following letter written by the chairman of the Finance Committee will be of interest:

CHICAGO, ILL., 9-25-91.

D. H. LAMBERSON, Esq.—City.

Dear Sir:—You ask me to make a brief statement of your relations to the Finance Committee of the Preliminary Organization for the World's Fair, in order that the history of your connection therewith may be clearly established.

I take pleasure in stating that, having been appointed by the Mayor, Chairman of the Finance Committee, whose duty it was to secure stock subscriptions, I looked about for a suitable man to take general charge of the 200 committees or more that were created to solicit subscriptions from the various trades and branches of business, and on the 15th of August, 1889, I appointed you as superintendent of the stock subscriptions. Your duties were defined to have charge of all the sub-committees engaged in the work of soliciting stock subscriptions, and you were requested to call upon the Finance Committee for such assistants as you might require. On September 19th, 1889, at a meeting of the chairman of the sub-committees, reports were submitted which showed as subscribed and pledged the sum of $2,541,810. Early in October a special sub-finance committee was appointed, with Mr. Otto Young as chairman thereof, to specially push, in connection with your bureau, the work of subscriptions. Early in April, 1890, when by the joint efforts of all parties concerned, the subscriptions of the capital stock had realized the magnificent sum of five millions of dollars, I wrote you a letter, expressing my satisfaction with the work you had performed in connection therewith. In this great undertaking, credit attaches to all who actively participated in achieving the final result.

[COPY.] Yours truly,

L. J. GAGE.

The special Sub-Finance Committee composed of Mesrs. Otto Young, B. R. De Young and D. K. Hill, afterwards changed, by Mr. H. H. Kohlsaat taking the place of Mr. B. R. De Young, resigned—were very active in securing subscriptions from capitalists and others, who had not been visited by the regular committees.

The arguments in favor of Chicago as the proper location for holding the Fair was to be held Jan. 9, 1890 and the evening before a telegram was received saying:

We must have $5,000,000 by 10 o'c tomorrow morning or Chicago will lose.

The subscriptions were actually made and promised, but some of the committees had been unable to make returns, so that the actual amount on the books which had been returned amounted to only $4,500.000. What should be done? Outstanding subscriptions could not be called in on such a short notice.

The situation was one of great anxiety, but at this juncture twenty-five patriotic citizens were found who agreed to guarantee twenty thousand

dollars each and complete the full subscription of five million dollars.

While the finance committee was wrestling with the hardest end, the other committees were doing equally telling work in other directions.

November 27, 1889, a special committee was appointed to go to Washington and open headquarters.

E. F. Cragin was already in Washington with the Illinois representatives in congress, engaged in keeping Chicago's forces together and in making fresh converts as fast as congressmen arrived.

Edwin Walker, A. E. Stevenson, and E. S. Taylor left immediately after this meeting pointed a committee consisting of Senators Farwell and Cullom, Representatives Springer and Adams, and Edwin Walker to confer with the representatives of other cities as to a plan for bringing the question before congress as speedily as possible.

December 3, President Harrison sent a message to Congress. It contained the following brief paragraph in reference to the World's Fair:

"The proposition to observe the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by the opening of the World's Fair or Exposition in some of our great cities will be presented for the consideration of congress. The value and interest of such an exposition may well

Congressman Adams took charge of the house measure on the floor. Congressmen Lawler, Taylor and Springer also did good work.

It was then decided to send for ex-Congressman George R. Davis to assume general charge of the measure in the house of representatives. It was found that, whereas the congressmen were doing effective service, some man was needed to combine the forces and direct the campaign. Colonel Davis was naturally selected, as he had the entre to the floor of congress, and was personally acquainted with many members. As all appropriation bills emanated from the house it was decided to make that the chief field of battle. Colonel Davis arrived before Christmas and became the active chairman of



REFLECTION POND, JACKSON PARK, WORLD'S FAIR SITE

of the executive committee. Headquarters had been secured at Willard's hotel. Saturday, Nov. 30, G. M. Pullman, N. B. Ream, S. W. Allerton, Warren Leland, and Judge Thoman left for the National capital, and two weeks later they were joined by Mayor Cregier, John C. Black, J. S. Runnells, T. C. Mac Millan, Victor F. Lawson, J. C. Dore, John B. Carson, Addison Ballard, Sol. Thatcher, Jr., Thomas B. Bryan, W. C. Newberry, F. Winston, E. T. Jeffery, Lyman J. Gage, and W. K. Ackerman.

December 2 Congress was convened. That afternoon the Chicago men met with the Illinois representatives and senators and proclaim the promotion of the general government."

This brief message brought the question prominently before congress and the country.

It was not until December 19, that Chicago's interests were brought before the senate. Senator Cullom on that day introduced a bill entitled "An act to provide for the holding of the World's Columbian Exposition of the arts and industries in commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America." Other measures were introduced favoring New York, Washington, and St. Louis.

By courtesy Senator Farwell was made the manager for Chicago's bill in the senate, and the Washington committee, of which Mayor Cregier still remained the nominal head.

January 11, 1890, one hundred citizens arrived at the National Capital from Chicago to assist in the active work then before congress. The work performed by them is set forth in the following memorial:

CHICAGO, Ill., May 15—To the Board of Directors, World's Columbian Exposition—Gentlemen: By unanimous vote of the "Columbian Exposition Veterans" the undersigned committee was instructed to lay before your honorable body the following facts:

The said association of Exposition veterans is composed exclusively of the citizens of Chicago who, in the year 1890, promptly and cheerfully responded to the call of Hon. Dewitt C. Cregier, mayor, for volunteers to visit the National capital for the sole purpose of pre-

senting and pressing upon congress the claims of our city as the most desirable location for the proposed World's Exposition.

The said body of citizens, in their response to the call of the mayor and in their subsequent efforts at Washington during the pendency of the question in congress to secure legislation favorable to Chicago, were actuated wholly by a sense of pride in, and loyalty to, the city of their residence, giving their time and influence and bearing their own expenses without the expectation of remuneration, except that emanating from a conscientious and unwavering determination to accomplish the object in view and an unfaltering hope for that success which would promote the honor and glory of our common country, and lend additional luster to the name and fame of Chicago, and the enterprise, energy, and liberality of her citizens.

We now, in common with our fellow citizens generally, have the great pleasure to behold the consummation of the grand undertaking which, in magnitude, magnificence, symmetry and varied grandeur, far surpasses anything of the kind in the history of the world.

Therefore, the Exposition Veterans extend their warm congratulations to the directors and managers of the great work, upon its successful completion, and indulge in the hope that its exhibition period will not only be equally successful, but that its structural permanency may be exempt from casualty and protected from the force and ravages of the elements, so that, when its gates are finally closed, amid joy and prosperity, history shall record the accomplishment of its great mission to promote "Peace on earth and good will to men;" when those, who have been identified with the great event, will be entitled to the plaudits of the people throughout the land.

Entertaining these views, the Exposition Veterans, with pardonable pride revert to their personal and united contributions of time, money and influence in the primary steps taken to secure this marvel of the age.

Resolved, That a copy hereof be transmitted to the board of directors of the World's Columbian Exposition, and that we respectfully request that the same become a part of the record of the Exposition as an item of its history. Respectfully, J. W. Spofford, W. H. Harper, Joseph L. Lombard, Mortimer M. Burchard, Albert J. Stone, C. W. Lasher, Addison Ballard, and Solomon Thatcher, Jr., committee.

C. S. Hallberg, Wm. Swinburn, A. C. Mather, Alfred Moore, Dr. W. O. Osgood, S. T. Gunderson, A. C. Ellithorpe, J. W. McAuley, E. A. Warfield, W. J. Casely, Dr. J. R. Corbus, E. C. Felton, O. G. Hottinger, F. B. Gorman, Telford Burnham, I. L. Gould, W. P. Dickinson, D. W. Mitchell, W. A. Mason, T. P. Phillips, Willis G. Jackson, C. H. Plautz, Thos. B. Bryan, G. S. Knapp, J. T. Dougine, G. M. Porteous, J. J. Fenn, G. H. Parker, I. Horner, M. G. McGuire, H. H. McCuen, W. R. Kerr, J. S. Dunham, Samuel Polkey, D. H. Lamberson, Dewitt C. Cregier, J. C. Dore, S. E. Gross, G. L. Warner, E. W. Mills, S. M. Moore, Wm. H. Ford, Wm. A. Merigold, J. D. Vandercook, C. R. Matson.

February 24 the galleries of the house were filled to suffocation and the halls were packed with persons anxious for news. The question was on filling the blank in the bill with the name of the city in which the Exposition would be held. It was agreed that a majority of all votes cast should decide the victor.

On the first roll call 305 votes were cast, making 153 necessary to a choice. Chicago received 115; New York, 70; St. Louis, 61; Washington, 58; Cumberland Gap, 1. The excitement was intense as the balloting proceeded and the contest narrowed down between New York and Chicago.

Voting proceeded as follows:

Second—Chicago, 121; New York, 83; St. Louis, 59; Washington, 46. Total, 309. Necessary to a choice, 155.

Third—Chicago, 127; New York, 92; St. Louis, 53; Washington, 34. Total 306. Necessary to a choice, 154.

Fourth—Chicago, 134; New York, 95; St. Louis, 48; Washington, 29. Total, 306. Necessary to a choice 154.

Fifth—Chicago, 140; New York, 110; St. Louis, 38; Washington, 24. Total, 312. Necessary to a choice, 157.

Sixth—Chicago, 149; New York, 116; St. Louis, 28; Washington, 19. Total, 302. Necessary to a choice, 152.

Seventh—Chicago, 155; New York, 112; St. Louis, 27; Washington, 17. Total, 311. Necessary to a choice, 156.

At this point the New York managers, finding that Chicago needed but one vote to win the prize, sought to delay matters in order to reorganize their forces. The motion to adjourn met with derisive shouts from the Westerners, and upon the yeas and nays being called for, was defeated—yeas, 138; nays, 174.

This plainly foretold the result of the next ballot which was:

Eighth—Chicago, 157; New York, 107; St. Louis, 25 Washington, 18; total, 307; necessary to a choice, 154.

After the above vote locating the Exposition, the Chicago delegation met at Willard's Hotel and after congratulating each other and receiving congratulations from everybody, appointed a committee consisting of Aldermen Kerr and Warner and Mr. E. M. Burchard to have the train fully decorated for the return voyage. On reaching Chicago, the delegation was met by a committee of aldermen and escorted, in procession to the council chamber where, Mr. J. W. Scott, Mayor Cregier and others entertained them with appropriate speeches and thanked them, in behalf of the city of Chicago, for having responded to the invitation to visit Washington at their own expense of time and money and witness the success or failure of all the plans that had been made to secure the World's Fair.



ENTRANCE TO JACKSON PARK, WORLD'S FAIR SITE.

THE ACT OF CONGRESS CREATING THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN COMMISSION.

An act to provide for celebrating the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus by holding an international exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures and the products of the soil, mine and sea, in the city of Chicago, in the state of Illinois.

WHEREAS, It is fit and appropriate that the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America be commemorated by an exhibition of the resources of the United States of America, their development, and of the progress of civilization in the New World; and

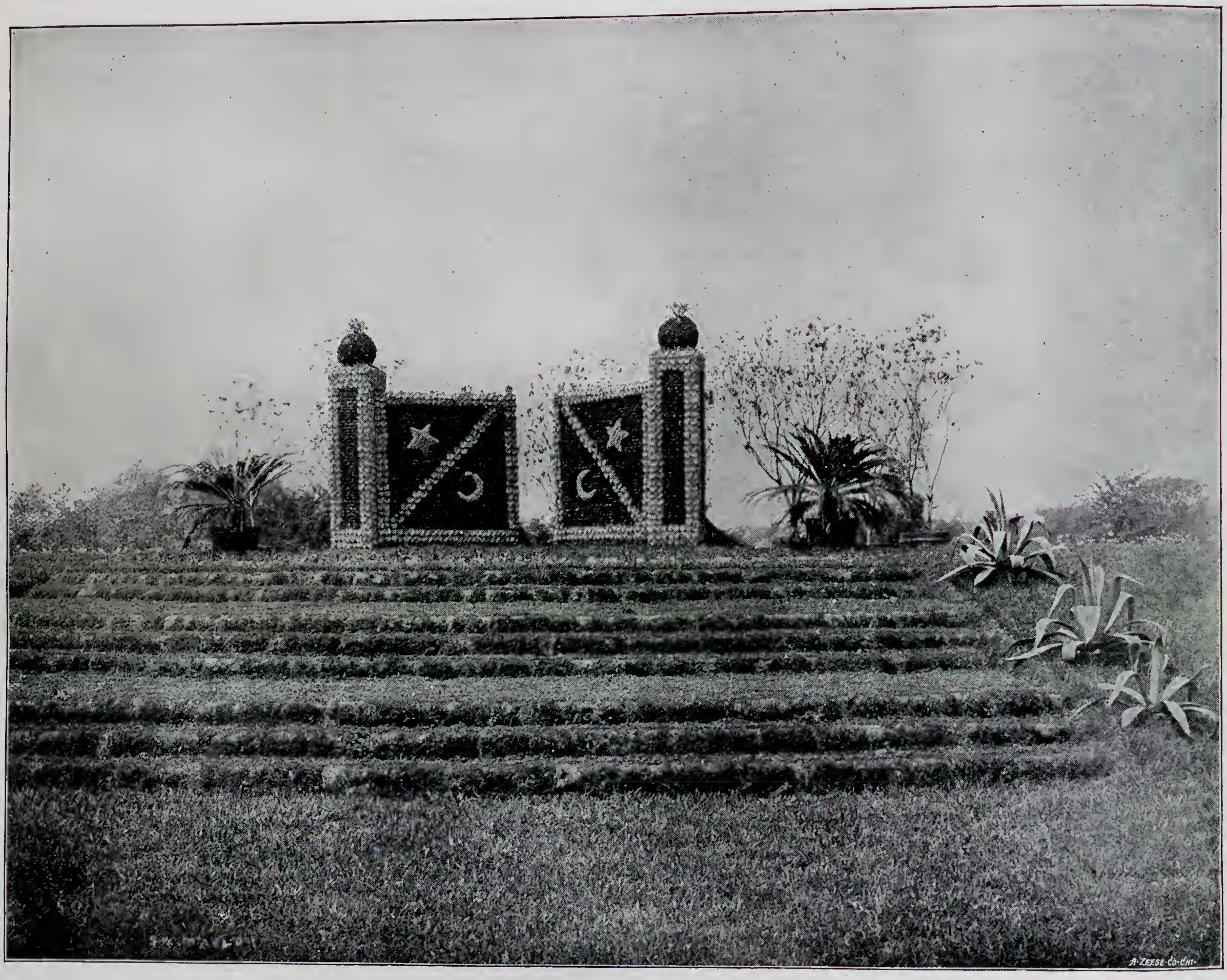
WHEREAS, Such an exhibition should be of a national and international character, so that not only the people of our Union and this continent, but those of all nations as well, can participate, and should therefore have the sanction of the Congress of the United States; Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an exhibition of arts, industries and manufactures, and products of the soil, mine and sea shall be inaugurated in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-two, in the city of Chicago, in the state of Illinois, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. That a commission, to consist of two commissioners from each state and territory of the United States and from the District of Columbia and eight commissioners at large, is hereby constituted to be designated as the World's Columbian Commission.

SEC. 3. That said commissioners, two from each state and territory, shall be appointed within thirty days from the passage of this act by the President of the United States, on the nomination of the governors of the states and territories, respectively, and by the President eight commissioners at large and two from the District of Columbia; and in the same manner and within the same time there shall be appointed two alternate commissioners from each state and territory of the United States and the District of Columbia and eight alternate commissioners at large, who shall assume and perform the duties of such commissioner or commissioners as may be unable to attend the meetings of the said commission; and in such nominations and appointments each of the two leading political parties shall be equally represented. Vacancies in the commission nominated by the governors of the several states and territories, respectively, and also vacancies in the commission at large and from the District of Columbia, may be filled in the same manner and under the same conditions as provided herein for the original appointment.

SEC. 4. That the Secretary of State of the United States shall, immediately after the passage of this act, notify the governors of the several states and territories, respectively, thereof, and request such nominations to be made. The commissioners so appointed shall be called together by the Secretary of State of the United States in the city of Chicago, by notice to the commissioners, as soon as convenient after the appointment of said commissioners, and within thirty days thereafter. The said commissioners, at said first meeting, shall organize by the election of such officers and the appointment of such committees as they may deem expedient, and for this purpose the commissioners present at said meeting shall constitute a quorum.



FLORAL GATES-AJAR.

SCENE IN WASHINGTON PARK—PORTION OF THE SITE.

SEC. 5. That said commission be empowered in its discretion to accept for the purposes of the World's Columbian Exposition such site as may be selected and offered, and such plans and specifications of buildings to be erected for such purpose, at the expense of and tendered by the corporation organized under the laws of the state of Illinois, known as "The World's Exposition of Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-two," *Provided*, That said site so tendered and the buildings proposed to be erected thereon shall be deemed by said commission adequate to the purposes of said exposition; *And Provided*, That said commission shall be satisfied that the said corporation has an actual *bona fide* and valid subscription to its capital stock, which will secure the payment of at least five millions of dollars, of which not less

than five hundred thousand dollars shall have been paid in, and that the further sum of five million dollars, making in all ten million dollars, will be provided by said corporation in ample time for its needful use during the prosecution of the work for the complete preparation for said exposition.

SEC. 6. That the said commission shall allot space for exhibitors, prepare a classification for exhibits, determine the plan and scope of the exposition, and shall appoint all judges and examiners for the exposition, award all premiums, if any, and generally have charge of all intercourse with the exhibitors and the representatives of foreign nations. And said commission is authorized and required to appoint a board of lady managers of such number and to perform such duties as may be prescribed by said commission. Said board may appoint one or more members of all committees authorized to award prizes for exhibits, which may be produced in whole or in part by female labor.

SEC. 7. That after the plans for said exposition shall be prepared by said corporation and approved by said commission, the rules and regulations of said corporation governing rates for entrance and admission fees, or otherwise affecting the rights, privileges or interests of the exhibitors or of the public, shall be fixed or established by said corporation, subject, however, to such modification, if any, as may be imposed by a majority of said commissioners.

SEC. 8. That the President is hereby empowered and directed to hold a naval review in New York Harbor, in April, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and to extend to foreign nations an invitation to send ships of war to join the United States Navy in rendezvous at Hampdon Roads and proceed thence to said review.

SEC. 9. That said commission shall provide for the dedication of the buildings of the World's Columbian Exposition in said city of Chicago on the twelfth day of October, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, with appropriate ceremonies, and said exposition shall be open to visitors not later than the first day of May, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and shall be closed at such time as the commission may determine, but not later than the thirtieth day of October thereafter.

SEC. 10. That whenever the President of the United States shall be notified by the commission that provision has been made for grounds and buildings for the uses herein provided for, and there has also been filed with him by the said corporation known as "The World's Exposition of Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-two," satisfactory proof that a sum not less than ten million dollars, to be used and expended for the purposes of the exhibition herein authorized, has in fact been raised or provided for by subscription or other legally binding means, he shall be authorized, through the Department of State, to make proclamation of the same, setting forth the time at which the exposition will open and close, and the place at which it will be held; and he shall communicate to the diplomatic representatives of foreign nations copies of the same, together with such regulations as may be adopted by the commission, for publication in their respective countries, and he shall, in behalf of the government and people, invite foreign nations to take part in the said exposition and appoint representatives thereto.

SEC. 11. That all articles which shall be imported from foreign countries for the sole purpose of exhibition at said exposition, upon which there shall be a tariff or customs duty, shall be admitted free of payment of duty, customs fees or charges, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; but it shall be lawful at any time during the exhibition to sell for delivery at the close of the exposition any goods or property imported for and actually on exhibition in the exposition buildings or on its grounds, subject to such regulations for the security of the revenue and for the collection of



SCENE ON PRAIRIE AVENUE, LEADING TO WORLD'S FAIR SITE.

the import duties as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe: *Provided*, That all such articles when sold or withdrawn for consumption in the United States shall be subject to the duty, if any, imposed upon such articles by the revenue laws in force at the date of importation, and all penalties prescribed by law shall be applied and enforced against such articles, and against the persons who may be guilty of any illegal sale or withdrawal.

SEC. 12. That the sum of twenty thousand dollars, or as much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the remainder of the present fiscal year and for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury for purposes connected with the admission of foreign goods to said exhibition.

SEC. 13. That it shall be the duty of the commission to make report from time to time to the President of the United States of the progress of the work, and, in a final report, present a full exhibit of the results of the exposition.

SEC. 14. That the commission hereby authorized shall exist no longer than until the first day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight.

SEC. 15. That the United States shall not in any manner, nor under any circumstances, be liable for any of the acts, doings, proceedings or representations of said corporation organized under the laws of the state of Illinois, its officers, agents, servants, or employes, or any of them, or for the service, salaries, labor or wages of said officers, agents, servants or employes, or any of them, or for any subscriptions to the capital stock, or for any certificates of stock, bonds, mortgages, or obligations of any kind issued by said corporation, or for any debts, liabilities, or expenses of any kind whatever attending such corporation or accruing by reason of the same.

SEC. 16. That there shall be exhibited at said exposition, by the government of the United States, from its Executive Department, the Smithsonian Institution, the United States Fish Commission and the National Museum, such articles and materials as illustrate the function and administrative faculty of the government in time of peace, and its resources as a war power, tending to demonstrate the nature of our institutions and their adaptation to the wants of the people; and to secure a complete and harmonious arrangement of such a government exhibit, a board shall be created to be charged with the selection, preparation, arrangement, safe-keeping and exhibition of such articles and materials as the heads of the several departments and the directors of the Smithsonian Institute and National Museum may respectively decide shall be embraced in said government exhibit. The President may also designate additional articles for exhibition. Such board shall be composed of one person to be named by the head of each executive department, and one by the directors of the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum, and one by the Fish Commission, such selections to be approved by the President of the United States. The President shall name the chairman of said board, and the board itself shall select such other officers as it may deem necessary.

That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to place on exhibition upon such ground as shall be allotted for the purpose, one of the life-saving stations authorized to be constructed on the coast of the United States by existing law, and to cause the same to be fully equipped with all apparatus, furniture and appliances now in use in all life-saving stations in the United States, said building and apparatus to be removed at the close of the exhibition and re-erected at the place now authorized by law.

SEC. 17. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause a suitable building or buildings to be erected on the site selected for the World's Columbian Exposition for the government exhibits, as provided in this act, and he is hereby authorized and directed to contract therefor, in the same manner and under the same regulations as for other public buildings of the United States; but the contract for said building or buildings shall not exceed the sum of four hundred thousand dollars, and for the remainder of the fiscal year and for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, there is hereby appropriated for said building or buildings, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. The Secretary of the Treasury shall cause the said building or buildings to be constructed as far as possible of iron, steel and glass, or of such other material as may be taken out and sold to the best advantage; and he is authorized and required to dispose of such building or buildings, or the material composing the same, at the close of the exposition, giving preference to the city of Chicago, or to the said World's Exposition of Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-two, to purchase the same at an appraised value to be ascertained in such manner as he may determine.

SEC. 18. That for the purpose of paying the expenses of transportation, care and custody of exhibits by the government and the maintenance of the building or buildings hereinbefore provided for, and the safe return of articles belonging to the said government exhibit, and for the expenses of the commission created by this act, and other contingent expenses, to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, upon itemized accounts and vouchers, there is hereby appropriated for the remainder of this fiscal year, and for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary; *Provided*, That the United States shall not be liable, on account of the erection of buildings, expenses of the commission or any of its officers or employes, or on account of any expenses incident to or growing out of said exposition for a sum exceeding in the aggregate one million, five hundred thousand dollars.

SEC. 19. That the Commissioners and alternate Commissioners appointed under this act shall not be entitled to any compensation for their services out of the treasury of the United States, except their actual expenses for transportation and the sum of six dollars per day for subsistence for each day they are necessarily absent from their homes on the business of said commission. The officers of said commission shall receive such compensation as may be fixed by said commission, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, which shall be paid out of the sums appropriated by Congress in aid of such exposition.

SEC. 20. That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to create any liability of the United States, direct or indirect, for any debt or obligation incurred, nor for any claim for aid or pecuniary assistance from Congress or the Treasury of the United States in support or liquidation of any debts or obligation created by said commission in excess of appropriations made by Congress therefor.

SEC. 21. That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to override or interfere with the laws of any state, and all contracts made in any state for the purposes of the exhibition shall be subject to the laws thereof.

SEC. 22. That no member of said commission, whether an officer or otherwise, shall be personally liable for any debt or obligation which may be created or incurred by the said commission.

Approved April 25, 1890.

COMMISSIONERS NOMINATED.

In compliance with this act of Congress, the governors of the various states and territories nominated commissioners and alternates, and these gentlemen, together with the commissioners at large, as follows, met in Chicago, June 26, 1890.

COMMISSIONERS AT LARGE.

COMMISSIONERS.	ALTERNATES.
A. G. Bullock, Worcester, Mass.	Henry Ingalls, Wiscasset, Maine
G. W. Allen, Auburn, New York.	Louis Fitzgerald, New York, N.Y.
P. A. B. Widener, Philadelphia, Pa.	John W. Chalfant, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Thos. W. Palmer, Detroit, Mich.	James Oliver, South Bend, Ind.
Richard C. Kerens, St. Louis, Mo.	R. W. Furnas, Brownsville, Neb.
William Lindsay, Frankfort, Ky.	P. J. Walsh, Atlanta, Ga.
Henry Exall, Dallas, Texas.	H. L. King, San Antonio, Texas.
M. L. McDonald, Santa Rosa, Cal.	Thomas Burke, Seattle, Wash.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE STATES.

COMMISSIONERS.	ALTERNATES
ALABAMA.	
Frederick G. Bromberg, Mobile.	Gotthold L. Werth, Montgomery.
Oscar R. Hundley, Huntsville.	William S. Hull, Sheffield.
ARKANSAS.	
John D. Adams, Little Rock.	J. T. W. Tiller, Little Rock.
Lafayette Gregg, Fayetteville.	Thomas H. Leslie, Stuttgart.
CALIFORNIA.	
M. H. de Young, San Francisco.	George Hazleton, San Francisco.
William Forsyth, Fresno.	Russ D. Stephens, Sacramento.
COLORADO.	
Roswell E. Goodell, Leadville.	Henry B. Gillespie, Aspen.
Frederick J. V. Skiff, Denver.	O. C. French, New Windsor.
CONNECTICUT.	
Leverett Brainard, Hartford.	Charles F. Brooker, Torrington.
Thomas M. Waller, New London.	Charles R. Baldwin, Waterbury.
DELAWARE.	
George V. Massey, Dover.	Chas. F. Richards, Georgetown.
Willard Hall Porter. Wilmington.	William Saulsbury, Dover.
FLORIDA.	
Joseph Hirst, Tampa,	Dudley W. Adams, Tangerine.
Richard Turnbull, Monticello.	Jesse T. Bernard, Tallahassee.
GEORGIA.	
Lafayette McLaws, Savannah.	James Longstreet, Gainesville.
Charlton H. Way, Savannah.	John W. Clark, Augusta.
IDAHO	
George A. Manning, Post Falls.	A. J. Crook. Hailey.
John E. Stearns, Nampa.	John M. Burke, Wardner.
ILLINOIS.	
Charles H. Deere, Moline.	La Fayette Funk, Shirley.
A. T. Ewing, 38 Montauk Block. Chicago.	De Witt Smith, Springfield.
INDIANA.	
Thomas E. Garvin, Evansville.	Wm. E. McLean, Terre Haute.
E. B. Martindale, Indianapolis.	Chas. M. Trevis, Crawfordsville.
IOWA.	
Wm. I. Buchanan, Sioux City	Joseph Eibocck, Des Moines.
William F. King, Mt. Vernon.	John Hayes, Red Oak.
KANSAS.	
Chas. K. Holliday, Jr., Topeka.	J. F. Thompson, Sabetha.
Reese R. Price, Hutchinson.	Frank W. Lanyon, Pittsburg.
KENTUCKY.	
John Bennett, Richmond.	David M. Comingore, Covington.
James A. McKenzie, Oak Grove	John S. Morris, Louisville.
LOUISIANA.	
Davidson B. Penn, Newellton.	Alphonse Le Dne, New Orleans.
Thos. J. Woodward, New Orleans.	P. O. McMahon, Janjipahoal.
MAINE.	
Augustus R. Bixby, Skowhegan.	James A. Boardman, Bangor.
William G. Davis, Portland.	Clark S. Edwards, Bethel.
MARYLAND.	
James Hodges, Baltimore.	George M. Upshur, Snow Hill.
Lloyd Lowndes, Cumberland.	Daniel E. Conkling, Baltimore.
MASSACHUSETTS.	
Francis W. Breed, Lynn.	George P. Ladd. Spencer.
Thomas E. Proctor, Boston.	A. C. Houghton, North Adams.
MICHIGAN.	
M. Henry Lane, Kalamazoo.	George H. Barbour, Detroit.
Chas. H. Richmond, Ann Arbor.	Ernest B. Fisher, Grand Rapids.
MINNESOTA.	
Matthew B. Harrison, Duluth.	Thomas C. Kurtz, Moorhead.
Orson V. Tousley, Minneapolis.	T. L. Hunt, Mankato.
MISSISSIPPI.	
Joseph M. Bynum, Rienzi.	Fred W. Collins, Summit.
Robert L. Saunders, Jackson.	Joseph H. Brinker, West Point.
MISSOURI.	
Thomas B. Bullene, Kansas City.	O. H. Piecher, Joplin.
Charles H. Jones, St. Louis.	R. L. McDonald, St. Joseph.
MONTANA.	
Lewis H. Hershfield, Helena.	Benjamin F. White, Dillon.
A. H. Mitchell, Deer Lodge City.	Timothy E. Collins, Great Falls.
NEBRASKA.	
Euclid Martin, Omaha.	William L. May, Fremont.
Albert G. Scott, Kearney,	John Lauterbach, Fairbury.
NEVADA.	
John W. Haines, Genoa.	Enoch Strother, Virginia City.
George Russel, Elko.	Richard Ryland, Reno.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
Walter Aiken, Franklin,	George Van Dyke, Lancaster.
Chas. D. McDuffie, Manchester.	Frank E. Kaley, Milford.
NEW JERSEY.	
William J. Sewell, Camden.	Frederick S. Fish, Newark.
Thomas Smith, Newark.	Edwin A. Stevens, Hoboken.
NEW YORK.	
Chauncey M. Depew, New York.	James H. Breslin, New York.
John Boyd Thatcher, Albany.	James Roosevelt, Hyde Park.
NORTH CAROLINA.	
Alexander B. Andrews, Raleigh.	Elias Carr, Old Sparta.
Thomas B. Keogh, Greensboro.	G. A. Bingham, Salisbury.
NORTH DAKOTA.	
H. P. Rucker, Grand Forks.	Charles H. Stanley, Steele.
Martin Ryan, Fargo.	Peter Cameron, Tyner.

OHIO.

Harvey P. Platt, Toledo,	Lucius C. Cron, Piqua.
William Ritchie, Hamilton.	Adolph Pluemer, Cincinnati.

OREGON.

Henry Klippel, Jacksonville.	J. L. Morrow, Heppner.
Martin Wilkins, Eugene City.	W. T. Wright, Union.

PENNSYLVANIA.

William McClelland, Pittsburgh.	R. Bruce Ricketts, Wilkesbarre.
John W. Woodside, Philadelphia.	John K. Hallock, Erie.

RHODE ISLAND.

Lyman B. Goff, Pawtucket.	Jeffrey Hazard, Providence.
Gardner C. Sims, Providence.	Loriliard Spencer, Newport.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A. P. Butler, Columbia.	E. L. Roche, Charleston.
John R. Cochran, Anderson.	J. W. Tindell, Sumter.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Merritt H. Day, Rapid City.	S. A. Ramsey, Woonsocket.
William McIntyre, Watertown.	L. S. Bullard, Pierre.

TENNESSEE.

Louis T. Baxter, Nashville.	Rush Strong, Knoxville.
Thomas L. Williams, Knoxville.	A. B. Hurt, Chattanooga.

TEXAS.

Archelaus M. Cochran, Dallas.	Lock McDaniel, Anderson.
John T. Dickinson, Austin.	Henry B. Andrews, San Antonio.

VERMONT.

Henry H. McIntyre, W. Randolph.	Aldace F. Walker, Rutland.
Bradley B. Smalley, Burlington.	Hiram Atkins, Montpelier.

VIRGINIA.

Virginius D. Groner, Norfolk.	C. A. Heermans, Christiansburg.
John T. Harris, Harrisonburg.	Alex. McDonald, Lynchburg

WASHINGTON.

Henry Drum, Tacoma.	William Bingham, Cheney.
C. B. Hopkins, Spokane Falls.	Clarence B. Bagley, Seattle.

WEST VIRGINIA.

James D. Butt, Harper's Ferry.	M. J. Finley, Wheeling.
J. W. St. Clair, Fayettville.	Weil'gton Vrooman, Parkersburg

WISCONSIN.

Phillip Allen, Jr., Mineral Point.	Gutavus E. Gordon, Koshkonong.
John L. Mitchell, Milwaukee.	Myron Reed, Superior.

WYOMING.

Asahel C. Beckwith, Evanston.	Asa S. Mercer, Cheyenne.
Henry G. Hay, Cheyenne.	John J. McCormick, Sheridan.

TERRITORIES.

ARIZONA.

COMMISSIONERS.	ALTERNATES.
George F. Coats, Phoenix.	W. L. Van Horn, Flagstaff.
William Zeckendorf, Tucson.	Herbert H. Logan, Phoenix.

NEW MEXICO.

T. C. Gutierres, Albuquerque.	Charles B. Eddy, Eddy.
R. M. White, Hermosa, Sierra Co.	Louis C. Tetard, East Las Vegas.

OKLAHOMA.

Othniel Beeson, Reno City.	Joseph W. McNiel, Guthrie.
John D. Miles, Kingfisher.	John Wallace, Oklahoma City.

UTAH.

Frederick J. Kiesel, Ogden.	William M. Ferry, Park City.
P. H. Lannan, Salt Lake City.	Charles Crane, Kanosh.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Alex. T. Britton, Washington.	E. Kurtz Johnson, Washington.
Albert A. Wilson, Washington.	Dorsey Claggett, Washington.

PRES. HARRISON'S PROCLAMATION.

A CHRISTMAS GIFT TO CHICAGO.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The following proclamation has just been issued:

By the President of the United States—A Proclamation:

WHEREAS, satisfactory proof has been presented to me that provision has been made for adequate grounds and buildings for the uses of the World's Columbian Exposition, and that a sum of not less than $10,000,000, to be used and expended for the purposes of said exposition, has been provided, in accordance with the conditions and requirements of section 10 of an act entitled, "An act to provide for celebrating the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, by holding an international exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures and products of the soil, mine and sea in the city of Chicago, in the state of Illinois," approved April 25, 1890.



PRESIDENT HARRISON.

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, president of the United States, by virtue of the authority vested in me by said act, do hereby declare and provide that such international exhibition will be opened on the first day of May, in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-three, in the city of Chicago, in the state of Illinois, and will not be closed before the last Thursday in October of the same year. And in the name of the government and of the people of the United States, I do hereby invite all the nations of the earth to take part in the commemoration of an event that is prominent in human history and of lasting interest to mankind, by appointing representatives there and sending such exhibits to the World's Columbian Exposition as will most fitly and fully illustrate their resources, their industries and their progress in civilization.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-fourth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and independence of the United States the one hundred and fifteenth. BENJAMIN HARRISON.

By the president.

JAMES G. BLAINE, Secretary of State.

The president's proclamation came in time to be a Christmas gift to Chicago. It marks an epoch in the history of the exposition. By it the United States announced to the world that Chicago had fulfilled her proposition, and that $10,000,000 had been provided for the success of the Columbian Exposition, and that it will be held in Chicago in 1893. The notice having been given, the state department will now take charge of the duties of the national government in connection with the exposition. A copy of the proclamation, accompanied by all the official formalities, will be placed in the hands or foreign ministers. They in turn will transmit it to their respective governments. The United States diplomatic and consular representatives will also receive copies of it with instructions regarding foreign exhibits.

The last possibility of doubt or failure has now vanished, and the exposition given a standing with foreign governments. Ground will be at once broken, and all the machinery set in motion to prepare for the great event.

ORGANIZATION OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

The World's Columbian Exposition was organized under the general statutes of the state of Illinois, upon the following application, which was filed with the secretary of state on August 15, 1889. It states the name of the proposed corporation as "The World's Exposition of 1892," the object for its formation as "the holding of an International Exhibition or World's Fair in the city of Chicago and state of Illinois, to commemorate on its four hundredth anniversary the discovery of America." The capital stock is $5,000,000, the amount of each share is $10, and the number of shares is 500,000; the location of the principal office at Chicago, Cook county, Illinois, and the duration of the corporation ninety-nine years. This application was signed by the following well known and responsible citizens of Chicago: De Witt C. Cregier, Ferd. W. Peck, Geo. Schneider, Anthony F. Seeberger, William C. Seipp, John R. Walsh and E. Nelson Blake. The license to the above named parties to open subscription books is dated August 14, 1889, and the entire amount of $5,000,000 was subscribed by March 23, 1890, on which date notices were issued for a meeting of the subscribers, to be held in Battery D, in the city of Chicago, Ill., on April 4, 1890, at 10 o'clock A. M. This meeting was held accordingly, and the following named persons were elected directors:

Owen F. Aldis.
Samuel W. Allerton.
William T. Baker.
Thomas B. Bryan.
Edward B. Butler.
Mark L. Crawford.
W. H. Colvin.
De Witt C. Cregier.
George R. Davis.
James W. Ellsworth.
John V. Farwell, Jr.
Stuyvesant Fish.
Lyman J. Gage.
Harlow N. Higinbotham.
Charles L. Hutchinson.
Edward T. Jeffrey.
Elbridge G. Keith.
Rollin A. Keyes.
Marshall M. Kirkman.
Herman H. Kohlsaat.
Edward F. Lawrence.
Thies J. Lefens.
Cyrus H. McCormik.
Andrew McNally.
Joseph Medill.
Adolph Nathan.
Robert Nelson.
John J. P. Odell.
Potter Palmer.
James C. Peasley.
Ferd. W. Peck.
Erskine M. Phelps.
Eugene S. Pike.
Martin A. Ryerson.
Charles H. Schwab.
Anthony F. Seeberger.
William E. Strong,
Charles H. Wacker.
Robert A. Waller.
Edwin Walker.
John R. Walsh.
Charles C. Wheeler.
Frederick S. Winston.
Charles T. Yerkes.
Otto Young.

All of the above remain in office with the following exceptions: Mr. W. H. Colvin resigned and succeeded by Mr. Robert C. Clowry; Mr. Stuyvesant Fish resigned and succeeded by Mr. William Borner; Mr. John R. Walsh resigned and succeeded by Mr. William J. Chalmers.

At a special meeting of stockholders held June 12, 1890, the name of the corporation was changed to "The World's Columbian Exposition," and the capital stock increased to $10,000,000.

OFFICERS.

President.....LYMAN J. GAGE.
First Vice-President.....THOMAS B. BRYAN.
Second Vice-President.....POTTER PALMER.
Treasurer.....ANTHONY F. SEEBERGER.
Secretary.....BENJAMIN BUTTERWORTH.
Assistant Secretary.....J. H. KINGWILL.
Auditor.....WILLIAM K ACKERMAN.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL COMMISSION.

On Saturday, June 28, the organization of the World's Columbian Commission was completed, with the following result:

THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN COMMISSION.

President.....THOMAS W. PALMER, of Michigan
Director-General.....GEORGE R. DAVIS, of Illinois.



SUN DIAL AND DREXEL MONUMENT IN SOUTH PARK, WORLD'S FAIR SITE.

First Vice-President.....THOMAS M. WALLER, of Connecticut.
Second Vice-President.....M. H. DE YOUNG, of California.
Third Vice-President.....DAVIDSON B. PENN, of Louisiana.
Fourth Vice-President.....GORTON W. ALLEN, of New York.
Fifth Vice-President.....ALEX. B. ANDREWS, of North Carolina
Secretary.....JOHN T. DICKINSON, of Texas.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

President T. W. Palmer, Chairman.
M. L. McDonald, Com.-at-Large.
R. C. Kerens, Com.-at-Large
Henry Exall, Com.-at-Large
P. A. B. Widener, Com.-at-Large.
John T. Harris, Virginia.
William J. Sewell, New Jersey.
B. B. Smalley, Vermont.
E. B. Martindale, Indiana.
John Boyd Thatcher, New York.
Francis W. Breed, Massachusetts.
Euelid Martin, Nebraska.
Reese R. Price, Kansas.
M. B. Harrison, Minnesota.
James D. Butt, West Virginia.
Adlai T. Ewing, Illinois.
William F. King, Iowa.
H. P. Platt, Ohio.
L. McLaws, Georgia.
T. L. Williams, Tennessee.
Joseph Hirst, Florida.
R. L. Saunders, Mississippi.
L. H. Hershfield, Montana.
R. E. Goodell, Colorado.
A. T. Britton, Dist. of Columbia.
James A. McKenzie, Kentucky.

COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY, RULES AND BY-LAWS.

William Lindsay, Com.-at-Large, Chairman.
G. V. Massey, Delaware.
J. W. St. Clair, West Virginia.
William J. Sewell, New Jersey.
B. B. Smalley, Vermont.
L. Gregg, Arkansas.
O. R. Hnndley, Alabama.
P. Allen, Jr., Wisconsin.

COMMITTEE ON TARIFFS AND TRANSPORTATION.

V. D. Groner, Virginia, Chairman.
W. Aiken, New Hampshire.
C. M. Depew, New York.
W. McClelland Pennsylvania.
M. H. Lane, Michigan.
J. D. Adams, Arkansas.
L. Brainard, Conneticut.
A. B. Andrews, North Carolina.
L. Lowndes, Maryland.
O. R. Hundley, Alabama.
J. W. Haines, Nevada.
G. C. Sims, Rhode Island.
H. H. McIntyre, Vermont.
T. C. Gutierres, New Mexico.
H. P. Rucker, North Dakota.
E. Martin, Nebraska.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

C. M. Depew, New York, Chairman.
Thomas M. Waller, Connecticut.
G. V. Massey, Delaware.
A. Wilson, District of Columbia.
R. C. Kerens, Com.-at-Large.
C. H. Way, Georgia.
M. H. Lane, Michigan.
D. B. Penn, Louisiana.

COMMITTEE ON FINE ARTS.

A. G. Bullock, Com.-at-Large. Chairman.
C. M. Depew, New York.
A. A. Wilson, District of Columbia.
O. V. Tousley, Minnesota.
W. I. Buchanan, Iowa.
M. H. de Young, California.
James Hodges, Maryland.
T. J. Woodward, Louisiana.

COMMITTEE ON HORTICULTURE AND FLORICULTURE.

W. Forsyth, California, Chairman.
G. A. Manning, Idaho.
W. H. Porter, Delaware.
C. D. McDuffie, New Hampshire.
T. E. Garvin, Indiana
F. J. V. Skiff, Colorado.
W. Zeckendorf, Arizona.
A. R. Bixby, Maine.
R. Turnbull, Florida.
J. W. Woodside, Pennsylvania.
C. H. Richmond, Michigan.
J. R. Cochran, South Carolina.
J. Hodges, Maryland.
C. H. Deere, Illinois.
F. J. Kiesel, Utah.
P. Allen, Jr., Wisconsin.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

C. H. Jones, Missouri, Chairman.
L. H. Hersheld. Montana.
James Hodges, Maryland.
H. H. McIntyre, Vermont.
A. B. Andrews, North Carolina.
A. R. Bixby, Maine.
J. T. Harris, Virginia.
P. H. Lannan, Utah.

COMMITTEE ON AUDITING.

T. E. Garvin, Indiana, Chairman.
P. Allen, Jr., Wisconsin.
C. K. Holliday, Jr., Kansas.
J. D. Butt, West Virginia.

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE.

L. Lowndes, Maryland, Chairman.
J. B. Thatcher, New York.
J. M. Bynum, Mississippi.
T. M. Waller, Connecticut.
L. B. Goff, Rhode Island.
T. E. Proctor, Massachusetts
M. Wilkins, Oregon.
R. Turnbull, Florida.
George V. Massey, Delaware.
H. Exall, Com.-at-Large.
J. R. Cochran, South Carolina.
H. P. Platt, Ohio.
T. J. Woodward, Louisiana.
H. Drum, Washington.
C. D. McDuffie, New Hampshire
C. H. Way, Georgia.

COMMITTEE ON MINES AND MINING.

F. J. V. Skiff, Colorado, Chairman.
M. H. Day, South Dakota.
L. T. Baxter, Tennessee.
J. W. St. Clair, West Virginia.
J. W. Woodside, Pennsylvania.
A. H. Mitchell, Montana.
L. Lowndes, Maryland.
G. Russell, Nevada.
F. G. Bromberg, Alabama.
J. E. Stearns, Idaho.
G. F. Coats, Arizona.
C. H. Richmond, Michigan.
P. H. Lannan, Utah.
H. Drum, Washington.
R. M. White, New Mexico.
M. L. McDonald, Com.-at-Large.



GRAND FOUNTAIN, WASHINGTON PARK, LEADING TO WORLD'S FAIR SITE

COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, HISTORY, LITERATURE AND EDUCATION.

O. V. Tousley, Minn., Chairman.
A. C. Beekwith, Wyoming.
F. G. Bromberg, Alabama.
C. H. Jones, Missouri.
T. J. Woodward, Louisiana.
A. G. Bullock, Com.-at-Large.
W. F. King, Iowa.
J. A. McKenzie, Kentucky.

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.

W. I. Buchanan, Iowa, Chairman.
L. T. Baxter, Tennessee.
R. Turnbull, Florida.
A. M. Cochran, Texas.
J. L. Mitchell, Wisconsin.
J. W. Haines, Nevada.
D. B. Penn, Louisiana.
J. M. Bynum, Mississippi.
A. P. Butler, South Carolina.
A. G. Scott, Nebraska.
O. Beeson, Oklahoma.
H. H. McIntyre, Vermont.
J. D. Adams, Arkansas.
M. Wilkins, Oregon.
William Forsyth, California
F. J. V. Skiff, Colorado.

COMMITTEE ON LIVE STOCK.

J. L. Mitchell, Wisconsin, Chairman.
John Bennett, Kentucky.
T. E. Proctor, Massachusetts.
G. A. Manning, Idaho.
G. Russell, Nevada.
E. B. Martindale, Indiana.
H. Drum, Washington.
J. D. Miles, Oklahoma.
T. C. Gutierres, New Mexico.
H. P. Rucker, North Dakota.
H. Exall, Com.-at-Large.
L. T. Baxter, Tennessee.
A. H. Mitchell, Montana.
W. McIntyre, South Dakota.
A. T. Ewing, Illinois.
H. G. Hay, Wyoming.

COMMITTEE ON CEREMONIES.

J. D. Adams, Arkansas, Chairman.
P. A. B. Widener, Com.-at-Large.
William Lindsay, Com.-at-Large.
V. D. Groner, Virginia.
C. H. Richmond, Michigan.
G. W. Allen, Com.-at-Large.
M. B. Harrison, Minnesota.
R. C. Kerens, Com.-at-Large.

COMMITTEE ON CLASSIFICATION.

C. H. Deere, Illinois, Chairman.
W. McClelland, Pennsylvania.
L. B. Goff, Rhode Island.
M. Ryan, North Dakota.
M. H. de Young, California.
T. L. Williams, Tennessee.
A. M. Cochran, Texas.
T. Smith, New Jersey.
T. B. Keogh, North Carolina.
C. H. Way, Georgia.
J. D. Miles, Oklahoma.
H. P. Platt, Ohio.
G. F. Coates, Arizona.
A. C. Beckwith, Wyoming
J. Hirst, Florida.
T. E. Garvin, Indiana.

COMMITTEE ON MANUFACTURES.

L. Brainard, Connecticut, Chairman.
T. E. Proctor, Massachusetts.
T. E. Bullene, Missouri.
W. McClelland, Pennsylvania.
R. M. White, New Mexico.
W. H. Porter, Delaware.
C. H. Deere, Illinois.
T. Smith, New Jersey.
W. Ritchie, Ohio.
G. C. Simms, Rhode Island.
L. MeLaws, Georgia.
W. Aiken, New Hampshire.
J. M. Bynum, Mississippi.
F. J. Kiesel, Utah.
Wm. McIntyre, South Dakota.
W. Zeckendorf, Arizona.

COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES AND FISH CULTURE.

A. R. Bixby, Maine, Chairman.
A. P. Butler, South Carolina.
W. J. Sewell, New Jersey.
R. E. Goodell, Colorado.
C. B. Hopkins, Washington.
R. L. Saunders, Mississippi.
M. H. Lane, Michigan.
H. Klippel, Oregon.

COMMITTEE ON ELECTRICITY AND ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES.

G. C. Sims, Rhode Island, Chairman.
C. B. Hopkins, Washington.
M. Ryan, North Dakota.
G. W. Allen, Com.-at-Large.
W. G. Davis, Maine.
F. W. Breed, Massachusetts.
O. R. Hundley, Alabama.
R. R. Price, Kansas.

COMMITTEE ON FORESTRY AND LUMBER.

J. W. St. Clair, W. Virginia, Chairman.
R. M. White, New Mexico.
W. G. Davis, Maine.
A. G. Scott, Nebraska.
H. Klippel, Oregon.
L. Gregg, Arkansas.
R. L. Saunders, Mississippi.
H. G. Hay, Wyoming.

COMMITTEE ON MACHINERY.

William Ritchie, Ohio, Chairman.
W. H. Porter, Delaware.
John Bennett, Kentucky.
W. Forsyth, California.
L. B. Goff, Rhode Island.
M. H. Day, South Dakota.
T. B. Bullene, Missouri
O. Beeson, Oklahoma.

LADY MANAGERS AND THEIR ALTERNATES

COMMITTEE ON WORLD'S CONGRESSES

J. W. Woodside, Pa., Chairman. F. G. Bromberg, Alabama.
C. H. Jones, Missouri. J. B. Thatcher, New York.
John Bennett, Kentucky. O. V. Tousley, Minnesota.
A. A. Wilson, District of Columbia. B. B. Smalley, Vermont.

COMMITTEE ON PRINTING.

C. K. Holliday, Jr., Kas., Chairman. P. H. Lannau, Utah.
T. B. Keogh, North Carolina. J. E. Stearns, Idaho.
J. T. Harris, Virginia. T. B. Bullene, Missouri.

LADY MANAGERS AND THEIR ALTERNATES.

APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Mrs. Potter Palmer; Alternate, Miss Sara T. Hallowell.
Mrs. Walter Q. Gresham; Alternate, Mrs. Solomon Thatcher, Jr.
Mrs. J. S. Lewis; Alternate, Miss Julia B. Shattuck.
Mrs. M. A. Mulligan; Alternate, Mrs. Annie C. Meyers.
Miss Frances Dickinson, M. D.; Alternate, Mrs. A. H. Ten Eyck.
Mrs. M. R. M. Wallace; Alternate, Mrs. M. J. Sandes.
Mrs. Myron B. Bradwell; Alternate, Mrs. Leander Stone.
Mrs. Clara M. Doolittle; Mrs. Gen. Arthur H. Chetlain.
Mrs. Matilda R. Carse; Alternate, Miss Frances Willard.

APPOINTED AT LARGE.

California—Mrs. D. F. Verdenal, New York City.
Kentucky—Mrs. James Edwards Cantrill, Georgetown; Alteretan, Mrs. Nancy Houston Banks, Morganfield.
Massachusetts—Miss Mary S. Lockwood, Washington, D. C.

Illinois—Mrs. Richard J. Oglesby, Elmwart; Alternate, Mrs. Frank W. Gould, Moline. Mrs. Henry M. Shepard, Chicago, Alternate, Mrs. Isaac N. Phillips, Bloomiugton.
Indiana—Mrs. Wilhelmine Reitz, Evansville; Alternate, Miss Sue Ball, Terre Haute. Mrs. Virginia C. Meredith, Cambridge City; Alternate. Miss Mary H. Krout, Crawfordsville.
Iowa—Mrs. Whitney S. Clark, Des Moines; Alteruate, Mrs. Ira D. Hendricks, Council Bluffs.
Kansas—Hester A. Hanback, Osborne.
Louisiana—Miss Kate Minor, Houma, Terre Bonne Parish; Alternate, Mrs. Bowling S. Leathers, New Orleans. Mrs. Josephine Shakspeare, New Orleans; Alternate, Mrs. B. M. Perkins, New Orleans.
Maine—
Maryland—Mrs. Emily McKim Reed, Baltimore; Alternate, Mrs. Mary M. Brichead, Baltimore. Mrs. E. S. Thomsou, Mt. Savage.
Massachusetts—
Michigan—Mrs. Eliza Howes, Battle Creek; Mrs. Sarah C. Angell, Ann Arbor; Alternate, Miss Anna M. Cutcheon, Detroit.
Minnesota—Mrs. Mary Allen Aulbert, Duluth; Alternate, Mrs. Francis B. Clark, St. Paul. Mrs. Susan F. Browu, Miuneapolis; Alternate, Mrs. Florence Williams, Little Falls.
Mississippi—Mrs. Morgia R. Lee, Aberdeen; Alternate, Mrs. B. Buchanan, Holly Springs. Mrs. Mary Stone, Iuka; Alternate, Miss Varina Davis, Beauvoir.
Missouri—Miss Phœbe Cousins, St. Louis; Alternate, Miss Patti Moore, Kansas City.
Montana—Mrs. Conrad Kohrs, Deer Lodge City; Alternate, Mrs. Frank L. Worden, Missoula. Mrs. J. K. Toole, Helcua; Alternate. Mrs. Walter Cooper, Bozeman.

South Dakota—Mrs. John R. Wilson Deadwood; Alternate, Mrs. E. C. Daniels, Watertown. Mrs. H. M. Barker, Huron; Alternate, Mrs. Mary Gaston, Rapid City.
Tennessee—Mrs. Laura C. Gillespie, Nashville; Alternate, Mrs. Carrington Mason, Memphis. Mrs. Susan Gale Cooke, Knoxville, Alternate, Mrs. Bessie Bowen McClung, Knoxville.
Texas—Mary A. Cochran, Dallas; Alternate, Mrs. Lock McDaniel, Anderson. Mrs. Ida L. Turner, Fort Worth; Alternate, Miss Hattie Harrison, Waco.
Vermont—Mrs. Ellen M. Chandler, Pomfret; Alternate, Mrs. Geo. W. Hooker, Brattleboro.
Virginia—Mrs. Mildred Lee, Lexington; Alternate, Mrs. John Sergeant Wise, Richmond. Mrs. Kate Paul, Harrisonburg; Alternate, Miss Mattie P. Harris, Staunton.
Washington—Mrs. M. D. Owings, Olympia; Alternate. Mrs. C. W. Griggs, Tacoma. Mrs. Alice Houghton, Spokane Falls; Alternate, Mrs. Helen Josephine Stinson, Colfax.
West Virginia—Mrs. W. Newton Lunch, Martinsburg; Alternate Mrs. G. W. Z. Black, Halltown. Miss Lillie June, Jackson; Alternate, Miss A. M. Mahon.
Wisconsin—Mrs. George C. Ginty, Chippewa Falls; Alternate, Mrs. S. S. Fifield, Ashland. Mrs. William P. Lynde, Milwaukee; Alternate, Mrs. J. M. Smith, Mineral Point.
Wyoming—Mrs. Francis Hale, Cheyenne; Alternate, Miss Gertrude M. Huntington.
Arizona—Mrs. T. J. Butler, Prescott; Alternate, Mrs. Martha Foxworth, Flagstaff. Miss Laurette Lovell, Tucson; Alternate Mrs. H. J. Peto, Tombstone.
New Mexico—Mrs. J. G. Allbright, Albuquerque; Mrs. Edward ... Bartlett; Alternate, Mrs. Franklin G. Campbell.



RIPPLE POND, JACKSON PARK, WORLD'S FAIR SITE.

Michigan—Mrs. John J. Bagley, Detroit.
Missouri—Mrs. Ellen Ford, New York City.
New York—Mrs. Russell B. Harrison, Washington, D. C.; Alternate, Miss Caroline E. Dennis, Auburn, N. Y.
Pennsylvania—Mrs. Sidney F. Taylor, Philadelphia; Alternate, Mrs. Geo. R. Yarrow, Philadelphia.
Texas—Mrs. Rosine Ryan, Austin; Alternate, Mrs. L. C. Baxter, Novasoto.

APPOINTED FROM THE STATES.

Alabama—
Arkansas—Mrs. James P. Eagle, Little Rock; Alternate, Mrs. John H. Rogers, Fort Smith. Mrs. R. A. Edgerton, Little Rock.
California—Mrs. Parthenia P. Rue; Alternate, Mrs. Theresa Fair, San Francisco. Mrs. James R. Deane; Alternate, Mrs. Walter Turnbull.
Colorado—Mrs. Mary A. Samson, Pueblo; Alternate, Mrs. Robert J. Coleman, Buena Vista. Mrs. E. M. Ashley, Denver; Alternate, Mrs. M. D. Thatcher, Pueblo.
Connecticut—Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker.
Delaware—Mrs. Mary Richards Kinder, Milford: Alternate, Mrs. Mary E. Torbert, Milford. Miss Ida M. Ball, Wilmington; Alternate, Mrs. Amelia E. Armstrong, Newark.
Florida—Mrs. M. C. Bell, Gainesville; Alternate, Mrs. Chloe M. Reed, South Jacksonville. Miss E. Nellie Beck, Tampa; Alternate, Mrs. H. K. Ingram Jacksonville.
Georgia—Mrs. W. H. Felton, Centerville; Alternate, Miss Meta T. McLaws, Augusta. Mrs. Chas. H. Olmstead, Savannah; Alternate, Mrs. Geo. W. La Mar, Savannah.
Idaho—Mrs. Geo. L. Shoup, Boise City; Alternate, Mrs. Anna E, M. Farnam, Post Falls. Mrs. Jos. C. Strough, Boise City, Alternate, Mrs. Joseph B. Miller, Blackfoot.

Nebraska—Mrs. J. S. Briggs, Omaha; Alternate, Mrs. M. A. B. Martin, Broken Bow. Mrs. S. C. Langworthy, Seward; Alternate, Mrs. Laura A. Bates, Aurora.
Nevada—Lida M. Russell, Elko; Miss Mary E. Davies, Genoa. Mrs. Ellen M. Stevenson, Carson City; Alternate, Mrs. M. D. Foley, Reno.
New Hampshire—Mrs. Daniel Hall, Dover; Alternate, Mrs William S. Ladd, Lancaster.
New Jersey—Mrs. Martha B. Stevens, Hoboken; Alternate, Mrs. Amanda M. Smith, Newark.
New York—Mrs. Lloyd Brice, New York City; Alternate, Mrs. Bourke Cochran, New York City.
North Carolina—Mrs. George W. Kidder, Wilmington; Alternate, Mrs. R. R. Cotton, Falkland, Pitt County. Mrs. Charles Price, Salisbury; Alternate, Miss Stella Divine, Wilmington.
North Dakota—Mrs. S. W. McLaughlin, Grand Forks; Alternate, Mrs. W. D. Brown, Lisbon. Mrs. W. B. McConnell, Fargo; Altenate, Mrs. Frances C. Holly, Bismarck.
Ohio—
Oregon—Mrs. E. W. Allen, Portland; Alternate, Mrs. Anna R. Riggs, Portland Mrs. Mary Payton, Salem; Alternate, Mrs. S. P. Sladden, Eugene City.
Pennsylvania—Miss Mary E. McCandless, Pittsburgh; Alternate, Mrs. Nellie B. Plumer, Franklin. Mrs. J. Lucas, Philadelphia; Alternate, Mrs. Louise Elkins, Philadelphia.
Rhode Island—Mrs. Amy M. Starkweather, Pawtucket; Mrs. Charlotte F. Dailey, Providence; Alternate, Loraine T. Bucklin, Providence.
South Carolina—Mrs. Mary Preston Darby: Alternate, Mrs. J. S. R. Thompson.

Oklahoma—Mrs. A. P. Beeson, Reno City; Alternate, Mrs. Julia Wallace, Oklahoma City. Mrs. Lucy Davis Miles, Kingfisher; Alternate, Mrs. Mary S. McNeal, Guthrie.
Utah—Mrs. Thomas Whalen, Ogden; Alternate, Mrs. A. B. Emory, Park City.. Mrs. O. J. Salisbury, Salt Lake City; Alternate, Mrs. Maggie Keogh, Salt Lake City.
District of Columbia—Mrs. Mary S. Logan, Washington; Alternate, Mrs. Emma Dean Powell, Washington. Mrs. Beriah Wilkins, Washington; Miss Emma Winesatt, Washington.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT OF UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT EXHIBIT.

EDWIN WILLITS, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, to represent the Department of Agriculture, *Chairman*.
SEVELLON A. BROWN, Chief Clerk of the Department of State, to represent that Department.
ALLURED B. NETTLETON, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, to represent the Treasury Department.
Maj. CLIFTON COMLY, U. S. A., to represent the War Department.
Capt. R. W. MEADE, U. S. N., to represent the Navy Department.
A. D. HAZEN, Third Assistant Postmaster-General, to represent the Postoffice Department.
HORACE A. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Railroads, to represent the Department of the Interior.
ELIJAH C. FOTTER, General Agent of the Department of Justice, to represent that Department.
Prof. G. BROWN GOODE, Assistant Secretary Smithsonian Institute, to represent that Institution and the National Museum.
J. W. COLLINS, Assistant-in-charge Division of Fisheries, to represent the United States Fish Commission.
F. T. BICKFORD, *Secretary*.

APPOINTMENT OF BOARD OF REFERENCE AND CONTROL.

Owing to the fact that there was for a time a clash as to their respective authorities between the national commission and local directory, a joint conference committee was appointed at the meeting in November, 1890, to amicably settle the then present differences and to formulate some plan to avoid any collision between the two bodies in the future.

According to instruction the said committee reported the following, recommending the appointment of a

BOARD OF REFERENCE.

Resolved, That a board of reference and control be created, consisting of the president, viee ehairman, and six members of the commission, to be hereafter appointed by the president of the commission, upon whom shall be conferred all the powers and duties of the executive committee when not in session, and which, with a like committee of the directory, to be appointed by their president, shall constitute a committee of conference, to which shall be referred all matters of difference, and the action of whieh thereon shall be conclusive.

Your committees respeetfully suggest, that in their opinion, the adoption of the foregoing plan will render immaterial all questions of controversy as to the relative rights, powers and duties of the two bodies they represent, and insure harmonious action in the future.

Lyman J. Gage, J. W. St. Clair, Chairman; Thomas B. Bryan, William Lindsay, Ferd W. Peck, Thomas M. Waller, E. Walker, E. B. Martindale, E. T. Jeffery, W. J. Sewell, Potter Palmer, M. E. De Young, F. S. Winston, Geo. V. Massey, De Witt C. Cregier, V. D. Groner.

The above report was officially adopted and in compliance with the same, the following persons from each body were chosen to comprise the

BOARD OF REFERENCE AND CONTROL.

FROM NATIONAL COMMISSION.

Thomas W. Palmer, of Michigan, President; James A. McKenzie, of Kentueky, vice-ehairman exeeutive committee; George V. Massey, of Delaware; Michael H. De Young, of California; Thomas M. Waller, of Connectieut; Elijah B. Martindale, of Indiana; J. W. St. Clair, of West Virginia; John T. Diekinson, of Texas, secretary.

FROM WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

Lyman J. Gage, president; Thomas B. Bryan, Potter Palmer, Ferd. W. Peek, Edward T. Jeffery, Edwin Walker, Frederick S. Winston, DeWitt C. Cregier, Benjamin Butterworth, seeretary.

The above named board practically controls the Columbian Exposition. Its appointment was the most judicious step taken. It condensed the power and simplified matters. The commission as a whole was too large for business purposes. For any enterprises to succeed there must be an executive head. In much counsel there is much delay. Action is needed more than advice. By placing the management of the Exposition in the hands of this board success is insured. Hereafter all differences between the national commission and local directory will be amicably and satisfactorily adjusted, harmony will reign supreme and all will jointly work for one common result—the furtherance and ultimate success of the World's Columbian Exposition.

ORGANIZATION OF THE EXPOSITION DEPARTMENTS.

Originally the Exposition was divided into twelve departments. Later the number was increased to fifteen, owing to the scope of the enterprise being enlarged. They were as follows:

A.—Agriculture—W. I. Buchanan, chief.

B.—Horticulture, Floriculture, Viticulture—J. M. Samuels, chief; N. M. La Rue, Supt. Viticulture; John Thorpe, Supt. Floriculture.

C.—Live Stock—W. I. Buchanan, acting chief.

D.—Fisheries—J. W. Collins, chief.

E.—Mines and Mining—Frederick J. V. Skiff, chief.

F.—Machinery—L. W. Robinson, chief.

G.—Transportation—Willard A. Smith, chief.



FLORAL DESIGNS IN WASHINGTON PARK LEADING TO WORLD'S FAIR SITE.

H.—Manufactures—James Allison, chief.

J.—Electricity—John P. Barrett, chief.

K.—Fine Arts—Halsey C. Ives, chief.

L.—Liberal Arts—Selim H. Peabody, chief.

M.—Ethnology—Frederick W. Putnam, chief.

N.—Forestry—W. J. Buchanan, acting chief.

O.—Publicity and Promotion—Moses P. Handy, chief.

P.—Foreign Affairs—Walker Fearn, chief.

Besides the above departments there was the department of Administration, Woman's department and U. S. Government department, which do not come under the classified departments.

FIRST EARTH TURNED ON THE EXPOSITION GROUNDS

After almost a year spent in determining the location of the Exposition, during which time the board of directors alternated back and forth between the lake front and Jackson Park, the latter site was determined upon as the most feasible in every respect.

It was not until the spring of 1891 that the first actual work began in Jackson Park. It was then that the first earth was turned in the work of preparing the park for the Exposition. Jackson Park, except about eighty acres in the north end, consisted of a tract of land composed of marshes, sand dunes and a few ridges covered with a growth of scrub oak. It was anything but an inviting location in its condition at that time for a ideal world's fair site.

Early in 1891 an army of workmen invaded the park and began the task of leveling down the high places, filling up the depressions and dredging out the marshes. All the growth of scrub trees was cleaned out; the marshes soon gave way to lagoons and canals and the once virgin tract of land began to change under the hands of man.

As the season progressed the park began to assume some definite shape. The general idea of the waterways could be easily traced as well as the plan for the wooded island. The grand basin, opening into the lake, began to take shape and stakes were driven to show the location of the structures which were to contain the exhibits. Thousands of tons of earth were changed from one part of the grounds to another. The leveling and filling necessitated a large force of men and teams, as there was no other means to handle all this work.



FIRST EARTH TURNED IN JACKSON PARK ON THE WORLD'S FAIR SITE.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION.

At the World's Columbian Exposition, for the first time in the history of world's fairs, it was decided to give the science of transportation that attention to which its importance entitled it. The development of modern transportation has been so recent and rapid that its significance has hardly been understood. Judged by their relations to the every day life of the world no other industry surpasses it in utility, or equals it as a power in the progress of civilization. Considered from the standpoint of the amount of capital invested it overshadows every other industry.

The original plan and scope of the department was to fully and fairly present the origin, growth and development of the various methods of transportation used in all ages and in all parts of the world. As far as possible the means and appliances of the barbarous and semi-civilized tribes were to be shown by specimen vehicles, trappings and craft.

The development of water craft from the crudest forms to the modern ocean steamship; of wheeled vehicles from the first inception of the idea of the wheel to their present perfection; and greatest of all means of transportation—the railway.

There were three divisions in this department, classified as the railway, marine and vehicle, with competent superintendents in charge of each division. The railway division was planned to contain an exhaustless exhibit of all the means of rail transportation from the earliest efforts of the old inventors to the modern locomotives and electric and cable cars. Such a varied and interesting display was never before attempted, every kind and class of locomotive in former and present use was to help complete the exhibit.

In the vehicle division every kind and style of vehicle, from the wooden cart of the Mexican to the modern carriage of state of the king were to be shown to demonstrate the advancement in road transportation. As the bicycle has forged to the fore as a means of road locomotion in the past few years, it was to be given an important place in the exhibit. Also intra-amural transit facilities. As all cities were interested in this class of transportation it was considered of chief importance.

The great trackless oceans which has led to such a perfection in modern steamships, besides the interior waterways in all countries, giving rise to various styles of transportation, made the marine division one of interest to the world. Models of all the recent great ocean liners, as well as those plying on the lakes, were to be a part of the general display in this department. Pleasure craft of all kinds occupied a prominent place in the general design of the exhibit.

It was the fact that to the means of transportation in the different divisions represented in the one general department, that the whole world is dependent, made this one of the most interesting of all exhibits.

THE STATES IN 1876 AND 1893.

The several States of the Union as a rule made much larger appropriations for their representation at the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 than they did for the same purpose at the Philadelphia Centennial of 1876. The table of appropriations made, which is given below, shows this very clearly. For sake of comparison Pennsylvania and Illinois, the states holding the expositions, are placed together at the bottom.

STATE APPROPRIATIONS.

STATES.	1876.	1893.
Arizona	$ 5,000	$ 30,000
Colorado	10,000	132,000
Connecticut	25,000	70,000
Indiana	5,000	125,000
Iowa	20,000	130,000
Maine	10,000	50,000
Massachusetts	50,000	175,000
Minnesota	500	150,000
Montana	5,000	100,000
New Hampshire	16,500	45,000
New Jersey	24,000	130,000
Ohio	45,000	154,000
West Virginia	20,000	60,000
Wisconsin	22,000	165,000
Arkansas	$ 15,000	15,000
Delaware	2,000	20,000
Kansas	10,000	65,000
Kentucky	5,000	100,000
Maryland	15,000	60,000
Michigan	7,500	127,000
Mississippi	5,000	.....
Nevada	20,000	10,000
New York	33,000	600,000
Oregon	4,000	60,000
Rhode Island	7,000	50,000
California	Appropriated nothing in 1876.	$ 300,000
Idaho	" "	50,000
Missouri	" "	150,000
Nebraska	" "	85,000
New Mexico	" "	32,000
North Carolina	" "	25,000
North Dakota	" "	50,000
Vermont	" "	30,000
Washington	" "	155,000
Wyoming	" "	30,000
Lousiana	" "	36,000
South Dakota	" "	60,000
Virginia	" "	25,000
Oklohoma	" "	15,000
Utah	" "	3,000
Pennsylvania	1,125,000	300,000
Illinois	10,000	800,000
	$1,517,000	$4,719,000

It will be noticed that only twenty-seven states appropriated money for their representation at Philadelphia, and that the aggregate amount was only $1,517,000. Including Illinois with $800,000, forty-one states appropriated $4,514,000 for 1893. In case of the Centennial a number of the states did not make the bulk of their appropriations until a few months before the exhibition opened. Pennsylvania's appropriations, numbering six between May 1871, and May 1876, and aggregating $1,125,000, were not solely for that state's building and exhibit, as was the case with Illinois in 1893, but were partly in general aid of the exhibition enterprise. The Centennial authorities solicited stock subscriptions from all parts of the country. Chicago did not go outside its own city limits. By the most conservative estimate the states spent five or six times as much on their representation at Chicago as they did at Philadelphia.

The city of Philadelphia voted $1,500,000 in aid of the Centennial. The city of Chicago appropriated $5,000,000 for the Chicago Fair. The United States Government spent $649,250 at Philadelphia, and loaned $1,500,000, which was repaid. It voted to expend $1,500,000 on its exhibit at Chicago. These facts tend to show that the Government and the states appreciate that the World's Fair of 1893 would be a far greater exposition in every way than was the Centennial; as indeed, it ought to have been considering the wonderful growth and development of the United States since 1876.



WORK PROGRESSING IN JACKSON PARK ON THE WORLD'S FAIR SITE.



DEWITT C. CREGIER,

MAYOR OF CHICAGO AND MEMBER WORLD'S FAIR DIRECTORY.

DEWITT C. CREGIER.

Dewitt C. Cregier was born in the city of New York, June 1, 1829, where his ancestors lived for five generations. The subject of this sketch lost his father when four years of age, and his mother a few years subsequently.

Being left an orphan, he lived with relatives, attending the public schools until he was sixteen, then entered the service as mercantile clerk. This employment not being congenial, he connected himself with the engineering department of the steamer Oregon plying on Long Island Sound.

Mr. Cregier next entered the manufacturing department of what subsequently became the famous Morgan Iron Works of New York, where he remained a number of years in acquiring a knowledge of mechanical engineering, a profession he has followed with but a few interruptions to the present time. In 1851 he was connected with the Engineer Corps of U. S. Mail Ocean Steamers.

Mr. Cregier was married in the city of New York August 2, 1853, to Miss Mary S. Faggen. The same day the young couple started for Chicago, where they arrived on the 6th of same month. Mr. Cregier having been commissioned to erect the first machinery for supplying the city with water. Upon completion of this work he became Chief Engineer of the Water Works, a position which he filled continuously for a period of twenty-six years. He then became City Engineer for three years, and next advanced to the office of Commissioner of Public Works, which he held for four years, and then resigned to accept the general management of the W. D. R'y.

Mr. Cregier has resided in Chicago nearly forty-one years, over thirty-seven of which he has been officially connected with its Public Works in various capacities, during which he designed and erected most of the pumping machinery in use in the city, invented and patented all the fire hydrants in use in Chicago, and is the patentee of numerous valuable machinery and devices used in the construction and operation of Public Works.

In 1889 Mr. Cregier was unanimously nominated for the office of Mayor of the city, and was elected by a large majority.

Mr. Cregier, during his term as Mayor of Chicago, was the first to inaugurate steps for securing the great Columbian Exposition for the city, by a message to the City Council, July 22, 1889. By authority of Council the Mayor appointed 250 representative citizens to carry out the object, fifty-two of whom constituted an executive committee with Mr. Cregier as chairman, all of who for a period of nine months were actuated by the one and only motto "I will." Mr. Cregier visited the national capital several times, made an effective address before the senate committee, remained in the House during the day of voting and wired the result to Chicago.

Upon the formation of the permanent organization Mr. Cregier was elected a director and chairman of Committee on Grounds and Buildings, in which position he served until his retirement from the Board of Directors, in April, 1891.

CHARLES HENROTIN

Charles Henrotin was born in Brussels, Belgium, in 1843, and came to Chicago in 1848 with his father, Dr. Joseph F. Henrotin. He attended school here until 1856, when he returned to Belgium to complete his studies in the Belgium University. Returning to Chicago in 1860 he entered the employ of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company Bank. In 1866 was elected cashier of that bank to succeed L. J. Gage, who took the direction of the First National Bank. In 1876 he resigned from the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company to engage in private banking and brokerage.

He was considered the largest handler of railroad and local securities in the West, taking most of the county and city issues in those days. In 1878, when the city was short of funds and had to issue city scrip, which was declared illegal, Mr. Henrotin wrote a letter to the Comptroller agreeing to take all that was issued at a certain price, thereby advancing materially the price of the scrip in the open market, and rendering the city a valuable service.

Mr. Henrotin was one of the principal organizers of the Chicago Stock Exchange in 1880, and was elected its first president. He was re-elected in 1882, and in 1884 was for the third time chosen its president. He has been engaged in the formation of many local corporations; was the broker in the handling of the securities of the English Companies which floated the Chicago Brewing and Malting Co., The Milwaukee Brewing Co., The Union Stock Yards, and other enterprises entailing many millions of dollars.

In 1876 he succeeded his father as Consul for Belgium, and a few months later succeeded the late William E. Doggett as Consul for the Ottoman Empire.

In 1879 Mr. Henrotin was knighted by the King of Belgium with the order of Leopold, and in 1893 was decorated with the order of Commander of the Medjidie, by the Sultan of Turkey, and was promoted to the rank of Consul General for that country in the northwest. For two years he was a member of the Board of Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition.



CHARLES HENROTIN,

MEMBER WORLD'S FAIR DIRECTORY.



1. J. V. Vandercook. 2. C. S. Hallberg. 3. Wm. Swineburn. 4. Alonzo C. Mather. 5. Alfred Moore. 6. Dr. W. O. Osgood. 7. S. T. Gunderson. 8. A. C. Ellithorpe. 9. Addison Ballard. 10. C. U. Gordon. 11. E. A. Warfield. 12. W. J. Casely. 13. J. W. McAuley. 14. E. C. Felton. 15. Otto G. Hottinger. 16. Dr. J. J. Corbus. 17. Telford Burnham. 18. Frank B. Gorman. 19. Irving I. Gould. 20. Solomon Thatcher, Jr. 21. D. W. Mitchell. 22. W. P. Dickinson. 23. T. P. Phillips. 24. Wm. A. Mason. 25. J. I. Lombard. 26. Willis G. Jackson. 27. Thos. B. Bryan. 27½. Samuel Polky. 28. C. H. Plautz. 29. G. S. Knapp. 30. J. T. Dougine. 31. G. W. Spofford. 32. J. J. Fenn. 33. A. J. Stone. 34. G. M. Porteous. 35. I. Horner. 36. Chas. W. Lasher. 37. G. H. Parks. 38. M. G. McGuire. 39. H. H. McCuen. 40. M. N. Burchard. 41. J. S. Dunham. 42. W. R. Kerr. 43. Dewit C. Cregier. 44. J. C. Dore. 45. Frank Lawler. 46. D. H. Lamberson. 47. D. W. Mills. 48. Dr. S. E. Green. 49. G. L. Warner. 50. Ernest E. Stone, mascot. a. S. M. Moore. b. W. H. Harper. c. C. R. Matson. d. W. H. Ford.

CHICAGO CITIZEN'S DELEGATION TO WASHINGTON TO SECURE THE WORLD'S FAIR.

D. H. LAMBERSON.

D. H. Lamberson was born at Hampton, Rock Island county, Ill., Sept. 24, 1840, son of David B. and Sarah A. Lamberson.

He received his education principally in the common schools of Keokuk, Iowa, in which town he also began business as a clerk in a wholesale notion store. His family, however, removed to Galena, Ill., and he soon followed.

Having become thoroughly conversant with the art of photography, he purchased a fine gallery, and during the war was engaged in the occupation of photographer. Later in life he became superintendent of agencies of the Asbury Life Insurance company,

Becoming interested in the Remington Manufacturing company, he was commissioned with full power of attorney to sell out the Remington branch offices in Louisville, Cincinnati, Philadelphia and Washington, and was for several months placed in charge of the Boston and New England business.

He afterwards became manager of the western department of the Rem ington Sewing Machine company and of the Remington Arms and Agricul tural Implement company. From the position of manager he soon became proprietor, buying not only the entire western business of these companies, but, in connection with H. C. Furman and E. Lathrop, the New York store of arms and ammunition at 281 and 283 Broadway. Lamberson, Furman & Co., of New York, and D. H. Lamberson & Co., of Chicago, controlled the entire product of the large armory of E. Remington & Sons.

During his commercial career he has given the subject of finance very close study, and has written and spoken at considerable length upon that topic. He was chosen by Mr. Lyman J. Gage, chairman of the finance committee of the World's Fair, as superintendent of stock subscriptions in the preliminary organization.

Mr. Lamberson has always been actively interested in any work calculated to benefit Evanston, where he lives, or this city, wherein he has for so many years been widely known as a prominent business man.

He has been a director of the Children's Aid Society, and of the Evanston Public Library.

During the Exposition period proper he was connected with the treasurer's office in special charge of the souvenir coin sales. After the Fair, on account of his ability as a writer, together with his entire familiarity with the Exposition record, he was engaged by J. B. Campbell to assist in compiling a history of the Exposition.

QUESTION OF SUNDAY OPENING.

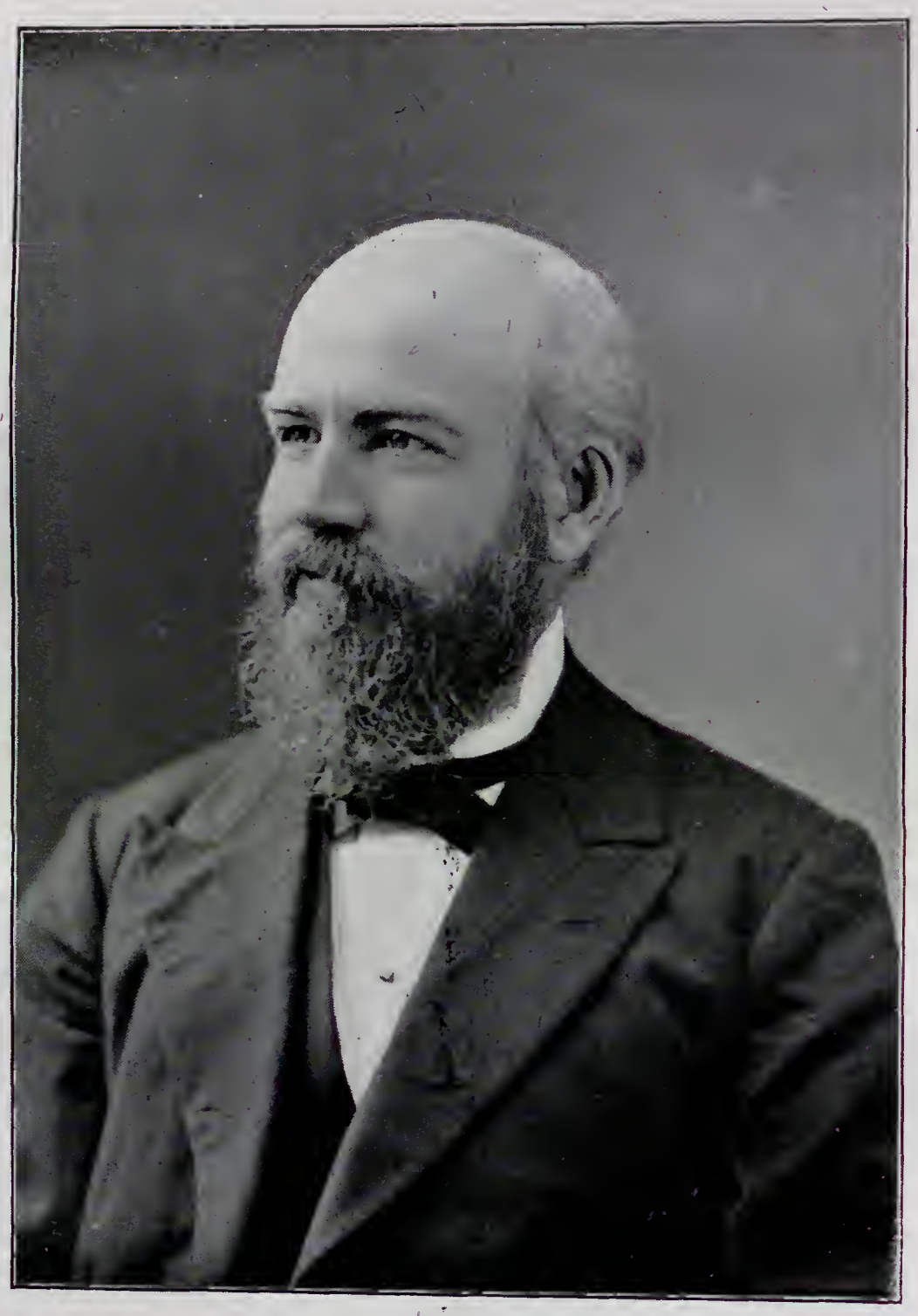
Perhaps no question, which has grown out of the location of the Columbian Exposition, has attracted more attention and feeling than that of Sunday opening of the gates and the admission of visitors. The site of the Exposition was one of the largest and handsomest parks in the city, which had always been open on Sunday, and which, on that day, attracted a large number of visitors.

During the erection of the World's Fair buildings, increased crowds were found there every Sunday, inspecting the work, until it was decided to charge an admission fee and if possible reduce the number demanding admission, in order to minimize the danger of wandering around in partly completed buildings.

It was loudly claimed that the Government of the United States, State of Illinois, or Park Commissioners, had no right to close a public park for any purpose, and on the other hand the effort of Sabbatarians had induced members of congress to make Sunday closing a condition, in the measure appropriating $2,500,000 for the benefit of the Exposition in souvenir coins.

The directors were conscientious public officers and felt that, whatever might be their own personal preferences, the will of the stockholders and people must be carried out.

The money just appropriated by congress



D. H. LAMBERSON,
SUPERINTENDENT OF STOCK SUBSCRIPTIONS.

was absolutely necessary to the carrying out of the plans already adopted, and for which contracts had been made. Notwithstanding the earnest protest on the part of thousands of citizens, and, to a very great extent, the secular press of the country, the directors felt compelled to accept the conditions of the appropriation and close the gates on Sunday.

In advance of the vote in congress, the pressure on the part of the people for a Sunday Fair, that should comport with the dignity of the government and be in harmony with the sacredness of the day, had become so great that His Honor, Mayor Washburne, Rev. Dr. Thomas and others appeared in Washington before the Congressional Committee, in behalf of a modification of the proposed measure. The best culture of the day and the decided feeling of the board of directors was that the Exposition should not be offensively opened on Sunday; that is to say, if open at all, it must be a still exhibit, with all machinery stopped and the smallest possible number of employes in attendance.

It soon became apparent, even to members of congress, that the condition of the appropriation was not good legislation, and it has been broadly hinted that the measure afterwards introduced withholding $590,000 of the appropriation, for the ostensible purpose of paying the awards, was in realty intended to relieve the directors from compliance with the Sunday closing clause of the appropriation bill.

However that may have been, the result was that the directors felt called upon to pass resolutions opening the gates on Sunday, in accordance with the expressed demand of press and people.

Before the above mentioned resolution was passed a suit had been instituted in one of the district courts for an injunction to prevent the closing of the gates and the court decided that the gates of a public park could not be legally closed. A suit was afterwards brought, in the United States Court, with His Honor, Chief Justice Fuller, presiding with two associate judges and by them the former decision was substantially approved.

It is not necessary, in a work of this kind, to mention all the motions and counter motions that entered into the settlement of this vexatious question; thousands of pages have been written about it pro and con.

No doubt a great many things have been said, that the writers would now like to recall; the attendance during the twenty-two Sundays on which the gates were open was 1,239,879.

WORLD'S FAIR DIFFICULTIES

"History repeats itself," is an expression often heard. We have only to recall the establishment and conduct of any large business enterprise to know that such an undertaking, in its infancy, was seriously retarded by obstructionists and obstructions. Men will take sides with other men who represent interests, that sympathize with their own, and if there are two distinct interests represented in one organization or undertaking, there is ever more or less friction and antagonism, which, in general, prevents desirable developments.

The World's Columbian Exposition was not secured for the city of Chicago without struggle, or for that matter a series of struggles. The incipient efforts of Chicago's preliminary World's Fair delegation that visited Washington to speak in behalf of their city's unequaled eligibility, and unmistakable rights of the World's Fair to be held in 1893, are a matter of history.

Previous to the organization of the national commission, a body created by act of congress for the purpose of adding national distinction and importance to the great undertaking, the Chicago local directory had been putting its shoulders to the wheel, and in every way promoting the best interests of the Exposition. The local directory, at the outset, found itself loaded down with plans and site propositions. Local feeling became rampant with regard to the site

question, the different sections of the city, the north, south and west sides, entered the arena as contestants for the site.

The south side was successful, the Lake Front and Jackson park being decided upon.

Then arose a controversy with the Illinois Central Railroad Company. The directory desired that the railroad company should remove its tracks lakeward, and make other concessions, for which it was to be amply compensated by additional made land to be secured by filling in the lake.

While negotiations were pending between the directory and the railroad company, the National Commission was duly organized and came upon the scene. The result of early conferences between representatives of the national and local bodies, was a modification of the sites first agreed upon. Subsequently, at another meeting of the commission, that body insisted upon further changes, which were accordingly made by the directory.

As was natural, the question of jurisdiction of the Fair was agitated by the two bodies, the directory urging its own right to control the Exposition, on the ground that it was mainly instrumental in securing the $15,000,000 for the Fair, while the commission waged its battle for supremacy on the basis that it was the agent of the United States government, and that its right to control the undertaking was founded upon the express language of the act of congress, and that in the event of its not assuming and maintaining such control, the Fair would not receive international recognition.

These questions of jurisdiction were at length adjusted by mutual agreement, which was effected by conference between joint committees, representing both the commission and local board, these two committees recommending a plan of procedure for the future, and also suggesting the appointment of a board of control.

The next obstruction to loom up was the now celebrated so-called political measure, the McKinley bill. Immediately upon the passage and signing by the President of this great tariff bill, a great storm broke out in foreign countries. Word came across the ocean that the McKinley bill had killed the World's Fair, as all the European nationalities would refuse to send exhibits to the Fair in the face of the unjust discriminations made against them by the said bill.

The national commission, also known as the "World's Columbian Commission," was created by act of congress approved April 25, 1890. This body consists of two commissioners and two alternates from each state and territory in the Union and two from the District of Columbia, and eight commissioners-at-large, with alternates. Also a board of lady managers, of numerical strength corresponding with that of the commission itself, and whose representation was provided by the commission in accordance with the act of congress thereto relating.

The act of congress approved April 25, 1890, explicitly provides for the holding of the World's Columbian Exposition in the city of Chicago in 1893, and the world was apprised of the governmental sanction of and interest in the great enterprise by the proclamation issued by President Harrison.

The members of the special congressional committee on World's Fair matters were Congressmen Candler, of Massachusetts, chairman. Roswell P. Flower, of New York, Nathan Frank, of Missouri, Hitt, of Illinois, and Wilson, of West Virginia.

This committee or a quorum of it, arrived in Chicago about November 14, 1890, and at once proceeded to investigate the work accomplished by the directory and the national commission, up to that time toward preparing for the World's Columbian Exposition and also to enquire about the nature and character of the work that had been mapped out for the future.

Meetings were arranged between the congressional committee and representative committees or delegations of the two branches, local and national, of the Exposition, at which were thoroughly and comprehensively discussed all the affairs relating to the Exposition management and the progress made.

There was apparently, at that time, an air of



DREDGING OUT LAGOONS, JACKSON PARK, WORLD'S FAIR SITE.

antagonism existing between the directory and the commission, but through the wise counsel and persistent efforts of the Hon. Thos. W. Palmer, president of the commission, and the Hon. Lyman J. Gage, president of the local directory, who were very materially assisted by members of both the commission and the local board, what at one time was considered an approaching storm, was averted. The masterpiece toward the absolute obtainment of complete harmony was the production of the joint committees of the two bodies, by which was presented the board of reference and control. The institution of this board, which embraced like numerical strength from each body, struck the key-note to future harmonious relations. The organization of this board, with names of its members, will be found on another page.

Notwithstanding the pleasant relations that were thus established between the two bodies, the congressional committee after its return to Washington, began the preparation of their report. The mutterings of the press indicated that the report in question was strongly adverse to the best interests of the commission. Immediately it became apparent to officers of the commission that their position in regard to the Exposition was to be assailed by the report, Director General Davis and Major Handy proceeded to Washington to represent the best welfare of the national body. They were joined at the national capital by the Hon. Thos. W. Palmer, and the three distinguished gentlemen, together and individually. prepared and submitted to President Harrison an accurate and comprehensive report of the work of the commission up to that time, in which was plainly demonstrated the fact that the financial as well as the executive, affairs of the commission had been faithfully, promptly and economically managed.

The report of the Candler committee, with its joint resolution, was introduced in the house of representatives Jan. 17, 1891.

The report itself was antagonistic to the national commission, in that it states that the commission has usurped powers and duties which the act of congress never contemplated that it should exercise, and also that the commission should, practically, stand aside and permit the Exposition to be managed solely by the local directory, by whom, says the report, the money was raised. It also opposes the present manner of organization of the board of lady managers of the commission and, further, recommends, in a joint resolution, a reduction in the salaries paid to the several officers of the commission.

So direct and manifest is the opposition shown by the committee's report to the interests of the national commission that it is popularly supposed that sectional feeling was largely instrumental in developing such opposition. The fallacious arguments and propositions of it have been met and wholly disarmed by such eminent and able men as Hon. William Lindsay, commissioner from Kentucky, Director General Geo. R. Davis, Major Moses P. Handy, of the press department, as well as an army of other influential people who have at heart the best interests of the Columbian Exposition. The press of the country is up in arms against the report. The commission has, as far as was possible, endeavored to live strictly up to the spirit and letter of the act creating it, and as many of the commissioners say, the failure on the part of the commission, if any, to fully meet the requirements of the act was largely influenced by the inadequacy of the appropriation provided by congress.

The excitement immediately consequent upon the publication of the full report soon subsided and a feeling of confidence in the commission has succeeded.

Great and lasting results are seldom achieved without many sacrifices and much inconvenience, and so it has been with the World's Fair enterprise. But the firebrands of obstruction have been, one after another, extinguished by the unconquerable energy and perseverance of the Exposition management.



WORK PROGRESSING IN JACKSON PARK, WORLD'S FAIR SITE.

PRESIDENT THOMAS W. PALMER.

[See Frontispiece.]

Hon. Thomas Wetherell Palmer, the President of the World's Columbian Commission, was born in Detroit, Mich., June 25, 1830, being now in the prime of life. He comes from New England by descent, his father, Thomas Palmer, having been born in the town of Ashford, Windham county, Conn., in 1879. Thomas Palmer emigrated to the west, and in 1809 was carrying on a lucrative trading business in the town of Detroit with the Indians on the frontier. The mother of the subject of our sketch was born in Rhode Island, and a direct descendant from Roger Williams. Her father was a native of Mansfield, Mass., and served as a private at the battle of Bunker Hill. He was appointed by President Jefferson judge of the territory of Michigan, and in his official capacity became acquainted with the celebrated Chief Tecumseh, for whose good qualities he had the highest appreciation. Judge Wetherell was more intimately associated with the early history of Detroit than any other man. Thus was secured the very best class of ability to preside over and direct the World's Fair Commission for 1893. Senator Palmer has every right to feel proud of such an ancestry. He received his education at St. Clair College and the University of Michigan, graduating at the latter institution. He made, with some friends, a pedestrian tour through Spain, and thus became familiar with a people and country to which he was later accredited as minister from the United States. On his return he entered into mercantile life in Wisconsin and later in Detroit, where he has since resided, securing to himself the universal good will and esteem of his fellow citizens, of both city and state. He became active in state politics, serving as a member of the board of estimates and also as state senator. He was elected United States senator from Michigan and served six years, to the great advantage of his native state and the interests of the great West. Senator Palmer was elected president of the water-ways convention held in Sault Sainte Marie, under the auspices of the Duluth Chamber of Commerce, in August, 1887, to consider the condition of affairs resulting from the increase of commerce between Lake Superior and the lower lakes, an important position, which he filled with much credit. In 1889 he received his appointment as minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary to the court of Spain, connected to him with memories of his youth, and now for the third time brought so closely to his attention as presiding officer in the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by a Spanish citizen.

Senator Palmer took hold of the great enterprise with his usual energy and a conviction of success, which nothing could shake and no obstacle deter, and his fellow citizens all over this continent appreciate the labors of himself and his associates in making the World's Fair an era in the world's history.

Through all the vicissitudes of the Exposition he was ever on the side of right and justice. He presided over the many meetings of the National Commission with dignity and grace. His broad and comprehensive mind fitted him for the position he held during the life of the Commission. His diplomatic and pacific nature was continually asserting itself, and it mattered not how often the storm clouds might hover over the Commission meetings, they were soon dispelled under his benign influence.

His work in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition was such that his name will always be associated with the success of the great enterprise in time to come.

MEN TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

In the excitement attendant upon the completion and continued success of the World's Columbian Exposition, those men, who in the early days of its history, devoted their time and energies to the interests of Chicago in securing it, were to a certain extent forgotten.

It may be a matter of interest to thousands to know who those gallant men were who helped to win such a great victory for Chicago in the halls of congress, three years ago. On the opposite page is a photograph of the Executive Committee, the members of which deserve much credit and honor.

The history of that long struggle has been told and retold. Those ten men knew no such word as fail. With such a commander as Geo. R. Davis, as their leader, they entered the contest. He marshaled his forces, and placed his little Spartan band in such impregnable positions, that the combined onslaughts of the friends of other cities could not break their ranks.

These gentlemen came from all parts of the country, but were a unit in working in the interests of Chicago. Many of them continued actively interested in the work of the Exposition and occupied positions of trust and honor, while others are occupying high stations in the service of the Government.



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING IN COURSE OF ERECTION, OCTOBER, 1891.

THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

In every language and by a great many thousand people, the story of the World's Columbian Exposition, has been told and it hardly seems possible, to readjust the letters of our alphabet, so as to add to the enthusiastic praise that has been so generously given.

The only way to have an intelligent idea of the magnitude and importance of this great aggregation of object lessons brought from every part of the known world, is to follow step by step the plans, and building preparations, that were necessary in order to properly and artistically house the great number of exhibits.

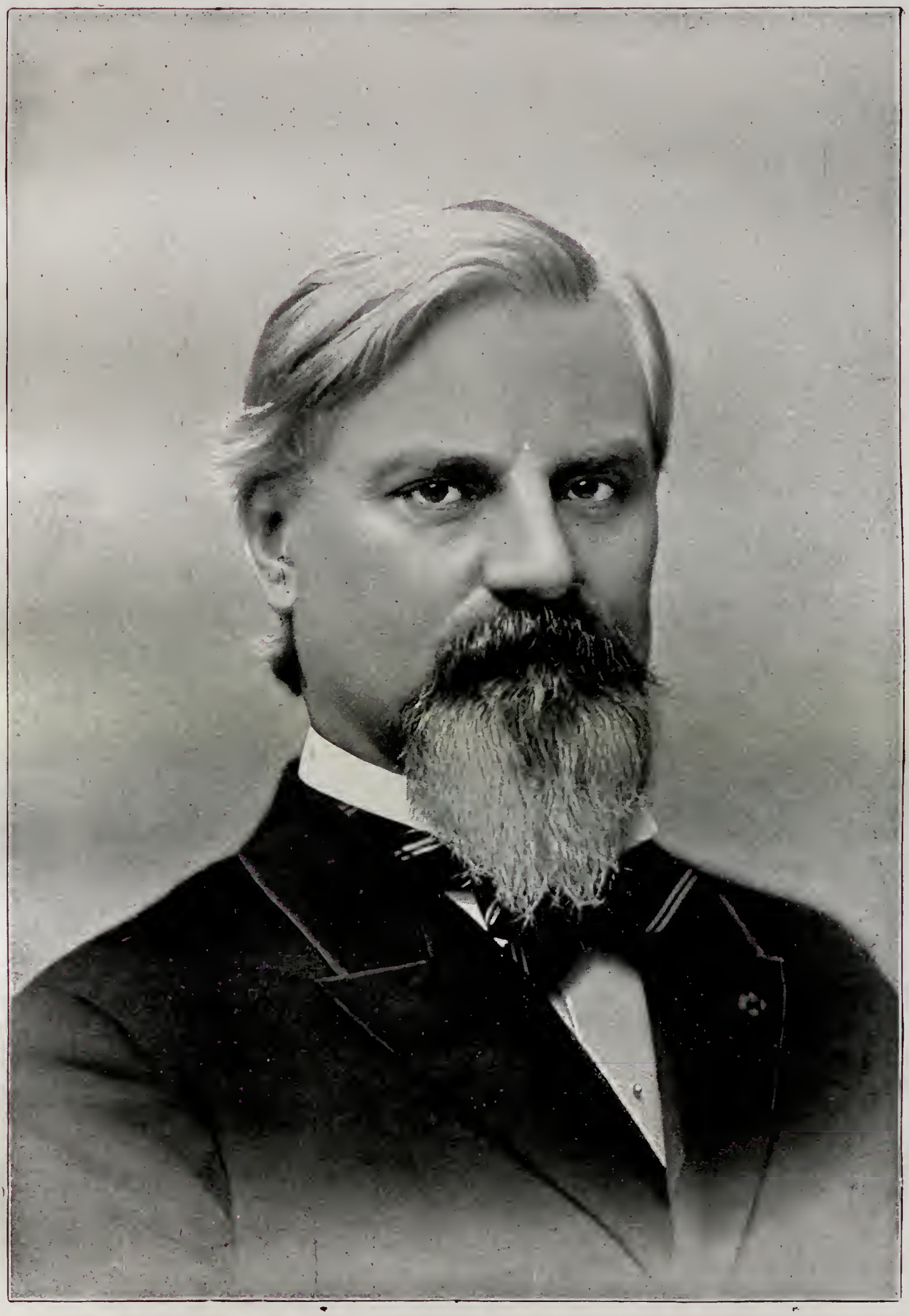
The illustrations of this work will not only show a large number of the most attractive exhibits, but all of the matchless World's Fair buildings in their different periods of construction.



S. Thatcher, Jr. J. T. Dickinson. J. C. Dore. A. E. Stevenson. Dr. Rush. G. R. Davis. A. B. Hurt. J. A. McKenzie. W. K. Carlisle. A. M. Jones.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, WHO ASSISTED IN SECURING THE WORLD'S FAIR FOR CHICAGO.

PROGRESS OF WORK FROM NOVEMBER, 1890, TO MAY, 1891.
PAGES 43 TO 81.



COL. GEORGE R. DAVIS,

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

COL. GEORGE R. DAVIS.

The subject of this sketch, Col. George R. Davis, the Director General of the World's Fair, and the man on whose broad shoulders rested the chief responsibility for the conduct of that stupendons undertaking, was pre-eminently fitted for his position. There are elements in the character of the man who was the recipient of this high honor that rendered it possible for him and for him alone to give justice to the arduous duties of his office. Col. Davis has clearness of judgment, promptness in decision, determination in purpose, a knowledge of men, and a tact in dealing with them which have been rarely equalled. He was born in Palmer, Mass., on January 3, 1840, and receiving the rudiments of an education in the public schools of his native place, he entered Williston seminary, whence he graduated with high honors in 1860. After his graduation he pursued a course of study for the law, and was admitted to the bar in due season. Upon the breaking out of the civil war he abandoned his chosen profession, and enlisting in the nnion army was commissioned captain of the eighth regiment of Massachnsetts' volunteer infantry. He served with his regiment until 1863, when he resigned his commission, and, returning to Massachusetts, organized a battery of light artillery. Col. Davis came to Chicago with Gen. Sheridan in 1869, and retired from the army to make Chicago his permanent residence in 1871. He still retained his interest in military matters, and took a leading part in the organization of the militia. Col. Davis received the appointment of commander of the first regiment, I. N. G., and became senior colonel in the state service. He was elected to congress in 1878, served three terms, and in 1886 was elected treasurer of Cook county, of which Chicago forms a part. This office he held until his appointment as Director General of the Exposition, for which position he was the unanimous choice of the Local Directory and the National Commission.

In the early work of securing the World's Fair for Chicago, it was to his efforts and skillfnl work in Congress that the result was so favorable to that city. He showed great powers of organization, fertility in resource, and a determination to win that knew no such word as fail. He was the commanding general of the permanent committee left in Washington during the strnggle of cities for the honor of location. When the final engagement was fought he marshalled his forces in such an admirable manner, and held them in line with the ability of a field marshal, eventually routing the enemy and gaining the day.

Director General Davis' work in connection with the Exposition was of the most trying kind, and brought ont all of the commanding and directing elements in his character. The multifarious interests to be looked after and the many vexatious delays and obstacles that came up were met and overcome with a determination to allow nothing to stand in the way of the success of the great enterprise.

His ability was made manifest in the way he handled all questions that came before him. Diplomatic at all times, he secnred overtures from one source and granted them in another in order to secure satisfaction to all. At times when he would have been justified in using arbitrary methods, he rather chose more pacific measures, by which he secured the same resnlts withont leaving rancor.

The name of Director General George R. Davis must always be inseperably connected with the success of the World's Columbian Exposition.

PIONEER WORK AND WORKERS IN CONNECTION WITH THE FAIR.

A brief synopsis of the magnitude of the work accomplished by the Board of Directors under the leadership of President Gage was recently published commenting upon the President's report of the history of Exposition work. But that our readers may be enabled at a glance to appreciate, in a measure, what was accomplished by the Local Board during the official year just closed, we here quote from the publication. "The most casual survey of President Gage's report must impress the readers with the magnitude of the task undertaken by the World's Fair Board of Directors one year ago. To capitalize the fact, to secure an ample and convenient site, to plan the buildings, to settle the status of respective jurisdictions with the National Commission, to advertise the Fair—these and a multitude of other labors constituted the stewardship of the Board of Directors. How far its mission has been fulfilled, how far every issue has been met and faithfully dealt with in the interests of the Fair, it did not need the president's report to emphasize.

Who are the men that achieved so much substantial progress, under such apparently insurmountable difficulties? our readers naturally will inquire.

Space will not permit of but brief reference to the pioneer workers in the World's Fair vineyard:

First we have President Lyman J. Gage. The history and prophecy of the World's Fair, teeming with financial facts and glowing with eloquent prognostications—was profoundly masterful, and his retiracy from the chieftainship under such a grand and noble ensign of word and fact-painting, of itself secured for him coveted praise. Mr. Gage is a man of first-class executive ability, and withal a leader whose unvarying conservatism is ever controlled by a happy combination of liberality and tenacity. His unswerving equanimity of spirit, under any and all circumstances, stamps him a general, a man born to lead and control his fellow-men.

We next turn to President Gage's constant coadjutor in World's Fair work, Hon. Thos. B. Bryan, 1st Vice-President.

Mr. Bryan offered the first resolutions in behalf of the fair in the common counell chamber, at the first meeting of Chicago citizens. His eloquent address delivered before the United States Senate Committee in response to Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, proclaimed him the Western Demosthenes. Scholarly, genial and courteous, Mr. Bryan is a man for and to the place. No man connected with the Exposition work has worked harder or more earnestly than Judge Bryan to advance its interests.

Director-General Geo. R. Davis is the guiding and controling spirit of the Exposition. Extended and varied public experience, and a thorough knowledge of men, fit General Davis, exceptionally, for the chieftainship to which he has been elected, and which was recently confirmed in the National Congress. His excellent work at Washington, both personally and by well extended influence, was the main element that secured for Chicago the World's Fair. When the scales swayed against Chicago's chances of success, General Davis was requested to step in and help. He did so, and his noble and zealous efforts wrested victory almost from the throes of defeat.

His departmenal appointees thus far have handsomely complimented his foresight, wisdom and discernment in as exercised in their selection. Solicitor-General Benjamin Butterworth, of Ohio, is now "one of us."

Ex-Congressman Ben. Butterworth is a grand figure in American politics, but when he accepted the Secretaryship portfolio of the World's Fair it was with the understanding that, during continuance in office, he would cease to be an active politician. His late splendid arguments before the Candler Committee in behalf of the Fair, and especially in the interests of the National Commission, established still firmer an already well earned record as a World's Fair worker of the first water. We have now placed before our readers, in necessarily brief form, the Patrick Henry's, Henry Clay's and Daniel Webster's of the Fair—whose thrilling eloquence and inspiring words ever excited widespread interest and deep-rooted enthusiasm in the great enterprise.

The following gentlemen, although later connected with, are among the number who have largely added to World's Fair progress:

The Hon. Thomas W. Palmer, of Detroit, is the National Commission's president. As a member of the Michigan State Senate, later as a United States Senator from the State, and then as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary in Spain, President Palmer acquired a large fund of executive ability and knowledge of parliamentary law that has splendidly fitted him to preside over the deliberations of so large and distinguished a body as the National Commission. He has been termed the "cloud-dispeller," and right royally was he so entitled.

Amid the thunderous denunciatory harangues delivered by Commissioners against the jurisdiction assumed by the local Board, and which threatened to create an impassable gulf between the two bodies, it was Mr. Palmer's cool head, sound judgment and substantial conservatism that, in the main, prevented an unwarranted rupture.

Col. James. A. McKenzie—one of Kentucky's brilliant men—is Vice-President of the Commission's Board of Reference and Control. Colonel McKenzie, besides presiding in the absence of the President, over the momentous meetings of this very important Board, is the histriographer of the Fair, a position for which his scholarly attainments abundantly qualify him. The Colonel is a genuine Southerner, possessing all the gracious and gallant traits popularly ascribed to the Southern gentleman. He made a fine record for himself and constituents in several congresses.

John T. Dickinson, the Commission's secretary, though a comparatively young man, has already made his mark as a public man. He is a journalist, but his time of late years, has been almost wholly engrossed by work in connection with his native State, Texas. Colonel Dickinson is a hard and pains-taking worker, and as a World's Fair enthusiast and worker, he has acquired an enviable record.

Major Moses P. Handy, Chief of the Department of Publicity and Promotion of the Columbian Exposition, is intrusted with a field of work, the effect of which can only be properly appreciated by those who investigate the gigantic proportions of the subjects to be handled, and the territory to be covered. Major Handy is one of the best journalists in the country, and had a very wide spread and influential indorsement for the position. His management of the stupendous work necessarily incident to his department has been remarkable for its success. Since Major Handy assumed the reins of government in the Department, his constant and efficient labors in connection with the press of the world, have achieved astounding benefits for the Fair

DIRECTOR-GENERAL DAVIS' OFFICE.

Through the courtesy of Director-General George R. Davis, we were afforded an opportunity to send our artist to his sanctum-sanctorum and obtain the accompanying photograph, which represents General Davis sitting at his desk engaged in conversation with two visitors. The gentleman at the right is Mr. Redding of California; the one at his left is Col. Forsyth of California, and the gentleman standing directly behind the Director-General is Major George M. Barbour, an assistant in Major Handy's department. The March number of this paper contains as a frontispiece, a very handsome and true picture of the Director-General, but we feel sure our patrons will be glad to see the great Exposition's "guiding-spirit" as he appears when engrossed in his official duties. General Davis necessarily has a large and able corps of clerical assistants. In his immediate office he has the following to assist him: Chief-Clerk, Geo. S. Miles; Private-Secretary, N. E. Dawson; Col. E. H. Taylor, Miss Margaret H. Bailey, Wm. P. Fay, Albert F. Hopkins, and Annie M. Mellen. He occupies a handsome suite of apartments on the fourth floor of the Rand-McNally Building, his chiefs of Departments having offices, each with his special corps of assistants, around the Director-General on both the fourth and fifth floors of the building. General Davis' private office is the most commodious and cheerful of the suite. From his office — owing to a circuit of communicating rooms — he can walk around the entire fourth floor, honeycombed with offices, without stepping into the marble-floored corridor. From his office-windows one may catch a striking view of the hives of industry quartered in the large and beautiful building. An unbroken central court, extending from the main floor upward to the glass-covered roof, affords ample light and sunshine to his office.

Article Ninth of the By-Laws of the World's Columbian Commission defines General Davis' duties in the following terms:

"He shall exercise such supervision, direction and control of the operation of the "World's Columbian Exposition," within the domain of the powers possessed by the Commission, as will tend to promote the efficiency of every agency employed. He shall be authorized and instructed to assume and exercise all such executive powers and functions as shall be necessary to secure promptness, efficiency, and good faith in every department of the work within the purview of the authority of this Commission, and shall make report of his proceedings to the Executive Committee at such times and in such a manner as shall be required by said Committee, and shall in all matters be subject to the direction and control of the Executive Committee. It shall also be his duty and privilege to attend the meetings of any of the standing Committees for the purpose of suggestion and conference, and to the end that all the agencies of the Commission may be rendered more efficient.

The Director-General shall have the power to appoint chiefs of the several great departments, subject to the confirmation of the National Commission and the Board of Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition, and not by any Committee of either body.

He shall fix the salaries of such chiefs, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition.

He shall have power to appoint all subordinates necessary to the proper administration of the several departments, and to fix their compensation.

He may make removals for cause, of any and all officers and employes appointed by him.

He may, in his discretion and with the consent of the Executive Committee, or Board of Reference and Control of the National Commission, and the Executive Committee of the Local Directory, place two or more of the great departments under the control of one chief, and so continue them until necessity shall require independent chiefs.

He shall have power by himself, or through such other officer or agent as he may select, to inspect the grounds and buildings during the process of their preparation and construction; and it shall be his duty, from time to time, to give information in relation to the progress of the work and the manner of its performance to the Executive Committee or the Board of Reference and Control of this Commission.

The Director-General shall have power, and it shall be his duty, to commission all such representatives of the Exposition as shall be officially authorized to promote the interests thereof.

The expenses of the Director-General's immediate office, and his clerk hire, shall be paid out of the Government funds appropriated by the 18th Section of the Act of Congress for paying the expenses of this Commission and other contingent expenses, and he may select such assistants and clerks as may be necessary to enable him to properly discharge the duties of his office, and fix their salaries, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee, or the Board of Reference and Control, of his Commission."

Director-General Davis is a prince of entertainers, and it is well that he is, as his office is hourly besieged by a small army of visitors, men and women, natives and foreigners, distinguished people of all the walks of life, and numerous applicants for information and employment; and these callers, with very few exceptions, insist upon seeing and talking with the director-general personally.



DIRECTOR-GENERAL DAVIS' PRIVATE OFFICE.

GENERAL PLANS FOR THE EXPOSITION.

FIRST OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

CHICAGO, November 21, 1890.

To the Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition:

SIRS: The duty of the undersigned with respect to the preparation of plans, has, up to the present time, been to aid committees in studying the capabilities of different sites. These plans have been prepared without accurate data upon basis in many respects hypothetical. They have been intended simply to aid in debate by giving a more definite form to verbal suggestions.

We are obliged to assume that what is asked of us at this time is a scheme of general arrangement for the principal buildings of the Exposition, with a verbal description as specific as is practical to be prepared within the time prescribed, of the more important characteristics, of the materials proposed to be used in them, the manner of their construction, and their general style and aspect.

JACKSON PARK.

It is intended to use the entire park for purposes of the fair, leaving the improved parts as much as possible in their present condition. The unimproved part is to be laid out in a manner appropriate to the whole plan of buildings, and at the same time follow, when possible, the lines already laid down by the park commissioners.

THE GROUNDS.—In general, the present northern inlet is to be further extended, and to become an interior lagoon, that shall inclose the island, shown on accompanying map. This island is now covered with an extensive body of native wood. It is an essential point of the general design that it shall be preserved and made the basis of a passage of natural landscape to supply an episode of scenery in refreshing relief to the grandeur of the buildings, and through its sylvan qualities, to the crowded and busy aspect that must be looked for almost everywhere else within the grounds. To this object it is essential that, neither within the limits of the island nor in close association with it, should structures be given a place which, by their size, their architectural design, or the purposes for which they are to be used, will interfere with the motive thus proposed to be controlling in the locality.

From the lagoon above mentioned a canal will continue the water-way southward along the main building, and into the large basin which is to form the center of a great court about which the principal buildings of the Exposition are to be grouped. The banks of these land-locked bodies of water are to be finished in ways appropriate to the various localities through which they pass. Thus broad terraces and landings will be needed where the lagoon opens into the lake, for both fisheries and government exhibits, while the shores of the island should have informal outlines masked with foliage. The borders of the canal and the basin in the court are to be treated formally, with embankments of stone or brick, surmounted by parapets or balustrades of stone, iron, brick or terra cotta, and opening upon steps and landings here and there where boating parties may land.

All walks and outdoor places for assemblages of people are to be furnished with numerous seats and resting-places, and are to be paved with mosaics of brick, stone or concrete blocks, except where gravel or stone chips may seem more expedient.

At their own expense the South park commissioners will pave the beach along the entire shore of the lake.

The ornamentation of the grounds with turf and flowers, shrubs and trees is a matter of too much detail to be here described. It must be studied out as the plans progress.

TRANSPORTATION.—All public passenger railways, whether steam, cable, electric or horse, are to enter the park at the southwest corner, though any of them may have stations at the Midway plaisance or other convenient places, if kept outside the grounds. The width of trackage is yet to be determined upon by the transportation authorities, and therefore the location alone can be indicated here. Those roads entering the enclosure will deliver passengers inside the Administration building. From this place an intramural electric elevated road will pass out through the grounds, entering buildings where deemed advisable and having convenient stations wherever necessary. It will connect with the station at the Midway plaisance and pass back to the Administration building by another route, thus forming a complete circuit and making it easy to go from one place to another without walking.

Visitors once in the Fair will come out on the Administration station upon the great square, where all the spaces are very broad, affording ample room for the gathering or dispersing of large crowds. Wheeled chairs are to be always kept in attendance here. The buildings will be impressive in appearance when viewed from this court; and to make them even more so, and also to afford protection when the weather is inclement, a grand open arcade will inclose this space, except toward the lake, and will connect the buildings together, so that visitors may safely go from place to place in any weather. As mentioned before, there will be a great water basin in the center of this court, where important fountains will play, forming an object of brilliant beauty in the sunlight, or when illumined by colored incandescent lamps at night. The basin has an outlet to the lake. This will be bridged by an iron, stone or brick structure, the arch being made to blend with the artistic spirit of its surrounding.

Opposite the great open court a pier, to be of such form and direction as may be hereafter determined, will project into the lake about fifteen hundred feet. It is to be so constructed as to form a harbor for the landing of lake craft, and for their safety. The floor of the pier will slope gently upward as it leads from the shore, so that visitors may look back over each others' heads, and get the full effect of the court and its surroundings, the paved beach covered with people, and the architectural grandeur of the most imposing and important buildings of the Fair.

There is to be a large restaurant and resting-place at the outer end of this pier, with a band stand and dancing floor in connection. This pier is intended to be a most noted feature of the Exposition.

Without destroying the improved part on the north, the horticultural exhibit is to be placed there upon the open meadow. The building will be largely of iron and glass, and furnished with a plant for purposes of heating and ventilating. The large open green in front of the building will be used for the out-of-door horticultural exhibit. Among the trees near this location, and placed in a way to preserve them, will be a few small, finely-designed houses, either for the states or of some archæological interest. These smaller structures are to be made of materials substantial enough for one season, but as inexpensive as possible, compatible with the desired effect.

An imposing entrance arch and administration station is to be placed on the Midway plaisance, that may be permanent, and is therefore to be of lasting materials.

According to instructions we have placed the agricultural and live stock exhibits in the southwestern portion of the park, where the land is comparatively high and well protected. For agriculture a main building is to be erected, in size and arrangement adapted to every need of this department and having an independent heating plant.

For live stock the buildings are to be adapted to the needs as shall be expressed by those having this department in charge. In general there will be housing for stock and their attendants, and hospitals for the animals. There will be grand stands and display wings, and other buildings to meet all proper requirements. These buildings are to be temporary, and therefore to be cheaply erected and made largely of wood; will be carefully designed with due regard to beauty and general effect.

Realizing the importance of the agricultural and live stock exhibits, it is the intention of the designers to make these departments interesting in plan and appearance by all the arts at their command.

The Government will furnish its own building and exhibits, among the latter a line of battle ships fully equipped. A large open campus will be left near this point, for government use and display.

Across the inlet from the government exhibit will be the building for the fisheries. A building here as beautiful as possible in appearance, will be erected of durable materials, and fitted with every arrangement and detail to carry on the propagation, subsisting and display of water animals. A plant for heating will be supplied.

About and near the fisheries are to be small, finely-designed buildings, disposed in a manner not to break up the quiet of this expanse, which may be used for the purposes mentioned before speaking of those near the horticultural exhibit.

The Administration building is to cover many functions, among them that of a station for all transportation lines entering the park; a station more extensive than any now existing. It will also contain the full administration forces; for information, for police, fire, transportation, public comfort, expenditure and accounts, and any other similar purposes. It is therefore headquarters where nearly all visitors will arrive, attend to any business that they may have, and depart, and here all forces and employes report and take their orders. It should be the most important in architectural appearance, and, of necessity, well constructed and fireproof.

The machinery hall, which will be larger than any before built, will not only cover machinery in the ordinary sense, but will furnish a great central open space spanned with wide trusses, where there shall be the best chance possible for the display of the different transportation exhibits.

Railway tracks are to be laid in all passages, and covered with the floors when not in use, so that heavy machinery may be moved about at will. These railway tracks are to lead out upon the main lines in the grounds, so that locomotives and cars may enter and depart without delay. Power-houses and heating plants will be made in connection with this building.

The main building for manufactures is to be arranged in plan to cover many functions. In it, either on the ground-floor level or above, are to be special isolated rooms for judges and for special societies or committees. Here are to be restaurant and toilet rooms, toward the canal and toward the lake. The lighting of this building is to be especially cared for, and heating provided when necessary for comfort or to carry on any exhibit.

The electric and mining exhibits are to occupy each a building across the canal from the manufactures building, each adapted to its purpose, and furnished with power. The one for electricity is to be adopted not only for power-house and light station, but to be especially for all displays and contests for manufacturing and of the companies or persons in that business, and to be in itself, when seen from a distance, an object of beauty by day or night.

This group of buildings, namely the administration, the machinery, the manufactures, the mining and the electric, are to form a whole in design, they are intended as a mass to be impressive, as a plan most convenient, and as structures to be very substantial. The materials entering into their composition will be largely iron and masonry of brick and stone, though a free use will be made of terra cotta, wood stuff, and other materials.

ELECTRICITY.—The lighting of the Exposition will be electricity, and much of the power to be supplied will be by the same means. Displays are to be made under fountains and water-ways, and possibly under the outer lake itself.

STEAM—The special large plant will be at the machinery building, from which heat and power may be transmitted to the administration building.

In other places needing steam there will be separate plants.

GAS—Gas is to be used as little as possible, and only when demanded for set purposes of manufacture, or very late lighting.

WATER—An arrangement will be made with the city of Chicago to furnish all the water required for exposition purposes.

All buildings for exhibits are to be designed with reference to the health and convenience of attendants and visitors, and provided with spaces for taking care of packing cases and extra goods, with due regard for safety of the contents, but it is impossible to go into further particulars about the planning or exteriors at this early date.

SEWERAGE.—This work will be handled by those most expert, to insure a perfect fulfilling of its functions.

LAKE FRONT.

Until it is determined how much land is to be used on the lake front, and whether new land is to be made there, it cannot be definitely stated how the buildings will be arranged. It is understood, however, that buildings for what is known in the classification as "department K," and for that portion department L which is generally grouped with it, will be placed on the lake front, and that in addition large station facilities will be provided for the crowds who will make this ground a starting place for their visits to Jackson park.

D. H. BURNHAM, *Chief of Construction.* JOHN W. ROOT, *Consulting Architect.* F. L. OLMSTEAD & CO., *Consulting Landscape Architects.* A. GOTTLIEB, *Consulting Engineer.*

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct copy of the plans and specifications of buildings adopted by the board of directors of the World's Columbian Exposition at a meeting held Friday, Nov. 21, 1890.

[SEAL.] BENJ. BUTTERWORTH, *Secretary.*

RECOMMENDATION OF THE COMMITTEE.

WHEREAS, The directory of the World's Columbian Exposition have caused to be prepared, and have tendered to this commission for acceptance, under the Fifth Section of the Act of Congress, plans and specifications of building "to be erected by said corporation for the purposes of the exposition," the said plans and specifications being so tendered under the following resolution of said directory, to-wit:

Resolved, That the plans and specifications of the grounds and buildings for the holding of the World's Columbian Exposition, prepared by the consulting architect, landscape architect, and engineer and chief of construction, and marked "Exhibits A and B," be and the same are hereby adopted by the board of directors, and the same are hereby tendered to the commissioners of the World's Columbian Commission, in pursuance of the provisions of Section 5 of the Act of Congress; and it is agreed that any changes, modifications, or extensions that may be found necessary to be made to said plans and specifications, shall be made with the approval of the committee of conference and control of the commission and the committee of the directors on buildings and grounds, provided such reference be adopted by the commission in place of that agreed to, this twenty-fourth day of November, 1890, by the joint conference committee of the two bodies on their respective duties.

I hereby certify that the above resolution was adopted by the board of directors of the World's Columbian Exposition, at an adjourned session of a regular meeting of said board, held at the headquarters of the directory this twenty-fourth day of November, 1890.

[SEAL.] BENJ. BUTTERWORTH, *Secretary.*

Therefore, be it Resolved, That said plans and specifications are hereby accepted by the World's Columbian Commission, subject to the terms and conditions set out in the said resolution of the directory, adopting and tendering the same.

That this commission, being satisfied that said corporation has an actual bona fide and valid subscription to the capital stock which will secure the payment of at least $5,000,000, and not less than $500,000 has been paid in, and that the further sum of $5,000,000, making in all $10,000,000, will be provided by said corporation in ample time for its needful use during the prosecution of the work for the complete preparation for said exposition.

Therefore, Resolved, That the president of this commission be, and is, hereby directed to transmit to the President of the United States a certified copy of these resolutions, together with a certified copy of the resolutions of this commission accepting the site for the exposition, and notifying the President that provision has been made for ground and buildings for the uses of the World's Columbian Exposition, as required by Section 10 of said Act of Congress.

MRS. POTTER PALMER.

On November 20, 1890, during the first session of the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Columbian Commission, Mrs. Potter Palmer, of Chicago, was unanimously elected to the presidency of that body. Mrs. Palmer's name was placed in nomination by a truly representative American woman, Mrs. John A. Logan, widow of the universally admired and lamented Gen. John A. Logan. Mrs. Potter Palmer, before her marriage, had acquired fame as the beautiful Bertha Honore. She was born in Louisville, Ky., her father being of French descent and her mother belonging to one of the oldest and most aristocratic Southern families.

Her childhood and early girlhood were spent in Louisville, and there also her education was begun. According to old Southern custom, her education was finished in a convent, the one selected being that near Baltimore, Md. From the quiet of the convent Miss Honore stepped into a field of conquest. Her mental acquirements and inherited grace and refinement soon gave her an enviable position in society.

In 1871 she married Potter Palmer, one of Chicago's representative and wealthy citizens, and has since then resided in Chicago. She has traveled much, and has a wide acquaintance among both the wise and fashionable people of two continents. Her contributions to city and state charities, while large, are surpassed by the good she privately does. Mrs. Potter Palmer was well calculated to adorn and fill the office to which she was called, and her known energy, combined with her acknowledged executive ability, made her one of the best officers possible for the arduous position she was called on to fill during the life of the Exposition.

Mrs. Palmer's gracious manners and keen sense of right and justice prevailed at all times during the many meetings of the Board of Lady Managers.



MRS. POTTER PALMER,

PRESIDENT BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN COMMISSION.

BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS.

The Board of Lady Managers of the World's Columbian Commission is one of the most interesting features of the Exposition, this being the first instance of a body of women created by an act of congress and fully recognized by the United States treasury, as a board capable of managing every detail of the work undertaken for Columbia, one of the youngest countries, to raise women from obscurity to eminence and, by giving them power, enable them to display executive ability and force of character hitherto unsuspected. This board, having been appointed by the commission, held its first session by order of congress, in Chicago, November 19, 1890. The meeting was called to order by President Thomas Palmer, who delivered the following address.

"Lady Managers of the World's Columbian Commission:

"Ladies:—I need not say that it gives me great pleasure to welcome you to a participation in the management of the World's Columbian Exposition. While the ordinary greetings of social life may not seem apropos, I may be permitted to express to you the thanks of the commission for your ready and patriotic acceptance of the proffered burdens—as I am sure you will

earn and receive the eventual thanks of the nation for loyal and efficient service.

"Recognized by the congress of the United States as an integral part of the commission, I shall not address you in the ordinary fanfaronade which custom has hitherto sanctioned where nothing has been conceded to women save a right to promote philanthropic or sentimental enterprises. I shall not commence with Semiramis or Helen of Troy, and come down through recorded history to Dorothy Dix, Florence Nightingale, and Anna Ella Carroll, to illustrate what women can do. I will not quote Zenobia, Joan of Arc, Catharine of Russia, Queen Elizabeth, Isabella, Maria Theresa, Mrs. Somerville, and a score of others, to show her capacity in state craft, war, social reforms or practical affairs. I will merely say that hitherto woman has been found as fully equal to the exigencies of her situation as man, and that when responsibility has been placed upon her she has developed under it as well as man. It is the first time, however, in the history of our government that woman has been fully recognized in the ministration of a great public trust like this, and the action of congress in passing the bill with this feature has met the general approval of our people.

"Under this act, 'Said commission is authorized and required to appoint a board of lady managers of such number and to perform such duties as may be prescribed by the commission.'

"In pursuance of that authorization and requirement, the World's Columbian Commission incorporated the following section, known as Section Eleven, in its by-laws:

"'The board of lady managers shall consist of two women from each state and territory and the district of Columbia, to be nominated by commissioners from the several states and territories and the district of Columbia, and of one woman to be nominated by each of the commissioners-at-large, and to be appointed by the president; and also nine women of the city of Chicago, to be appointed by the president, as has been expressly determined by the order of the commission; and a like number of alternates, to be appointed in the same manner as the pricipals, and to assume the duties and functions of such principals only when the principals are unable to attend. Principals and alternates shall be duly commissioned in accordance with the direction of the commission. The board of lady managers shall be convened by the order of the executive committee of the commission, at such time and place as it may deem proper, and when so convened, shall organize by the election of a chairman and secretary. The duration of such first meetings, as well as the number and duration of each subsequent meeting, shall be wholly under the control and be determined by said executive committee. The members of this board shall be officers of the commission and shall perform such duties in connection with the women's department of the Exposition as said executive committee shall prescribe. Each member of the board shall be entitled to six dollars per day for each day necessarily absent from home engaged in the work of the commission, and also the expenses for transportation actually incurred by her on that account. The alternates shall receive no compensation nor expenses for transportation, except in cases where their principals are unable to attend to the duties assigned to them. No expenses for transportation shall be assigned to them. No expenses for transportation shall be allowed except the travel be authorized by said executive committee and certified accordingly.'

"Ladies, you have heard before you the law of Congress commanding the creation of the board to which you belong—Section 11 of the by-laws of the commission, providing for such creation and prescribing the method of your convening, your organization, your rights, duties and your compensation.

"In entering upon your duties, I need not advert to the magnitude of the undertaking involved, nor to the fact that, as work progresses, new vistas of activity and effort will open before you.

"The commission, as well as its officers, will always be happy to consult and interchange opinions upon the common object and tending to a common end. Did I feel equal to it, I would not volunteer advice nor assume the didactic to a body whose composition I so highly regard, and the opinion of whose individual members I so much respect, lest thereby I might seem to detract from the dignity of your position and transcend the bounds of the authority conferred upon me by the commission, directing me to attend to your roll call and preside during election of temporary officers, preliminary to your permanent organization.



WOMAN'S BUILDING IN COURSE OF ERECTION, OCTOBER, 1891.

These parchment commissions which have been bestowed upon you, may well serve in the better days to come as titles of a nobility as far beyond what has passed for nobility in half-developed society as the future shall be beyond the ages when hereditary titles arose. That your children's children, to many generations, should cite their descent from lady managers of an Exposition which served as a mile-stone to mark the world's grandest and swiftest progress, lies in your hands and brains to-day.

All that American women ever lacked—opportunity—is here, and from every state and territory the women of the hour are here to take good will or I shall make a dismal failure of the job. My heart is full of kindness to every one of you. I know no North, no South, no East, no West. We are all dear sisters engaged in a work full of patriotism and loyalty under the grand old flag in the home of our fathers.

I have no friends to reward, no foes to punish. I am simply your humble servant in a very important place, and I feel my insignificance and my inexperience very greatly at this hour.

We are here as an official body clothed with some authority. We are allowed, I suppose, to make our own rules, and we have elected some officers for awhile. It is the first time in the us, judging by the newspapers, who suppose that we are supernumeraries if not superfluous appendages to this World's Fair Commission. For myself I feel that this is woman's grand opportunity. This is the time to show to all concerned that we can be relied upon for effective, faithful, devoted work in all departments connected with the World's Fair Commission. Therefore, again entreating your kind assistance in the discharge of the duty of temporary chairman, of which I had not the faintest conception an hour ago, I pronounce this commission in session and ready for business.

On Nov. 20th a permanent organization was



GRAND BOULEVARD LEADING TO WORLD'S FAIR SITE.

advantage thereof. It needs no gift of propheey to enable one to predict that the future will justify the wisdom of the creation of your board and the selection of its individual members."

Nominations for temporary officers being in order, Mrs. William H. Felton, Cartersville, Ga., was elected president and Miss Cora D. Payne, of Henderson, Ky., secretary. Upon taking possession of the chair, Mrs. Felton said:

Dear Ladies of this Commission:—As a Southern woman I certainly appreciate this compliment at your hands, and my own inexperience gives me more serious concern at this hour than at any other time in my life before. I can only promise to do my very best in this unexpected position. I must rely upon your history of the republic that the female sex has been recognized as competent to attend to any sort of public business by the national government. It is the very first recognition of woman's services as a citizen and as a taxpayer by congress. Therefore I feel the necessity, as an individual, of making haste very slowly in all matters concerning our permanent organization. Let us set an example that others may feel, in years to come, an example of prudence, of patience, of generous good will to every member of the body, and of faithful devotion to our duty. Let us take no step forward that we shall regret afterward. Let us remember that we are on trial before this great nation. There is a large class in this country who are inimical to effected by the unanimous election of Mrs. Potter Palmer, of Chicago, as president. Amid enthusiastic cheers Mrs. Palmer was escorted to the chair, and addressed the ladies in the following happy terms:

Ladies:—I feel deeply the honor of being called upon to preside over this commission. My humility never asserted itself more strongly than now, as I stand among so many distinguished women of national fame, whose brilliant careers have been a matter of pride to the entire country. One friend has flatteringly put me in nomination, and another, Mrs. Logan, who seconded me in so cordial a manner, is one whose life has been largely passed in the fierce glare of public life and whose fine qualities have thereby

oeen ren ered the more apparent. She has shown by her words, not my worth, but the qualities of her own generous heart. When she speaks she is necessarily eloquent, and in this case I am the fortunate gainer. The kindness expressed to me personally by the ladies of the commission also, in placing this great responsibility in my hands, has greatly touched me.

My position differs slightly from that of your temporary chairman in this, that while I have no enemies to punish, I have many friends to reward—all of this commission. I regret, after such a mark of confidence, that I have to ask the indulgence of the ladies for my inexperience

of the opportunity which has been given us. I felt yesterday, as the ladies met in this room, and the North shook hands with the South, the East with the West, that this first meeting in sympathetic intercourse of women from all parts of the country, and their learning to work with and understand each other, must result in a great broadening of the horizon of all concerned.

The full benefit of this intermingling will not be felt, however, unless we, each and all, are generously willing to leave for a time the narrow boundaries in which our individual lives are passed, to give our minds and hearts an airing by entering into the thoughts and aspirations of

Managers delivered the following address before entering upon the duties of her office:

St. Louis was no mean competitor for the site of the World's Fair, and she felt sorely grieved at first over the victory that Chicago had obtained, but I think your action yesterday will go far toward healing the grievance. Chicago and St. Louis greet each other in this board; henceforth there may be peace between them. We women cemented the bond of union, and in token thereof I give you, Mrs. Palmer, the right hand of fellowship.

As a new and untried deliberative body, you have shown your mettle from the first, in what



BEACH AT JACKSON PARK, WORLD'S FAIR SITE.

m presiding. I hope that when we have been holding meetings as long as the other sex, a knowledge of parliamentary law will be taken as a matter of course in every woman's training. In the meantime we may amend an amendment just a few times too often, or be put to confusion by some experienced and wily tactician suddenly springing "the previous question;" we may surprise Roberts and Cushing by proving that motions down in their manuals as undebatable present no difficulties in that line to us. We trust that these lapses may only be attributed to a commendable excess of zeal, stimulated by our ambition to keep things as lively as they do in our great model, the other commission.

We must, however, seriously realize the great-

others, and enjoying the alluring vistas which are open before us. In this fresh, breezy atmosphere, brightened by the warm sunshine of sympathy, we will be surprised to find that many of our familiar old conventional truths look very queer in some of the sudden side lights thrown on them, and are not half so respectable and dignified as we fancied them. Above all things else, harmonious action is necessary. That is the foundation which we must have for the superstructure that is to be gradually erected, and which we trust will be the successful result of our work together.

Ladies, again I thank you most heartily.

Miss Phœbe W. Couzins, of St. Louis, upon being elected Secretary of the Board of Lady

is styled in racing parlance "the starting-pole." You elected a president, not in the disorganized method of autocratic majority dictation, by acclamation; but, in the dignified calmness of thoughtful consideration, you presented your choice through the ballot box.

A woman of gentle birth and high breeding accentuates to the world your calibre; one to whom all our hearts turned in instantaneous allegiance, and around whom we will center all of our strength in the future, until we shall be known as the invincible phalanx marching toward a magnificent perfection of beauty and light for the world in 1892.

When in the days of chivalry the knight errant went forth to conflict he pledged his fealty

on bended knee before some gentle dame or dove-eyed maiden, from whose hands he received the standard of colors, or the love-knot of unswerving devotion. We today yield obeisance to our leader, and under the starry banner of the glorious blue, the white, the red, join hands with the illustrious living and the immortal dead to make this the crowning jubilee of all centennials.

But unlike the knights of old, who went forth to shed blood, we, with our brothers, march onward to show forth the arts of peace, a united sisterhood of states, moving toward the future, not to destroy but to fulfill the gentle law of love toward humanity, with justice on our banners, truth in our hearts, and devotion to the loftiest principles of right,

A noble vanguard of women is here delegated by legislative authority, for the first time in the history of modern nations, to formulate with man a pageant of introspection and retrospection of the arts, sciences and industries, unified and developed under the benign protection of the law of liberty.

The nations of the earth, by invitation, will here look upon this noble picture of a fair land, blossoming as the rose from out the centuries of growth toward the freedom of the golden rule, and risen out of the wilderness of the dry bones of despotism to point the moral of a republic free from the menace of the sword and the demoralization of a standing army.

The sentinels of great ideas which have kept lonely vigil across the mountain tops of the ages cruel to man, in this review call to the prototype o. liberty, "What of the night, O woman, thou who for the testimony of truth hath borne universal reproach?" and Columbia, from the dome of our magnificent temple of Liberty on yonder Capitol Hill, makes answer: "Behold, the morning cometh; the priestess of this temple, Peace, advances; make way and sing pæans for evermore." And we today, as helpers with man, are to formulate this divine symphony.

It was said of the late Chief Justice Miller, of the United States Supreme court, that he possessed that luminous instinct of common sense which the homely Socrates flashed upon the tangled problems of his day; that no fallacies curtained or obscured from him the crystal clearness of the simple truth.

In the face of your deep prejudices and natural antagonisms, the result of years of wrongful subjection of woman's thought and education, you stood firmly to the common sense apprehension that your secretary must be one of experience and training. You recognized the fact that you needed, in this office, one whose knowledge of public affairs would enable your organization to keep clear of the entanglements oftentimes incident to new and untried bodies, and the distinctive clearness of this simple truth found expression in your choice. I trust that no regrets may ever come.

An able French writer says: "Everywhere it is from the fireside of an enthusiastic or political woman that an age is lifted up or eloquence bursts forth. Always a woman as the nurse of Genius, at the cradle of liberty, or the birth of patriotism."

The leading historian of the events of 1776 says: "We owe all that which we are pleased to call distinctively American to the genius, the activity, and the character of woman."

And I predict that from out this section 6, which authorizes and incorporates the board of lady managers as a part of the Columbian Exposition, woman will center and punctuate the enthusiasm of the entire exhibit. The legislators builded better than they knew when in dubious language they said: "This board may appoint one or more members of all committees authorized to award prizes for exhibits which may be produced in whole or in part by female labor." Look where you will, there is nothing in the whole range of the universe but that is covered by this expansive and all-embracing phraseolgy. Section 6, in common parlance, "scoops" the whole act of congress.

Woman, as prime factor in the creation and production of that greatest of all industrial exhibits—man himself, and the human race included—starts out at the head of this procession as the ranking labor genius of the whole industrial panorama. In art, science, literature, industry, manufactures, she stands as the legal representatives of these ennobling characteristics throughout the ages.



MRS. W. H. FELTON.
FIRST CHAIRMAN WOMAN'S BOARD, AND LADY MANAGER FROM GEORGIA.

When the merchant ships from across the seas, laden with their peace offerings of industry, shall swing into the harbor of New York, lo! the majestic figure of a woman, the sentinel at the gateway of this nation, holding aloft the electric torch of Liberty, will salute them at the port with, "Advance, and give the countersign of Freedom." When, from the great marts of trades, the traveler shall come from the east and west, the north and the south, to look upon the majesty of our capitol at Washington, at its eastern portico he will find Justice guarding the entrance, Liberty crowning the dome. and Peace, attended by Faith, Hope and Charity, upon its western slope, all prefigured by and through woman. When on the shores of Lake Michigan he enters the beautiful temples dedicated to art, science, literature, music, poetry, history, wisdom, religion, industry, lo! the figure of woman typifies them all.

When within the gates of agriculture, horticulture, floriculture, commerce, navigation, he "views the landscape o'er," behold! woman symbolizes each and every one.

But if perchance he will gaze on the pomp and so-called glory of a proposed military encampment—a proposition entirely antagonistic to this review of the arts of peace—there he shall see the types of the past subjugation of all the the higher attributes represented through man alone. War, death and the devil have come down to us symbolized in masculine form, throughout the ages; but mythology and prophecy foretell that this trinity of evils to the human race is finally to be overthrown by and through the potentiality of woman.

Minerva, the goddess of wisdom, conquered Mars, the great god of war, and buried him beneath seven acres of ground—a burial that forever forbids his resurrection. The child of woman, divinely born, is to conquer both Satan and death, and usher in the dawn of 'Peace on earth, good will to man."

Let us then take as our emblem the white rose of the north and the sweet magnolia of the south, joined to the red, the white, the blue, and, through the hand of woman, invite the nations to "Behold, how good and pleasant it is for humanity to dweli together in unity."

It would be difficult to enumerate the many desirable results that were brought about by the meeting of the Board of Lady Managers. North, South East and West clasped hands and soon discovered that, while methods of procedure were different, the chief aim of all present was the advancement of women. After accomplishing a great amount of work the board adjourned, November 26th, and a brief summary of important events which transpired between that date and February 3rd, is given in the following circular letter, a copy of which was sent to each member:

CHICAGO, ILL., February 3, 1891.

To the Members of the Board of Lady Managers World's Columbian Commission:

LADIES:—It is gratifying to be able to report that since the adjournment of the Board of Lady Managers, November 26, 1890, considerable progress has been made in the great work which has been entrusted to us, notwithstanding the fact that our apprehension of a possible report by the Congressional Committee recommending a reduction of our present number, has made it seem wise to defer the appointment and announcement of the authorized committees until such time as the composition and status of the board should be fully decided.

The circular letter, warning the ladies of this peril, was followed by such prompt and forcible presentations of their case to their respective senators and representatives in Washington, that it is believed that all danger from this source has been happily averted; congress may yet.

however, seriously embarrass the organization, and render it partially ineffective by a failure to make adequate appropriations to defray the cost of meetings and other necessary expenses. A schedule of the expenses of the World's Columbian Commission for the coming year, in which is included the amount estimated as necessary for the Board of Lady Managers, has been sent to the World's Fair committee of congress, and filed with the secretary of the treasury, and each member of this board is urged once more to use her influence with the representatives of her state or territory at Washington, to the end that they secure the appropriations asked and especially that for the Board of Lady Managers. If each member of the board will give this her immediate attention, we shall obtain from congress the funds necessary to prosecute the great undertaking which we have in hand. If we fail in securing this appropriation, our power and influence in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition will be meagre and limited. A combined and immediate effort, as above suggested, will probably assure our success.

In order to carry on the state work, which will be very extensive, it is desirable that the women control a part of the state appropriations, through a representation of women on the state boards, or if such representation is not conceded them, by having a sum specifically named and set aside for the use of the independent organization which they will then doubtless proceed to effect. A circular letter proposing the latter plan was sent out from this office. Subsequently the director-general sent —by way of suggestion—the form of a bill to be adopted by the various legislatures, and we took advantage of this fact to send to the ladies an amended bill, in substance the same, but with a provision added for equal representation of women on such state boards. This the ladies are urged to have presented to their legislatures instead of the former bill sent to the commissioners, governors and legislatures of each state. In all cases where the ladies have representation on state boards accorded them, a separate or distinct appropriation for their use will probably be unnecessary.

After congress adjourns, on the 4th of March, we shall know definitely just how soon the Board of Lady Mangers can meet to outline the plan and scope of this work. In the meantime it is urged that the ladies use every effort, both with legislatures and with congress, in regard to appropriations, and at the same time that they promote such a widespread interest among women in every state and territory as to induce them to prepare their best exhibits for the Exposition.

The resolution passed during our meeting asking for a building was promptly presented to the directors. It met with favorable consideration, and our request has just been granted. We have great pleasure in announcing that the sum of $200,000 has been appropriated for the women's building, for which competitive designs will at once be invited from the women architects of the country in order that their sketches may be ready in time to be submitted to the inspection of the board when it meets in April. The building will contain parlors where all women may rest and have refreshments; a bureau of information with interpreters for foreigners; a club room for women exhibitors; ample space for the showing of all charity and reform work inaugurated or conducted by women; administration and committee rooms; an assembly hall for social meetings and such lectures and congresses as may be desired by any organization or association of women and approved by our House Committee, etc.

It may not be inopportune to inform the members of the board that the officers of the National Commission and of the Local Directory have recently moved into their new quarters in the Rand-McNally building, and that the president and secretary of our board have been provided with pleasant offices, where they hope to greet the ladies at an early day. It is also encouraging to state that all the officers of the National Commission and of the Local Directory evince a most hearty desire to co-operate with the officers and members of our board in carrying out, to the fullest extent, not only the letter but the spirit of the act of congress authorizing the creation of this board, and we have their assurance that everything will be turned over to us in connection with the Exposition that should be supervised, managed or directed by women.

The work of the board will doubtless be planned in the broadest spirit, the object being to secure a full and complete representation of the best work of women in every field of endeavor. Letters, newspaper interviews and circulars, which have been received from various members assure us that the entire board realizes the great responsibility laid upon it, and the necessity of making such a record, that the report which we are required to make to congress at the close of the Exposition may show woman's attainments and achievements in a very striking way, and call the attention of the world to her rapid advancement and increased usefulness since educational and other advantages have been accorded her. In view of this great responsibility, and the fact that our board will doubtless inaugurate in each state and territory extensive auxiliary work, which will demand as much of the time and thought of our members as they can possibly spare, we beg that our ladies will not unnecessarily undertake or assume other duties and obligations which might conflict or interfere with their devoting their time and energies to the work of our board and its proposed auxiliaries.

Auxiliary societies, it is expected, will also be formed through the agency of our ministers in foreign countries, by means of which we desire to secure a similar full exhibit of the art and handiwork of women abroad, and thus be enabled to present a complete epitome of the condition and opportunities of women throughout the world.

It may be pleasing to the ladies to know that the secretary of state recently expressed to your president his deep interest in the purposes of the board, and promised his hearty co-operation and aid in carrying out the plan above mentioned. so far as lay in his power. At her request he also promised to approve the appointment of three ladies to go, on behalf of the board, to South America, provided President Palmer's consent could be obtained. This has been most cordially given. In connection with the foreign exhibits, it may be stated that the officers of the army and navy of the United States, who have been detailed by the state department to go to Mexico and Central and South America in the interest of the Exposition, were recently in Chicago, and, by direction of the state department, reported to the president of the Board of Lady Managers. These gentlemen expressed the greatest interest in the exhibit of women's work and promised to be zealous in forwarding our purposes in the countries to which they are accredited, and to report to us from time to time.

Many of the ladies have failed to indicate upon which of the working committees they would prefer to serve, as requested at the time of our recent meeting. All such as have not yet done so, are asked to carefully study the classification of exhibits prepared by the commission, and to state as soon as possible on the accompanying blank in which department their tastes, training and experience would cause their work to be of the greatest value to the Board of Lady Managers.

Any ladies, whose duties in life occupy them so constantly that they can give little of their time and efforts to the work of the board, are requested to state the fact.

We should be glad to hear from time to time as to the progress the ladies are making in their work in each state and territory in the way of organization and otherwise, and to receive marked copies or clippings of any articles they may give to the press on this subject, for re-publication in the press of this and other cities.

BERTHA M. H. PALMER,
President Board of Lady Managers.
PHŒBE W. COUZINS, Secretary.

It being specially desired that the women's building of the Exposition should be designed by women architects, Mrs. Potter Palmer pre-



MISS PHŒBE COUZINS,
FIRST SECRETARY BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS.

pared the sketch presented below as a guide, to be sent out with the rules for the construction of drawings:

CONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

The following advertisement, issued by the department of publicity and promotion, explains itself:

Competition in Designing the Woman's Building.

Sketches are asked for on or before March 23, 1891, for the Woman's building of the World's Columbian Exposition.

None but those made by women will be considered. Applicants must be in the profession of architecture, or have had special training therein, and each must state her experience, in writing, to the chief of construction.

All drawings must be in India ink lines, made to a scale of one-sixteenth of an inch to the foot. No shade lines, brush work, filling or landscape allowed, except the darkened, or shadow lines. They must include elevations of one front, and one end, as well as one perspective. The point of sight for perspective to be 200 feet distant from front, and on line forming an angle of 45 degrees with vertical plane of front.

All sketches must be sent in sealed, with only a motto on the envelope, which must contain a second envelope enclosing name and address of the designer.

Those wishing to compete will please apply for copy of plans and conditions to chief of construction, as below.

The selected design will carry with it the appointment of its author as architect of the building in question. The architect selected will make her working drawings in the bureau of construction, and receive an honorarium of $1,000, besides expenses.

A prize of $500, and one of $250 will be given for the next two best designs.

A simple, light colored, classic type of building will be favored.

All drawings to be sent to D. H. Burnham, Chief of Construction, World's Columbian Exposition, room 1143, The Rookery, Chicago.

The general outline of the building must follow closely the accompanying sketch plans, the extreme dimensions not exceeding 200x400 feet; exterior finish to be of some simple and definite style, classic lines preferred; the general effect of color to be in light tints.

Staff, stucco, wood, iron and equivalents to be freely used as building material, with discretion as to the disposition and ornamentation, so as not to render the building too costly.

First story, 18 feet high. Second story, 25 feet high. These dimensions not obligatory, but suggest what would answer both the practical requirements, as well as come within the limit of the sum appropriated, viz., $200,000.

The plans show the outlines desired, leaving all detail to the ingenuity of the competing architect, who is expected to give them a thorough study, locating openings, etc., so as to give easy access and exit to the constant flow of passing crowds.

The main entrances in center of long sides of building look to the east and west respectively.

The eastern entrance will lead down a series of steps to a water landing, and should be equal in importance and beauty to the one towards the west.

On account of the small space allotted to the special exhibits, it would be well to design the exterior with a view of giving as much exhibition space in the rooms as possible, especially along the lines of the exterior and interior walls. D. H. Burnham,

Chief of Construction, World's Columbian Exposition.

Chicago, February 2, 1891.

All doubts as to the advisability of creating the board of lady managers was removed by the valuable assistance Mrs. Palmer rendered the commission in securing greater power and larger appropriation than either congress or the senate were disposed to grant.

Mrs. Palmer attended the woman's national council in Washington, and on February 26 read the following paper on the subject of "Lady Managers of the Columbian Commission:"

"A magnificent site has been assigned us and $200,000 appropriated for the construction of the Woman's building. It will undoubtedly be kept as a permanent memorial to women's work after the Fair is over, and in it all women's organizations and conventions will find a home. This building is to be designed by a woman. We hope by thus calling attention to the work of women in architecture to aid them to occupy a field which naturally belongs to them, that of domestic architecture.

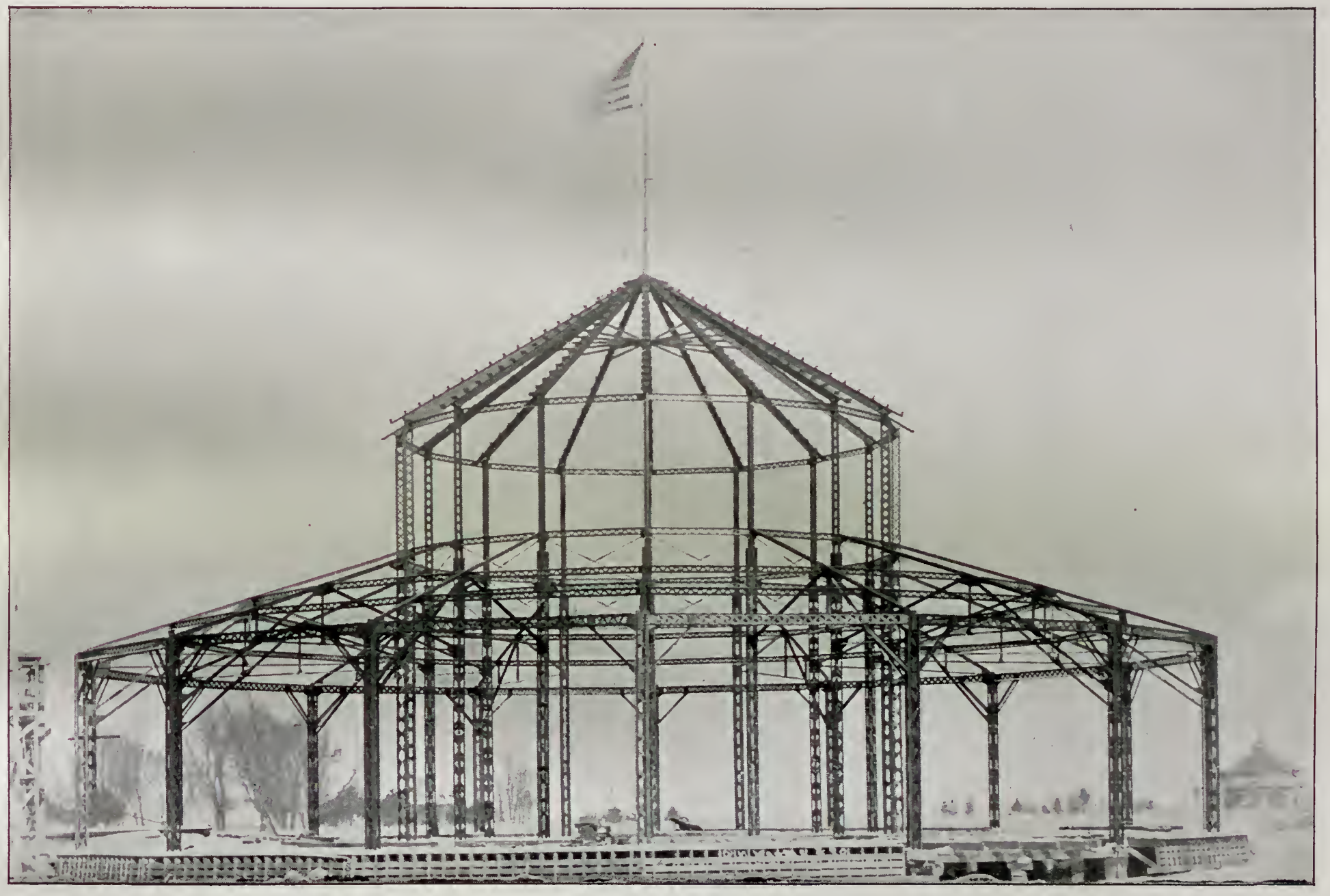
"We shall try to provide in this building for all possible wants of women, having in view a bureau of information with interpreters and guides for strangers, parlors and balconies where ladies may sit and chat, an exhibiter's club-room, a model kitchen, where demonstration lessons may be given—we hope without charge—a loan exhibit of Colonial, old Dutch, Scandinavian and other relics, recalling the early history of our country and the various nationalities from which we are sprung, and also of objects developed in the home by the taste of women.

"One wing of the building will possibly be devoted to showing the reform and charitable organizations originated and carried on by women, and the other to the exhibit which will be sent by our auxiliary association, formed through the instrumentality of our foreign ministers in the countries to which they are accredited, and by means of which we shall be enabled to indicate the condition and attainments of women in every part of the world. We shall also have an administration of reform, committee rooms, an assembly room for all lectures, congresses and assemblies which may be desired by women. In the main gallery there will probably be shown some of the most brilliant achievements of woman's hand and brain, and there will doubtless be, in many cases, duplicates of objects entered for competition in the general exhibit, under the regular classification, the duplicates being placed in our building to emphasize the fact that they are the work of women.

"In reading a list of the organizations represented here, it occurred to me that we might obtain also a most unusual exhibit from the missionary stations in the unfrequented parts of the earth and I beg the ladies representing missionary societies to realize that they may aid both themselves and us by showing the life and work of women in heathen countries. If a child widow, for instance; from Zennana, could be brought with her native dress and surroundings, and the sufferings and inhumanity to which she is subjected shown, it would arouse such an interest in the subject as years of talk would not produce. The native weaving, pottery, ornaments, costumes, household utensils, etc., from these countries would also be of the greatest interest and value.

"We are fortunate in thus being able to present our plans and ask nothing from the ladies but their sympathetic co-operation and an expression of their views as to how the cause of woman may best be served; our building and its facilities is offered free of charge to all the women of the country.

"For the first time in our history the mothers, wives and daughters of America have been permitted to assist in the management of an important national enterprise, and have been allowed the high but demoralizing privileges of slipping their fingers into the national purse, in order that they might prepare an object lesson, showing the progress of women during the century in which educational and other privilege have been accorded her. We wish to show that with the enlargement of her opportunities her sphere



FISHERIES BUILDING IN COURSE OF ERECTION, NOVEMBER, 1891.

has extended and broadened until she now works successfully in almost every field heretofore given up exclusively to man; that she can do many things and them all well, and that there are no intellectual heights she cannot scale. Hers are essentially the arts of peace and progress, and her best work is shown in the reform she has had the courage and the ideality to inaugurate against time-honored wrongs, legislative and social, and in the gradual elevation of morality.

"We feel the necessity of showing this influence and the advance which it has caused, but are handicapped by the fact that the most valuable part is spiritual and that it is difficult to show progress in abstract things except by a mass of statistics, which become significant only when intelligently and sympathetically read. Will you not aid us with your experience and thought to show woman's work as a beautiful whole, with its animating spirit, and not as a mere mass of material things? We wish the World's Fair of 1892 to be memorable as a great exposition, greater than any which ever preceded it, but we also wish its history to be a golden page in the annals of women's advancement.

"We urgently request, therefore, that each organization represented here appoint a committee of five of its most able members to consider the work we are trying to do for our sex at the Fair and to present to us at an early day their suggestions and advice as to how we may best accomplish the great end we have in view, and to inform us in what manner their associations will be able to co-operate with our board in its work, and we ask that they send their suggestions, applications for space, etc., to our headquarters in Chicago, where they will be gladly received and most carefully considered and acted upon.

"The board pressingly invites council to hold its international meeting in Chicago at the time of the Columbian Exposition, when it will place at the services of the ladies the assembly room of the Woman's building and should it not prove large enough, through our congress auxiliary, the magnificent Auditorium can be secured for the meeting of the international council of women."

While in Washington Mrs. Palmer, at the request of Secretary Butterworth, consented to be present at a meeting of the Appropriation Committees of the house and the senate. She laid before these committees in detail the scope and plan of the work contemplated by the lady managers, the progress made by them, and the necessities of the board. She explained how both the national commmission and the Chicago directory had given them support and encouragement, and that the directory had arranged to provide a building for the use of the lady managers, to cost not less than $2.000, this building to be devoted to such purposes as they thought best. She explained that women of other nations had expressed an earnest desire to co-operate in showing not only what women of this age have accomplished, but the possibilities that lie before them in the field of intellectual and business pursuits. She pointed out the advantages which would result from grouping together exhibitions of women's work, and in showing how many thousand avenues of new employment the future promised. She further explained the manner of their organization and the rigid economy they had practised in conducting their business. She answered such questions as were propounded, touching the relation of the lady managers to the commission and the directory, and asked that the board of lady managers be given jurisdiction over its affairs, and an appropriation as nearly as possible adequate to its needs.

The gentlemen of the committee, as did other members of congress and senate, showed a very lively interest in the Exposition and all particulars relating to its success, and an appropriation of $36,000 was made for the board of lady managers.

This fact, together with the action of the board of control which, in defining the powers of the board of lady managers, gave them authority to appoint one-half of the members of committees authorized to award prizes, etc., placed the ladies upon a secure footing, and encouraged them to give especial attention to state work, not only in order that this feature of the Exposition should prove one of the most attractive, but that the world would be forced to recognize the capability and energy of women.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLAR PRIZE WON BY MISS SOPHIA G. HAYDEN.

The Women's building at the World's Fair was built from designs prepared by Miss Sophia G. Hayden, of Boston. A prize competition for designs was invited, and Miss Hayden carried off the first prize of $1,000, over twelve others who entered the contest. Miss Lois L. Howe, of Boston, was awarded the second prize of $500, and Miss Laura Hayes, of Chicago, the third of $250. Mrs. Potter Palmer, president of the board of lady managers, made the awards, after the different designs had been carefully examined and discussed by Chief of Construction Burnham and other members of the Board of Architects.

Miss Hayden's designs provided for a building 200 by 400 feet in dimensions, of Italian renaisance style, with colonades broken by center and end pavilions. It was constructed chiefly of iron and staff, with but little ornamentation except at the main entrance. It stood on one of the most conspicuous sites in Jackson Park, being opposite the eastern end of Midway plaisance, and close to the main lagoon. The building cost $200,000. By reason of the use to which it was put, the Woman's building was certainly one of the most notable structures at the Exposition. As soon as Miss Hayden's design was selected, Chief of Construction Burnham telegraphed to her to come to Chicago at once, and elaborate it so that specifications could be prepared for the erection of the building. Miss Hayden graduated with honors from a four years' course at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and has done some excellent work in the employ of Boston architects.



ELECTRICAL BUILDING IN COURSE OF ERECTION, NOVEMBER, 1891.

NEW WORLD'S FAIR BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

On the 9th of April the World's Columbian Exposition Company held its second annual meeting, for the purpose of electing a new board of directors to serve during the ensuing year, 1891.

The sea upon which the retired directory's barque floated was, in many respects, a remarkably tempestuous one. Many grave and momentous obstacles to the Fair's success and progress were encountered, but the same were adroitly and satisfactorily removed. The board was confronted with the great necessity of accomplishing permanent organization, and thereby establishing a foundation upon which could be erected the grand and far-reaching labor and desired results necessarily concommitant to so stupendous an undertaking as an international exposition. The old board accomplished much, but it left much for the new board to do. The weighty problems that naturally devolve upon the organizing element in any gigantic enterprise have been met and solved by the old board, and the new board will have to deal mostly with the matter of details.

In the course of the term of office of the new directors, the main building, together with many of the other most important buildings of the Exposition, must be commenced and brought close to a state of completion; space must be allotted to exhibitors, and a thousand and one things given attention which did not fall within the work accomplished by the old board.

A brief retrospective glance in the historical matters of the Exposition work reflects unbounded credit and honor upon the retiring board. The work of such well-known and distinguished Chicagoans as President Lyman J. Gage, Vice-President Thomas B. Bryan, Director-General George R. Davis, and Director E. T. Jeffery, at Washington while battling with New York's silver-tongued Demosthenes, Chauncey M. Depew, with the national capital's able and eloquent talkers, and with St. Louis' distinguished representatives, to secure the World's Fair for Chicago, is now a matter of history, and will ever endear those names to Chicagoans.

The brilliant contest with the city council to obtain an ordinance permitting the city of Chicago to increase its bonded indebtedness in the sum of $5,000,000 in the interest of the Fair, was, as it were, only an occurrence of last week; while fresh in the minds of all Chicagoans are the circumstances attendant upon the gallant and successful struggle waged with the State solons at Springfield, for the purpose of securing constitutional right for the said increased bonded indebtedness of the city of Chicago.

Other equally important as well as Herculean tasks were performed by the old board. The old board's presiding officer, the Hon. Lyman J. Gage, signalized himself by his masterful and brilliant conduct of his office. His dignified and impartial bearing during the most trying and critical times earned for him not only richly deserved popularity, but as well fully merited honor and esteem. One of the most serious blows the directory received was President Gage's announcement of his intention to resign. His magnificent leadership wrought a substantial harmony and noble symmetry from a chaos that was rapidly assuming ruinous proportions, and it was only after Mr. Gage positively and unequivocally declined to serve again, that his hosts of friends and admirers very reluctantly selected another to succeed him.

The new board has with it that scholarly, courteous and brilliant man, whose eloquence has ever been at the command of the Fair's best interests, and whose persuasive oratory and sound arguments have been heard throughout the length and breadth of our land in the last two years in behalf of Chicago's claims to the coming Exposition. We refer to the Hon. Thos. B. Bryan.

The Hon. Benjamin Butterworth, as solicitor-general, still stands at the helm of the new directory. Mr. Butterworth's congressional record is all-sufficient evidence of his great executive and oratorical ability,and it is universally known that no abler or more effective World's Fair worker has been or could be had.

At a conference of share and proxy holders of the Fair held at headquarters, Thursday evening, April 2, and at which were present merchants, bankers, newspaper publishers, lawyers, railroad men, directors, and the representatives of other interests, the gathering representing fully $3,500,000 of the $5,000,000 of subscribed stock; a set of rules was adopted for the government of the election of the new board, and the following directors were appointed a committee of eight to prepare a proper ticket to be voted for:

Ferd. W. Peck, Chairman; Lyman J. Gage, M. M. Kirkman, C. T. Yerkes, E. P. Ripley, F. S. Winston, Victor Lawson and H. N. Higinbotham. Needless to say the personnel of this committee was amply competent to name a ticket that would meet the approval of the shareholders as well as all Chicagoans.

Saturday, April 5, was the regular day set for holding the election, but owing to the fact that many proxyholders who attended the meeting held in Battery D withheld their proxies, it was decided to register votes with their shares of stock and proxies and hold the election on Thursday, April 9, at the Rand-McNally building.

Fifty of the large shareholders met at Fair headquarters on the evening of April 8, and adopted a ticket of 45 directors to be voted for the following day. The following is the list of directors:

Robert A. Waller, George Schneider, George R. Davis, Lyman J. Gage, H. N. Higinbotham, Herman H. Kohlsaat, Ferd W. Peck, Elbridge G. Keith, Edward P. Ripley, Edward T. Jeffery, Thomas B. Bryan, Charles L. Hutchinson, Potter Palmer, Otto Young, James W. Scott, Martin A. Ryerson, Edwin Walker, Frederick S. Winston, George W. Saul, George B. Harris, William T. Baker, Edward B. Butler, Robert C. Clowry, Adolph Nathan, Erskine M. Phelps, Charles H. Schwab, A. M. Rothschild, Egbert Jamieson, J. H. Kingwill, Alex. H. Revell, Charles T. Yerkes, William J. Chalmers, Isaac N. Camp, William D. Kerfoot, James P. Ketcham, Milton W. Kirk, Marshall M. Kirkman, Thies J. Lefens, Edward F. Lawrence, Robert L. Nelson, John J. P. Odell, Bernard E. Sunny, Charles H. Wacker, John C. Willing and C. K. G. Billings.

The fifteen new members are:

Hempstead Washburne, Mayor of Chicago; C. K. G. Billings, President of People's Gas Light & Coke Co.; I. N. Camp, of Estey & Camp, the organ men; Geo. B. Harris, Second Vice-President C. B. & Q. Ry. Co.; Egbert Jamieson, General Counsel for North Chicago Street Ry. Co.; J. P. Ketcham, of J. P. Ketcham & Bro.; Milton W. Kirk, of James S. Kirk & Co., soap manufacturers; A. H. Revell, of A. H. Revell, & Co., furniture dealers; E. P. Ripley, Vice-President C. M. & St. P. Ry. Co.; A. M. Rothschild, of E. Rothschild & Bros., clothiers; Geo. P. Schneider, President National Bank of Illinois; Jas. W. Scott, Publisher of Chicago *Herald*, and President of the Chicago *Evening Post* Co.; Bernard E. Sunny, President Chicago Arc Light & Power Co.; John C. Welling, General Auditor I. C. R. R.; Geo. Saul, General Manager C. & E. I. R. R.

The meeting was called to order by Director Jas. W. Scott promptly at 10 o'clock A. M. Thursday, April 9, at Fair headquarters. Messrs. W. J. Wilson, J. H. Kingwill, C. S. Lasher, B. L. Lambertson and W. K. Ackerman acted as inspectors. The result of the voting is shown in the foregoing list of directors. The total votes cast numbered 20,177,255, representing 461,786 shares of stock.

J. H. Kingwill, whose name appears among the list of directors, will not serve as such. He is an assistant secretary of the local board, and will retire to make room for May or Washburne.

Several prominent Chicagoans were mentioned for the presidency.

James W. Scott, of the Chicago *Herald*, was duly nominated for the presidency by the nominating committee of the new board. It is to be regretted that Mr. Scott could not accept the honor thus extented to him, for he is a journalist of brilliant record, and possesses those rare executive attainments and business qualifications that are always allied to splended successes.

The board was not at a loss for excellent material from which to select a successor to Mr. Gage. In the election of Hon. W. T. Baker to that position the board has displayed great wisdom. Mr. Baker's conservatism, integrity and knowledge of public affairs have already placed him at the head of the Chicago Board of Trade. He will bring to the conduct of his official duties as head of the great Exposition, a valuable training as presiding officer and a ripened faculty of caution and moderation. Mr. Baker is a Democrat. The election of a Democrat to fill the position of president just resigned by Mr. Gage, a Republican, was in no wise a political measure, as some are prone to suppose, but was the result of a general sentiment to the effect that the officials of the board should be, so far as possible, equally divided in allegiance between the two parties.

The result of the election shows conclusively that the policy of the old board has the approval of the majority of the people of Chicago. It shows that the criticisms made in certain quarters upon the actions of the board did not have the sanction of those most vitally interested in the great work committed to its charge, and it also proves that it is the desire of the stockholders and people that no radical deviation from the course marked out shall be made.

The new board is made up of energetic business men, and, it is believed, will perform the immense amount of work before it efficiently and without loss of time.

SLIDING SIDEWALK.

The Sliding Sidewalk on the pier was one of the features of the Exposition which failed to get the recognition it deserved by reason of location. Its continuous movement is its chief recommendation. As a means of transit from one point to another there is no delay in stopping and starting, thus saving time that in other modes of transportation in cities must contend with.

RULES FOR EXHIBITORS.

RULE I.—The Exposition will be held on the shore of Lake Michigan, in the City of Chicago, and will be opened on the 1st day of May, 1893, and closed on the 30th day of October following.

The twelve departments of the classification which will determine the relative location of articles in the Exposition—except in such collective exhibitions as may receive special sanction—and also the arrangement of names in the Catalogue are as follows :

A. Agriculture, Forest Products, Forestry, Machinery and Appliances.

B. Viticulture, Horticulture, Floriculture.

C. Live Stock; Domestic and Wild Animals.

D. Fish, Fisheries, Fish Products and Apparatus of Fishing.

E. Mines, Mining and Metallurgy.

F. Machinery.

G. Transportation: Railways, Vessels, Vehicles.

H. Manufactures.

J. Electricity.

K. Fine Arts-Pictorial, Plastic and Decorative.

L. Liberal Arts, Education, Engineering, Public Works, Architecture, Music and the Drama.

M. Ethnology, Archæology, Progress of Labor and Invention: Isolated and Collective Exhibits.

RULE II.—Applications for space and negotiations relative thereto should be addressed to the Director-General World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Illinois.

RULE III.—Exhibitors will not be charged for space. A limited quantity of steam and water power will be supplied gratuitously. The quantity of each will be settled definitely at the time of allotment of space. Any power in excess of that allowed will be furnished by the Exposition at a fixed price. Demands for such excess of power must also be settled at the time of the allotment of space.

Exhibitors will not be allowed to exhibit any other class or kind of goods than those specified in the application. When the allotment of space is definitely made, each exhibitor will be notified and furnished with a permit for space.

RULE IV.—Exhibitors must provide at their own cost all show cases, shelving, counters, fittings, etc., which they may require, and all counter shafts with their pulleys, belting, etc., for the transmission of power from the main shafts in the building where located. All arrangements of articles and decorations must be in conformity with the general plan adopted by the Director-General.

The Exposition Company will take precautions for the safe preservation of all articles in the Exhibition, but it will in no way be responsible for damage or loss of any kind, or for accident by fire, or otherwise, however originating.

Favorable terms will be arranged by which exhibitors may insure their own goods. Exhibitors may employ watchmen of their own choice to guard their goods during the hours the Exposition is open to the public. Appointments of such watchmen will be subject to the rules and regulations of the management.

Exhibitors or such agents as they may designate, shall be responsible for the receiving, unpacking and arrangement of objects, as well as for their removal at the close of the Exposition.

The transportation, receiving, unpacking and arranging of the products for the Exhibition will be at the expense of the exhibitor.

The installation of heavy articles requiring foundations, should, by special arrangement, begin as soon as the progress of the work on the buildings will permit. The general reception of articles at the Exposition Buildings will commence on November 1st, 1892, and no article will be admitted after April 10th, 1893.

Space not occupied on the 1st of April, 1893, will revert to the Director-General for re-assignment.

If products are intended for competition it must be so stated by the exhibitor, or they will be excluded from the examination by the International Juries.

If no authorized person is at hand to receive goods on their arrival at the Exposition Building, they will be removed without delay, and stored at the cost and risk of whomsoever it may concern.

Articles that are in any way dangerous or offensive, also patent medicines, nostrums and empirical preparations, whose ingredients are concealed, will not be admitted to the Exhibition.

The Chief of each Department, with the approval of the Director-General, shall have the right to cause the removal of any article, no matter where it comes from, if, on account of its nature or appearance, it seems to be detrimental to or incompatible with the object or decorum of the Exposition.

The removal of goods will not be permitted prior to the close of the Exposition.

Sketches, drawings, photographs or other reproductions of articles exhibited will only be allowed upon the joint assent of the Exhibitor and the Director-General: but views of the portions of the building may be made upon the Director-General's sanction.

Immediately after the close of the Exposition, exhibitors shall remove their effects, and complete such removal before January 1st, 1894. Goods then remaining will be removed and sold for expenses, or otherwise disposed of under the direction of the World's Columbian Exposition.

Each person who becomes an exhibitor thereby acknowledges and agrees to keep the rules and regulations established for the government of the Exposition.

Special regulations will be issued concerning the exhibition of fine arts, awards, the organization of international juries, the sales of special articles within the buildings, and on other points not touched upon in these preliminary instructions.

An Official Catalogue will be published in English, French, German and Spanish. The sale of Catalogues is reserved to the Exposition Company.

Communications concerning the Exhibition should be addressed to "The Director General, World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A."

The management reserves the right to explain or amend these regulations whenever it may be deemed necessary for the interest of the Exposition.

GEORGE R. DAVIS,
Director General.



A. F. SEEBERGER
TREASURER WORLDS' COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

STANDING COMMITTEES MADE UP.

President W. T. Baker, of the Board of World's Fair Directors has announced the standing committees for next year.

The new members of the board are well recognized and given positions on the best committees. Former chairman of committees are retained by the new president where vacancies have not been created by the recent election. E. T. Jeffrey takes the place of D. C. Cregier as Chairman of the Committee on Grounds and Buildings. James W Scott secures the Chairmanship of the Press and Printing Committee. Lyman J. Gage is put at the head of the Committee on Ways and Means, the place filled by Otto Young before his resignation. James W. Scott is the only new director with a chairmanship.

The committees are as follows :

Reference and Control—President W. T. Baker, T. B. Bryan, Potter Palmer, L. J. Gage, Edwin Walker, E. T. Jeffrey, F. W. Peck and F. S. Winston.

Finance—Ferd W. Peck, Chairman ; Elbridge G. Keith, Lyman J. Gage, John J. P. Odell and H. N. Higinbotham.

Grounds and Buildings—E. T. Jeffrey, Chairman ; Lyman J. Gage, Edward F. Lawrence, Charles H. Schwab, Robert A. Walker, William P. Ketcham and George W. Saul.

Legislation—Edwin Walker, Chairman ; Fred S. Winston, Egbert Jamieson, Erskine M. Phelps and Ferd W. Peck.

Agriculture—William D. Kerfoot, Chairman ; E. E. Lawrence, Thies J. Lefens, William P. Ketcham and Isaac N. Camp.

Mines, Mining, Forestry and Fish—Charles H. Schwab, Chairman ; William J. Chalmers, John C. Welling, Robert Nelson and Bernard E. Sunny.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

In order to give our readers a vivid and comprehensive idea of the actual workings of the World's Columbian Exposition, we propose to present, from time to time, interior views of the different offices and departments, showing the officials and clerical force while engaged in the performance of their several duties. The illustrations contained in the present number represent views in the private office and clerical department of Treasurer Seeberger's office. From this office are issued the receipts for all the amounts, large and small, which go to swell the sum total of the collections on the capital stock of the organization, as also the checks for all disbursements made by the corporation. The clerical force in Treasurer Seeberger's department consists of the following: Cashier, F. E. Bugbee; Assistant Cashier, W. A. Meehan; Chief Clerk, Roger G. Hall; Bookkeepers, Louis Udemann, Chas. C. Hemmick, Frank L. Stevenson, Chas. L. Scharien, and M. D. Brown; Stenographer, J. R. Murphy; Lost Address Clerk, S. C. Branson; Mail Clerk, Sarah L. Jenks; Messenger, W. S. Bishop; Collectors, Street Bradley, J. M. Butler, J. M. Kingwill, J. J. Flannery and Joseph Polatscheck. This force is under the general supervision of Mr. J. H. Kingwill, Assistant Secretary and Acting Auditor.

Each bookkeeper has charge of a ledger containing the individual accounts of six thousand different subscribers. As payments are made the receipts are made in duplex record books, an exact carbon copy of the written portion of the receipt being preserved in the book, the receipt itself being passed with the money to the cashier for signature and entry. A summary of all receipts issued is made daily by each bookkeeper to the chief clerk. The latter makes up a statement of the total receipts, which must and does agree exactly with the daily statement prepared by the cashier, who is required to produce the pass-books showing that the total amount of the day's receipts has been deposited in the banks designated by the board of directors. The deposits are divided between fourteen of the leading banks of Chicago, in proportion to their subscriptions to the stock of the Exposition. No money can be drawn against these deposits except on the joint signature of the treasurer and the auditor, both of whom are held responsible with respect to the proper authority for all such expenditures. The bookkeepers not only record the payments made by the individual subscribers but also keep a sharp lookout for those who do not pay, and see that the delinquents are duly reminded of their remissness, either by mail or through the collectors. They are also, at this writing, preparing statements showing the amounts payable by each subscriber under the third call, so that when that call has been made by the Board the statements may be mailed in short order.

Owing to the fact that large numbers of the subscribers have changed their addresses since the subscriptions were originally made, notices mailed to such parties are being continually returned, and the clerk whose duty it is to keep a record of such returned notices, and endeavor, if possible, to ascertain the present addresses of the parties, if living, has anything but a sinecure. Subscribers who are able to pay need not expect that their obligations will be lost sight of when they change their place of abode.

The collectors, each of whom is furnished with proper written authority from the treasurer, have the sometimes disagreeable duty of making personal demands for instalments due from subscribers who fail to give proper attention to notices sent them by mail. It is, of course, not always convenient for subscribers to meet the payments at the time they expected when the subscriptions were made, but they can lighten the work of the treasurer and his collectors very much by having the money for the latter when they call a second time, if it is not ready at the first call.

From the above it will be seen that the work of the treasurer's office is systematically and thoroughly conducted.

The total amount collected by the treasurer on subscriptions up to the first of the present month is $1,786,783.80. While the total cost of the department, as per the detailed accounts kept by the auditor, including salaries, rents, postage.



TREASURER SEEBERGER'S PRIVATE OFFICE.

stationery and all incidentals is $28,007.86, or 1.57 per cent. of the total collections.

This, considering the nature and extent of the subscriptions and the great number of people from whom they have been collected, will be recognized as a very small percentage, indeed, by all familiar with matters of this kind.

The statement that the greater proportion of the subscriptions were paid as the results of suits brought to enforce their collection is nonsense. As a matter of fact over ninety per cent. of the first instalment was paid in before any suits were commenced. Suits have not been knowingly brought against parties who were unable to pay; but where parties were able to pay and refused to do so, not to have enforced collection would have been not only unbusinesslike, but unjust to those who had already paid.

The contracts for the principal buildings of the Exposition are now let, and the demand for money in payment for the work done on the same is rapidly increasing; hence those subscribers who hitherto delayed payment on the ground that the money was not actually required by the Exposition management will find this excuse no longer valid, and should at once remit the amounts due on their subscriptions.

The pictures shown in this number plainly indicate the proportions of the room occupied by the clerical force of the treasurer's department. A visit to this room will quickly dispel any doubts that may be entertained of the great volume of business daily transacted therein, and the solid financial standing of the Exposition. From early morning until 5:30 o'clock in the evening the force is kept constantly at work, with a noon hour intermission, poring over books replete with statistical records, and jotting down figures which represent the actual cash which is now being and will continue to be devoted to the full consummation of the great enterprise. No department of the Fair is busier than the one over which Treasurer Seeberger so ably and successfully presides. The treasurer may be seen daily sitting in his private office—a view of which we have also given in this number—entertaining callers and looking over the voluminous statements placed before him for inspection and approval. Acting Auditor Kingwill—who in connection with his many other important duties, is supervising the affairs of Auditor Akerman's office, that gentleman being away on leave of absence—is one of the most active spirits in the department, as upon his shoulders falls the responsibility of seeing that matters are properly and accurately attended to. At no hour of the day will the visitor perceive aught save business conducted in the department, and the air of business ever prevalent therein suggests nothing half so much as a veritable hive of human industry.



TREASURER'S OFFICE OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

ANTHONY F. SEEBERGER.

Mr. A. F. Seeberger was born in Wetzlar, Prussia, August 24, 1829. He came to America in 1837, entered dry goods business at an early age, in Wooster, Ohio. In 1852 he came West, locating in Iowa. In 1864 Mr. Seeberger removed to Chicago engaging in the hardware business with Mr. Breakey. The latter gentleman retired from the firm in 1885, since which time the business has been conducted by A. F. Seeberger & Co.

He was Collector of the Port of Chicago under Cleveland's first administration; is a director of the Edison Company, and has been director and president of the Interstate Exposition Company.

On the organization of the World's Columbian Exposition he was elected treasurer. This office he filled during the entire continuance of the Exposition, discharging the duties in the same business-like manner in which he conducted his own affairs. A tremendous responsibility rested on his shoulders, receiving, handling and paying out all the millions of dollars that came to the Treasury department, and the fact that there was no criticism of his work speaks volumes for his efficiency, and the care with which the work of his department was performed.

Mr. Seeberger can retire from the Treasury department of the World's Columbian Exposition with the proud satisfaction of having handled and disbursed more money than ever passed through the hands of one man in the same length of time, without an error.

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

To the Traffic Department of the World's Columbian Exposition is due in a great measure the success of the whole exhibition. Without proper transportation facilities and a systematic plan of caring for all the exhibits and the visitors to the Exposition much trouble and discomfort would have ensued.

In the early days of the Exposition this subject was given the important attention it deserved and a committee was appointed by President Baker with Marshall Kirkman as chairman. Mr. Kirkman was second vice-president of the Chicago and Northwestern railway and came to the committee with all the experience gained from his work with that company.

The powers of the committee were as follows: "Committee on Transportation shall have jurisdiction in all matters pertaining to tariffs and transportation for exhibiters, visitors and goods, foreign or local, warehousing, customs duties, and for the accommodation and comfort of exhibiters and visitors within the exhibition grounds."

In October, 1890, Mr. Elbert E. Jaycox was appointed traffic manager. The history of this department under the efficient guidance of Mr. Jaycox is one of gigantic effort. It necessitated relations with every kind and class of transportation facilities in this country and in foreign countries. The vast amount of freight handled for the Fair in the way of exhibits was something far beyond anything ever attempted before. As all these exhibits had to be housed and those from foreign countries passed through the custom house, the work necessitated a vast army of men.

From out all the congestion of exhibits, the turmoil and conglomeration, order came. The exhibits were all received, housed and eventually consigned to their respective locations in the Exposition buildings. The system of transportation on the grounds was such that all exhibits could be taken to the building they were intended for without unloading or unpacking. In case of foreign exhibits they were in charge of custom house officials from the time they entered the grounds until they had been unpacked and made to agree with the bills of lading.

The department necessarily has relations with every country represented at the Exposition, as all exhibiters were interested in the quickest and best way of getting exhibits to the Fair. The arrangements made for handling the traffic consisted in a co-operation of all the railways centering in the city with rail and steamship lines in all parts of the world, so that passengers could purchase tickets in any part of the world directly to the Exposition. The one thing lacking in the powers granted the Traffic Department was the authority to make rates from any point to the Fair. This power lay in the hands of the railroads, a power which they utilized to the disadvantage of the Fair during a greater part of the season. The Terminal station was built to carry out the plans of the department in handling the passenger business. The railways failing to use it was detrimental to its success, so that the building was not entirely devoted to the use it was first intended that it should be.

The Traffic Department fulfilled its mission in the vast amount of work done and the many and varied interests it cared for. It was through no lack of exertion and work on the part of the department that more concessions were not granted the passenger service by all the roads leading into Chicago, and greater returns brought to the Exposition from percentages on business that would have been derived from the roads.



TRANSPORTATION BUILDING IN COURSE OF ERECTION, OCTOBER, 1891.

RULES FOR THE STATES.

States will be allowed to erect separate buildings. Nothing but raw material will be allowed to be placed in them. All articles of a competitive nature must be placed in the main building. Plans of all buildings will be subject to the approval of the Director-General and Chief of Construction. They must all be tasteful and in general harmony with their surroundings. Two or more States will be allowed to combine their resources in the construction of an appropriate building. The following are the rules governing the subject as adopted yesterday by the joint committee of the directory and Board of Control:

First—All exhibits intended to be competitive and within the jurisdiction of juries or committees authorized to award prizes must be located in some one of the general Exposition buildings, and be grouped according to the official classification, except such exhibits as can only be properly and advantageously displayed in the grounds; provided, however, that this exception shall only operate in those cases where, in the judgment of the Director-General, he shall deem it expedient to grant the express permission.

EACH ENTITLED TO ONE.

Second—Each of the States of the Union, the Territories, and the District of Columbia shall be entitled to erect and maintain on the Exposition grounds a building for the use of such State, Territory, or District of Columbia (or two or more States or Territories, if so desired, may erect and maintain a building in common), and each State or Territory desiring to erect such a building (or two or more proposing to erect a building to be used in common) shall, through their official representatives or their State World's Fair Boards, file with the Director-General an application in writing for ground space for such building, and as soon as possible, in writing, give a general description of the character and style of the building proposed to be erected and the sum of money appropriated for the construction thereof; and after the ground space shall have been allotted, and before any occupation thereof, there shall be filed with the Chief of the Bureau of Construction detailed plans and specifications of each of such proposed buildings, and when such plans and specifications shall have been approved by the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and by the Director-General a permit to erect a building shall be issued by the last-named officer.

Third—Preparatory to the assignment of ground space for State buildings the Director-General, after conference with the Grounds and Buildings committee of the Exposition, shall cause the States and Territories of the Union to be grouped in such manner as shall appear most likely to produce the best results to the Exposition as a whole, and shall allot suitable ground space to each of such groups; and after such allotment shall be made the space in each allotment shall be again properly subdivided, so as to provide suitable independent location for each State or Territory (or any two or more of them desiring a location in common), within the territorial space assigned to that group wherein they are included, shall be determined in the order of application; subject, however, to harmony of grouping of buildings, which shall be determined by the Supervising Architect, and Landscape Engineer, and Director-General.

PLANS MUST BE FILED.

Fourth—Either duplicates or originals of the plans and specifications for every State building, as approved by the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and the Director-General, shall, before the issuance of the permit, be filed in the office of the Director-General and be preserved as a record of the Exposition.

Fifth—In the construction of such State buildings each State or Territory may use such material or materials produced in such State or Territory as the State Board shall determine, with a view of promoting a full exhibition of the structural materials produced in such State or Territory.

Sixth—Such State buildings shall be maintained as State or Territorial headquarters, under the control of the State Board, but subject to the rules and regulations governing the Exposition, for the convenience and entertainment of residents of the particular State or Territory and the reception and entertainment of their friends and



FISH AND FISHERIES BUILDING AND ANNEXES IN COURSE OF ERECTION, NOVEMBER, 1891. MAIN BUILDING

such prominent guests as they may invite to share the hospitality of such State or Territory; and shall also, if desired by the State or Territory, be used as a depository for a collective exhibit of such a line as shall best illustrate and exemplify the natural resources of such State, as well as its historical and archæological features. Each such collective State exhibit, shall, however, be installed and maintained only subject to the following conditions, limitations, and restrictions—to-wit:

(*a*) The exhibits shall not be catalogued nor considered as competitive or at all entitled to participate in prizes or awards, nor to be within the jurisdiction of the committee or juries of award.

DEPARTMENT OF INSTALLATION OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

The question is frequently asked, "What is the Department of Installation, and what part does it take in the Exposition."

A few words of explanation may be of interest to those who are not informed as to the management of large expositions.

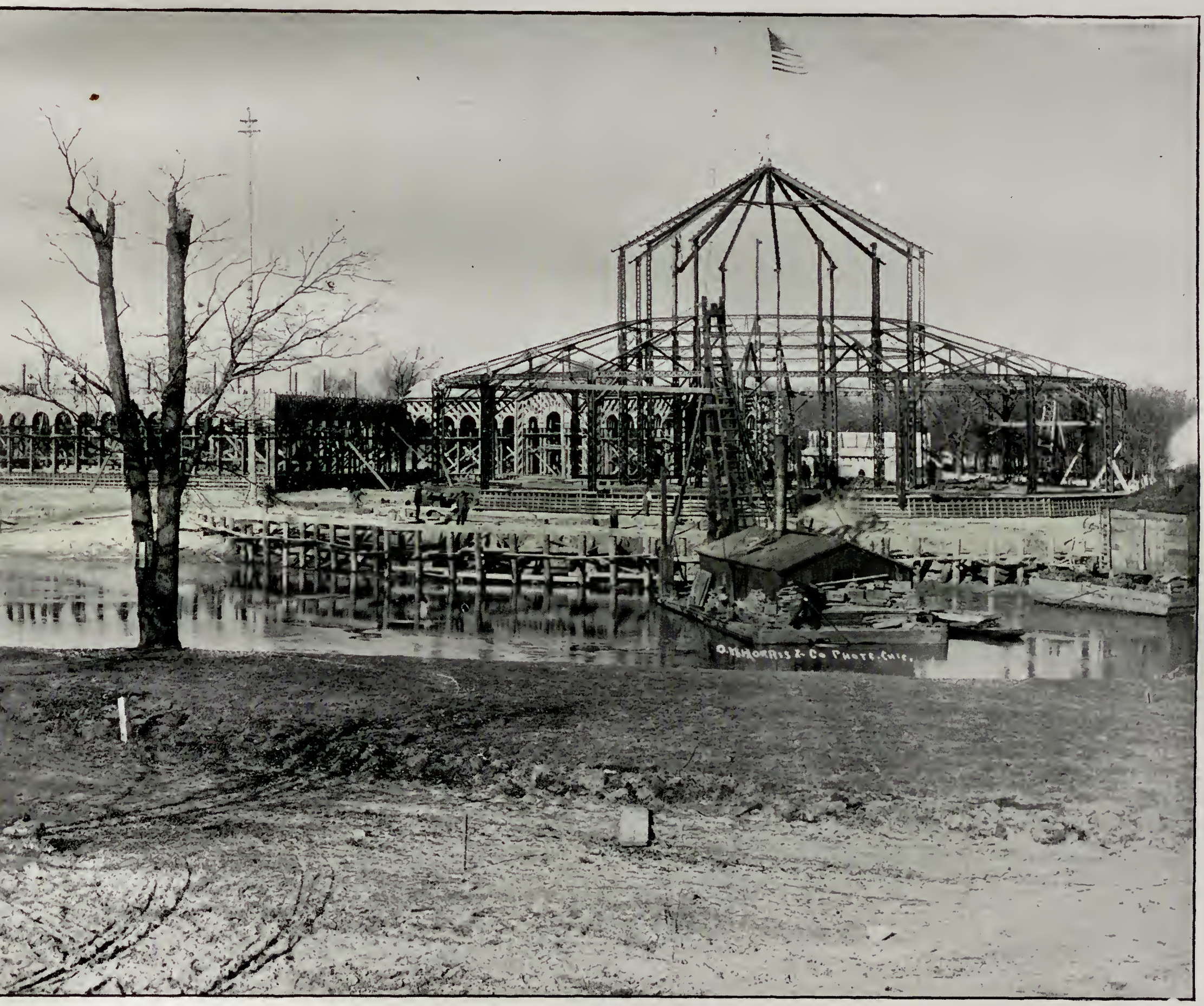
There are very few persons in the United States who have had anything to do with the management of a large International Exposition, while there are a great many persons who are familiar with the County and State Fairs that are being held so successfully all over our country. The applications for space inside of the buildings at those Fairs will vary from 200 to 1,000. The Secretary of the Association can attend to that number of applicants, and furnish all the necessary information to Exhibitors, classify their exhibits and superintend the installation.

In an International Exposition, where the applications will amount to 75,000 or 100,000, it requires a Department to receive all applications for space. The Department of Installation is the department for that purpose. It receives all applications, gives them a number, registers the same with a full description of what each applicant is going to exhibit, examines each application, decides in what Department it shall be installed, then forwards it to the Chief of that Department, who will superintend the installation of all exhibits assigned to him, and take charge of the future correspondence relative to the same.

All information in regard to exhibits, rules and regulations, blank forms, etc., is furnished by the Department of Installation, from the time a person writes for information about the Exposition, until his application is made in due form and acknowledged. It requires on an average about three communications before an application is received in due form and given a number. A very large number of persons come to the office for a personal interview and talk over the plan of their proposed exhibits with the Secretary of this department.

We have had but one large International Exposition in this country, the Centennial; therefore many of our people are not familiar with the management, consequently it is not surprising that people are lacking the necessary information required to form an intelligent idea as to what they can or cannot exhibit. It is the duty of this department to furnish this information, and assist in other matters pertaining to the work of the exposition.

J. HIRST,
Sec. of Installation W. C. E.



163 x 363 FEET. AREA, ONE-FOURTH ACRES. TWO ANNEXES 135 FEET IN DIAMETER. TOTAL COST, $200,000.

(*b*) They shall embrace no manufactured goods or products (save only potted, canned, or preserved fruits and vegetables produced in the particular State).

(*c*) No processes shall be included therein and no motive power permitted in any such building.

SPACE COVERED BY THE FAIR.

The amount of space covered by the World's Fair buildings and grounds is almost three times that used by any exposition ever held. The addition of Midway plaisance was made necessary in order to find room for various exhibits from foreign countries that could find no available space on the original site. Without that location this great feature of the Fair would not have been possible.

SITE OF THE WORLD'S FAIR.

In a matter of location, considering it from every standpoint, there is no doubt that in no other city in the world could such an admirable site be found in which to hold an exposition as the one decided on in Jackson Park. Convenience in transportation, one of the most essential requirements, is of the best, and ample room for all the features of the great exhibition were thus secured.

WORK OF LADY MANAGERS.

The twenty-fifth of April 1890, should be consecrated and celebrated by women throughout the civilized globe. On that day was created, by Act of Congress, the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Columbian Commission. Let every women, of every nation, in every quarter of the earth, mark the day with a white stone. It is the date of the first official recognition of woman; it is the date of the longest, strongest, steadiest step, towards the goal she is struggling to reach.

It is barely possible that the creators of the Board of Lady Managers, themselves scarcely realized, at the time of its framing, the vast potentiality of this clause in the World's Fair Bill. An impression seems to have prevailed among them, as late as January last, that the Board's chief duty would be to provide members on the Juries of awards. Certainly the women appointed to constitute the Board, did not at once grasp the whole scope of the power thus bestowed. They recognized the honor bestowed upon them; and they knew that they constituted a legally organized body, such as had never existed before. But beyond this nothing was very clear, until the entire National Board of Lady Managers convened in November last.

Even when the first session of the Board had adjourned there was much uncertainty. Adverse legislation was feared, and the powers bestowed by the Commission were too vague to formulate plans upon. During this time, the Finance Committee and other members of the Board of Lady Managers went to Washington, and set the views of the Board before the Congressional Committee, with such success, that the National Commission paid a graceful tribute, at its April meeting in acknowledgement of the assistance it had received from the Board of Lady Managers, in securing the appropriation.

With a firm foundation under its feet, the Board could now begin to plan and work with a will. From Maine to Florida, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, earnest women of large brain, and lofty souls, fell to pondering the momentous situation. For gleam by gleam came the full light; dazzled they could yet see the magnificence of the opportunity opening before them to advance the interests of women. Gradually came the realization that by becoming a manager of the World's Columbian Exposition, each woman of the Board assumed a grand and grave responsibility towards all other women. That by accepting this responsibility, she pledged herself, to aid all women to do the best work they are capable of doing. The Board proposes to extend its helpful influence throughout this vast country, across the sea, around the world. It ignores politics, "isms", rank and race—it is woman clasping hands with woman. Nor is there any idle empty sentimentality in the movement, which is of obvious practical value, not to woman alone, but to all human kind.

The effects of the movement are already developing. It was decided at the November meeting of the Board of Lady Managers, that women architects should be invited to submit designs for the Woman's Building at the World's Columbian Exposition. At this time it was thought to be merely an experimental measure; as it was not then generally known that women had entered this particular field of labor. The president confesses that she went to examine the drawings at the appointed hour, "with some sinking of heart, fearing there might be nothing as creditable as we had hoped for." But apprehension changed to delight, as drawing after drawing was displayed, and the only embarrassment was to decide which was the best. There were thirteen plans, all drawn by young American girls, none of whom are over twenty-five years of age. Each one of the drawings was of such excellence, that considerable difficulty was found in the final decision; and no one of the competitors should feel, that she has been ingloriously defeated. Miss Sophia Hayden of Boston, who won the first prize, was at once called to Chicago to elaborate



MRS. SUSAN G. COOK,
SECRETARY BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS.

and complete her plans; and explained them in detail to the Executive Committee, then in session.

A second meeting of the whole Board was universally desired by the members; and warmly urged by the President. The thinking earnest women composing the Board, felt that active work should be begun, and they wished to learn just what the best and most generally formulated plans were. Failing in this, because sufficient funds were not available; the President then called a meeting of the Executive Committee. From their coming till their going, there was steady effort in the direction of State work—Immediate Work—as the sub-committee was called. Laboring day and night, something of a general plan of State work was organized. But the country is so vast, the particular needs of the various States so different, that it could, of course, be little more than the outline of a plan for general use. Consultation between the two Lady managers and alternates, forms the first step in every State, and these are to adapt and alter to their own uses, the suggestions furnished by the report, which has been printed for distribution. Every Lady Manager is to communicate with every labor organization of women, within her own territory, earnestly requesting their co-operation, and asking for suggestions as to the manner in which the Board can best advance the interests of its particular line. Women who work in unusual lines are to be assiduously sought out and aided to produce their best work for exhibition. Rich women are to be induced to furnish poor women of industry and skill, material to embody their art. Manufacturers who employ women, are to be induced by personal solicitation from Lady Managers, to give their employes opportunities to prepare exhibits. Women of leisure and means are to be petitioned for co-operation upon the score of patriotism, and helpfulness toward other less fortunate sisters. Particular attention is to be paid to farmers' wives and daughters, and every effort made to induce them to do their utmost. On all sides the difference between a separate exhibit, and a special exhibit, should be satisfactorily explained. Every ambitious intelligent woman opposes the first; claiming the right to put her work beside that of men, if its quality justify its being placed in competition. And every thinking, earnest woman greatly desires an opportunity for a special exhibit, in the Woman's Building, of such things as may direct attention to her progress and development, her increased skill and usefulness in the arts, sciences, manufactures and industries of the world, during the past four hundred years. Making a complete showing of woman's condition and status at the present time—her opportunities in the industrial pursuits, her educational advantages, her rights and privileges in the eye of the law. A showing not only for America, but for the whole civilized world.

It is difficult to estimate the extent of a systematic, energetic, sustained effort, such as this must assuredly be. Women of all social grades cannot fail to feel interest in a movement that touches every woman as some point. Every woman with the wish for the good and the advancement of her sex, cannot but perceive here the grandest opportunity ever afforded. An opportunity for which wise women have yearned and worked and waited—for which indiscreet women have vainly clamored—given now as a free gift, by the greatest government of earth, by a government great enough to ennoble its daughters, as well as its sons.

The report of the Committee on Immediate Work, which was adopted, is absolutely as follows:

1. In order to promote the interests of women in connection with the Columbian Exposition we would most respectfully suggest that members of the Board of Lady Managers make, in their respective States and Territories, systematic inquiry in regard to the line of industries into which the labor of women is being directed.

2. We would suggest that the members of the Board of the Lady Managers give, through the

press of the respective States and Territories, the widest publicity to the fact the act of Congress provides that "said board may appoint one or more members of all committees to award prizes for exhibits which may be produced in whole or in part by female labor," and that the Chief of the Bureau of Installation has had printed upon all entry blanks a question asking whether the particular article entered for exhibition is the product, in whole or in part, of female labor. It is obvious that herein lies the opportunity of our board to serve the interests of all women engaged in the industries and arts.

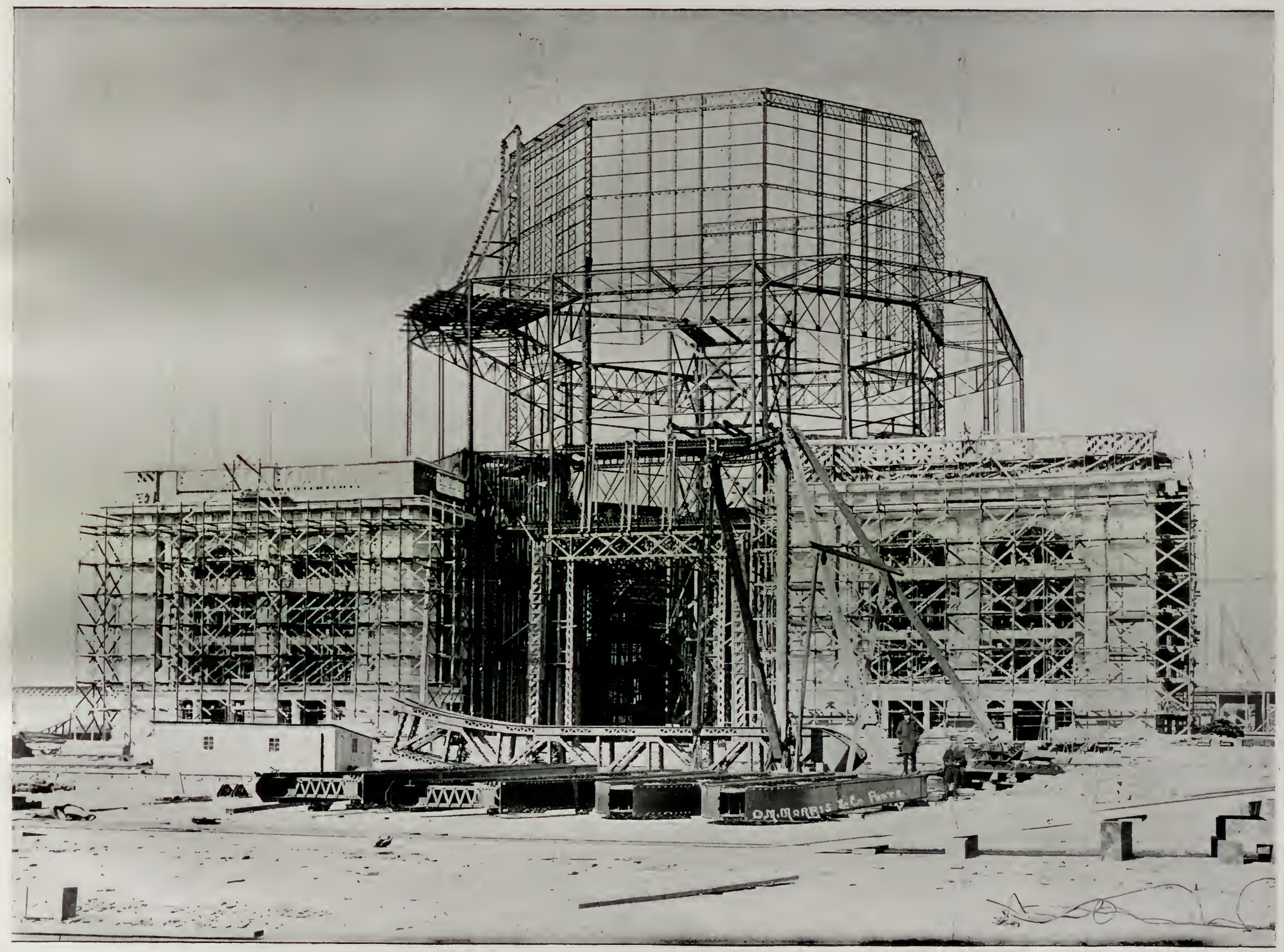
3. We would also recommend that the members of the Board of Lady Managers, in their teresting their friends and employers, by securing transportation at special rates, and by making suitable arrangements in Chicago for board and lodging at reasonable rates.

5. In order to promote the general interests of the Columbian Exposition we would recommend that the members of the Board of Lady Managers, in their respective States and Territories, assist and encourage the formation of classes for the study of American history. This study will create an enthusiasm for our own country that should be potent in kindling the spirit of patriotism, and we recognize that the general dissemination of the spirit of patriotism is one of the prime benefits that may and that ought to be derived from the Columbian Exposition.

factures, Electricity, Fine Arts, Education, and Ethnology. The Departments of Mines, Machinery, and Transportation are united in one section, and these departments do not largely represent woman's work. The committee's report calls special attention to the groups in the Mines Department, embracing ore and building stones; in the Machinery Department to machines for the manufacture of textile fabrics and clothing, to machines for working wood, and to mechanical processes of illustrating.

In submitting its report the committee says:

Your Committee on Classification in presenting this report begs leave to state that it has carefully reviewed the manual issued by the order of the



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING IN COURSE OF ERECTION, DECEMBER, 1891.

respective States and Territories, ascertain the name and proper address of all industrial and other associations of women, and that the same be forwarded to our Secretary, in order that each association may be formally invited to co-operate with our board.

4. We would recommend to the members of the Board of Lady Managers the formation and promulgation of plans by which young women engaged in the industries and arts may be permitted to attend the Columbian Exposition and spend ample time in seeing and understanding the particular things in which they may be interested. These plans will differ in different States, but the end sought may be obtained by interesting the young women themselves, by in-

The Committee on Classification worked out a report. The committee took as the basis of its work the manual of classification sent out by the Director-General.

Twelve departments of the classification are organized and divided into twenty-five sections. The word "section" is used for the word "group" in the Director-General's manual. The twenty-five sections of the ladies' manual embrace all the classes applicable to women's work included in the 172 groups of the Director-General's manual. The twelve departments are identical with the departments named in the Director-General's regulations for exhibitors—that is, Agriculture, Horticulture, Live Stock, Fish, Mines, Machinery, Transportation, Manu-

Director-General, and that it has reduced the number of sections or subdivisions to twenty-five. You committee assumes that all the members of committees hereafter to be named will be furnished with a copy of the general regulations concerning exhibits above referred to, and it has therefore followed the nomenclature and notation therein found. The adaption of this general classification to the needs of the woman's department has also complicated the problem presented to the members of your committee.

The executive committee adopted the following resolution relating to working women:

Resolved, That the Executive committee through the President asks the co-operation of the working-women of the country, and further that we make a special request to the women of the

Knights of Labor organizations to take a deep interest in the work.

The following was also adopted:

Resolved: That the offices of the Board of Lady Managers be practically closed during the months of July and August, the Acting Secretary of the board remaining in charge to attend to such duties as may be necessary.

The following resolution was passed by the Illinois Woman's Alliance in session at the Sherman House:

WHEREAS, It is rumored that the resolution against a separate exhibit of women's work passed by the Board of Lady Managers in full session is to be ignored by the Board of Control, therefore be it

Resolved: That we believe that the best interests of woman will be conserved by placing the work of women among the general exhibits to be judged on the basis of merit irrespective of sex

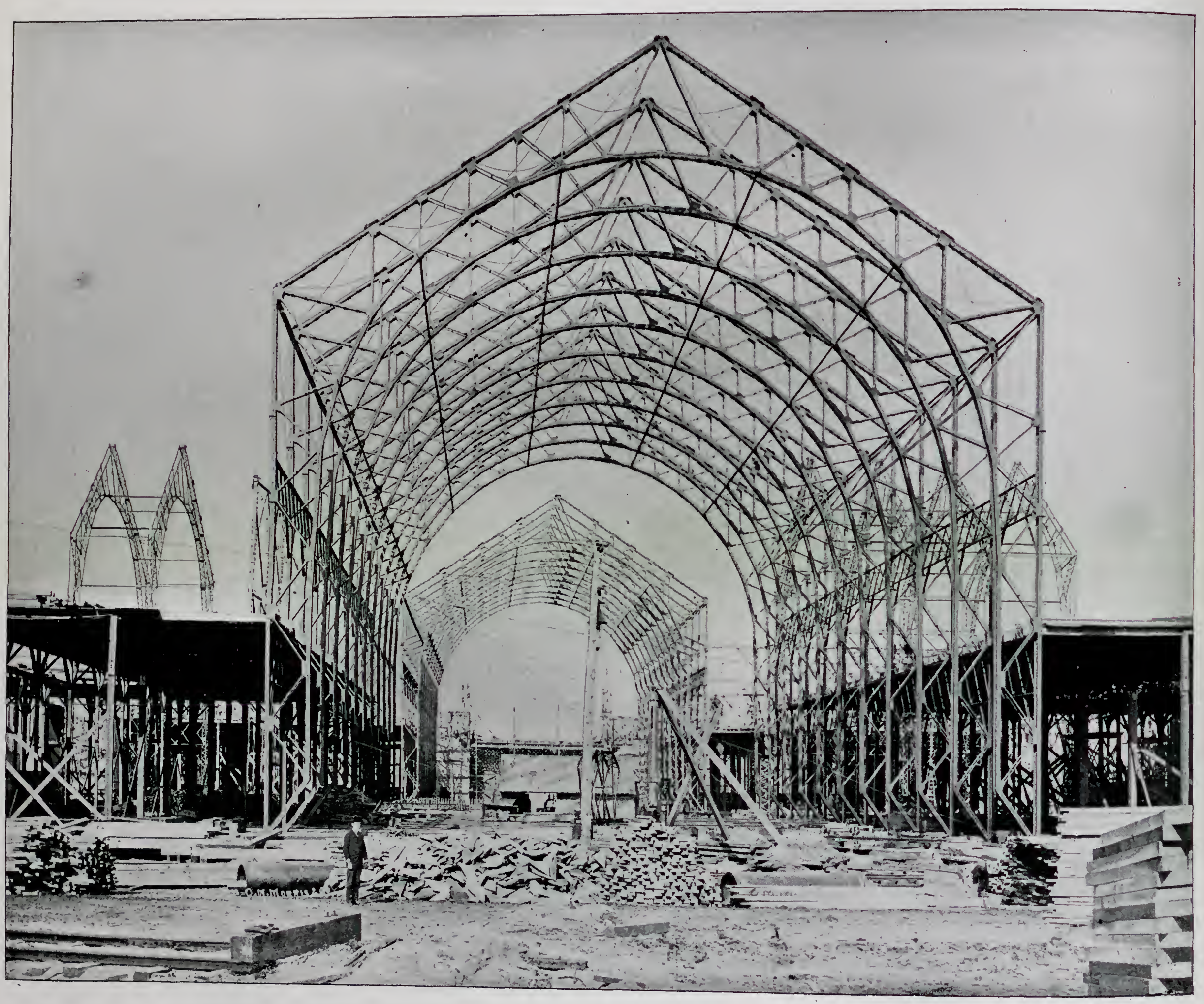
MRS. SUSAN G. COOKE.

Mrs. Susan G. Cooke, of Knoxville, Tenn., though for many years a resident of the South, was born in the state of New York. She is the daughter of the late Dr. George Spaulding Gale, one of the most prominent surgeons of the state of Vermont, and grandaughter of Gen. Summers Gale of the same state—a hero of the war of 1812. Her mother, a woman of brilliant intellectual and social qualities, was a member of one of the oldest and most aristocratic families in her section of the state of New York. From both parents Mrs. Cooke naturally inherits the energy and resolution which characterizes all her undertakings.

Graduating with high honors from a prominent school in New York, Miss Gale shortly after married Sidney E. Cooke, a member of the New York Stock Exchange, who died in Knoxville, February, 1883. Mrs. Cooke has been strongly identified with charitable work and for several years was one of the managers of fhe Brooklyn Orphan Asylum, one of the prominent institutions of that city, and has held several positions of responsibility and honor.

She is a woman of cultivation and refinement, possessing a mind which quickly receives and reflects the actions of the day. Predominant in her character is the attribute of perfect sincerity which draws to her many friends of unswerving fidelity.

Mrs. Cooke was a member of the Board of Lady Managers from Tennessee. She was first secretary of the Exposition Committee of the Ladies' Board and was afterwards elected secretary of the Board of Lady Managers, succeeding Miss Phœbe Couzins. From that time to the close of the Exposition she acted in that capacity, fulfilling her duties with ability and promptness.



SECTIONAL VIEW OF ELECTRICAL BUILDING FROM SOUTH END, DECEMBER, 1891.

PROGRESS OF WOMAN.

It was fitting that woman should occupy a prominent position in the celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of a continent that was to prove a veritable blessing to all daughters of Eve. From the day that Queen Isabella of Spain pledged her jewels in order to raise the necessary money to enable Columbus to depart on his voyage of discovery, the condition of woman has been on the upward trend. The generosity of one woman, living in what was the first twilight succeeding the dark ages, was the beginning of a new era in the history of her sex. The women of the world will mount several steps on the ladder of fame as a result of their work in the Columbian Exposition, which establishes the fact that in all the walks of life she is as capable of advancement as man, and will in future share honors with him.

NOT THINGS, BUT MEN.

THE WORLD'S CONGRESS AUXILIARY.

If the great Exposition of 1893, to which the world is now looking forward as the culmination of the Nineteenth Century, should be strictly confined to an exhibition of material things, it would evidently lack some of the most important elements of our civilization, and justly fail to command the universal interest which our own country is seeking to arouse. Hence, to meet the intellectual and moral demands of the occasion, to make the Exposition complete and the Celebration adequate, the World's Congress Auxiliary of the World's Columbian Exposition has been organized to display the wonderful achievements of the new age in science, literature, education, government, jurisprudence, morals, charity, religion, and other departments of human activity, as the most effective means of increasing the fraternity, progress, prosperity and peace of mankind.

This result is to be accomplished by a series of World's Congresses to be held in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893.

The work of preparing and organizing for the proposed World's Congresses, was first presented by Hon. Chas. C. Bonney in September 1889, and has ever since been diligently though quietly prosecuted. At first under a Committee of the preliminary organization for the promotion of the World's Fair, of which he was Chairman, and subsequently by the Auxiliary, of which he is President. The officers of the Auxiliary are as follows: Hon. Charles C. Bonney, President; Hon. Thomas B. Bryan, Vice President; Hon. Lyman J. Gage, Treasurer; and Hon. Benjamin Butterworth who is the Solicitor General and General Secretary of the World's Columbian Exposition, is also Secretary of the Auxiliary.

The original proposal of the plan, specified as among the great themes which the Congresses are expected to consider the following:

The grounds of fraternal union in the language, literature, domestic life, religion, science, art, and civil institutions of different peoples.

The economic, industrial and financial problems of the age.

Educational systems; their advantages and their defects, and the means by which they may best be adapted to the recent enormous increase in all departments of knowledge.

The practicability of a common language for use in the commercial relations of the civilized world.

International copyright; and the laws of intellectual property and commerce.

Immigration and naturalization laws, and the proper international privileges of alien governments, and their subjects or citizens.

The most efficient and advisable means of preventing or decreasing pauperism, insanity and crime; and of increasing productive ability, prosperity and virtue throughout the world.

International law as a bond of union, and a means of mutual protection; and how it may best be enlarged, perfected, and authoritatively expressed.

The establishment of the principles of judicial justice as the supreme law of international relations; and the general substitution of arbitration for war, in the settlement of international controversies.

It need scarcely be said that the promulgation of this noble scheme at once attracted wide attention, and enlisted the warmest interest of the leaders in all departments of human progress.

The Committee formed in 1889, prosecuted the work in hand until October 1890, when it was found to have assumed such large proportions, and to promise such important and valuable results, that under what may be termed a special charter granted by the Illinois Corporation known as the World's Columbian Exposition, the Committee was merged into the larger and more comprehensive organization now known as the World's Congress Auxiliary.

Its membership consists of local members constituting the active working body of the Auxiliary, Advisory Councils, and an Honorary and



HON. CHAS. C. BONNEY,

PRESIDENT WORLD'S CONGRESS AUXILIARY.

Corresponding Membership comprising a widely extended board of eminent counsellors to aid the work by their advice and suggestions. The Honorary and Advisory Membership is both American and Foreign, and already embraces some of the most distinguished names in statesmanship, literature, education, science and other departments.

The subjects suitable for consideration at such Congresses are divided into proper Departments, Chapters and Sections, and while that is a work which cannot be completed for some time to come, it will doubtless interest our readers to know that it has so far progressed that there are now sixty general and Special Committees, of the Auxiliary actively engaged in the work allotted to their charge.

The distinguished President of the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Columbian Exposition who won such high honors in her advocacy of the cause of the Exposition during the recent session of Congress is Mrs. Potter Palmer, who is also President of the Woman's Branch of the World's Congress Auxiliary and ex officio Chairman of the Woman's General Committee, of which Mrs. Charles M. Henrotin, is Vice Chairman. The Woman's Branch of the Auxiliary consists of Committees of Women corresponding to the Committees of men on all subjects in which the participation of women is desirable. No mixed Committees have been appointed, but the separate Committees of men and women on a given subject may meet in joint conference a their pleasure. The present work of these various Committees is very distinct and well defined. It is their duty to open communication with appropriate persons and societies throughout the Country and throughout the world; to give them information of the plans of the proposed Congresses; to cordially invite their inquiries and suggestions, and to consider all suggestions and report them to the Auxiliary for proper action in settling the final plans by which the proposed Congresses will be governed.

The Auxiliary proposes to afford the best practicable facilities for all organizations to hold Conventions at Chicago during the Exposition of 1893, without interference on the part of the Auxiliary or any other authority. Of those meetings the special organizations will have the sole responsibility, and within the most general regulations, the exclusive management. In addition to these special meetings the Auxiliary contemplates a series of Union Congresses to be composed of representatives of all the bodies of a particular class convened in Chicago at a given time, for the purpose of presenting to the world in the most comprehensive and attractive form the results of progress accomplished in each Department of effort with its proposals for the future. Of those Union Congresses the Auxiliary will have the responsibility, and will arrange the programme and select the speakers. It is obvious that in this way the greatest freedom and independence will be secured to the different organizations and the utmost harmony be secured in the general presentation of worthy results.

The great and all-controlling idea of the Auxiliary is not of display, but of utility. It will seek to form the leaders of progress in every department throughout the world into a series of compact and well organized fraternities for the furtherance of their common purposes and ends; and trusts that after 1893 "not things but men" — "not matter but mind" — will rule the world. A single illustration will fully express the feelings of the people who will visit the Exposition in 1893.

Imagine two great temples standing side by side. In one of them put every electrical appliance ever devised by the wit of man. In the other one put Thomas A. Edison. Is it too much to say that five times the number of persons would pay five times the admission fee to see the one man that the entire electrical exhibit could command. The appliances are every where. They can be seen in any large city. But the wonderful wizard whose magic hand has wrought such marvels in the domain of electrical invention has been seen but by few of those who are interested in the electrical art, and in a few short years must altogether disappear from human view.

It is only fair to say that the World's Congress Auxiliary is expected to be the crowning glory of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893, which is destined to mark an important epoch in the history of our country as a material exhibit of the treasures of the earth, and an intellectual display of the enlightened age.

JAMES W. SCOTT.

James W. Scott, the publisher of the Chicago *Herald*, the *Evening Post*, and President of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, was born in Walworth County, Wis., in June, 1849. His father, D. Wilmot Scott, was a practical printer, and the editor and proprietor of newspapers at Galena, Ill., for the thirty-five years preceding his death, in the year 1888. James W. Scott learned his trade in his father's office, attended the public schools, and left the High School at Galena to spend two years at the College at Beloit, Wis. From an incomplete College course he went to New York, where for a time he was engaged in floriculture, and contributed to papers devoted to that interest. Subsequently he was employed in the government printing office at Washington. In 1872 he started a weekly newspaper in Prince George County, Md., and from that time his connection with newspapers has been only with those in which he had a proprietary interest. A country paper in Maryland not furnishing a large enough field, Mr. Scott returned to Galena, and with his father started the *Press*, but one year in Galena gave him a desire for still greater opportunity, and he moved to Chicago in 1875 and purchased the *Daily National Hotel Reporter*. This paper was made an immediate success, and it was Mr. Scott's intention to change it from a class daily to a general newspaper, when he decided to leave it to the management of his partner, F. W. Rice, who now conducts it successfully and profitably for Mr. Scott and himself. In May, 1881, in connection with several young men from the Chicago dailies, he organized a stock company and established the Chicago *Herald*. In 1882, Mr. John R. Walsh, owner of the Western News Company, and President of the Chicago National Bank, having faith in Mr. Scott's ability and judgment, purchased the stock of those interested with him, and from that moment the success of the paper was assured. Mr. Scott's election to the Presidency of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association shows how highly his ability in his profession is appreciated by the leading daily newspaper proprietors of the country, and his election as a Director of the World's Columbian Exposition in April, 1891, attested the appreciation of his fellow citizens in this city. For three years Mr. Scott was elected to the Presidency of the Press Club of Chicago and declined a fourth term in this office, which indicates the high esteem with which he is regarded by the newspaper fraternity. He is also President of the United Press, which has its main offices in New York, and supplies news over leased wires to dailies in all parts of the United States and Canada, and expends nearly half a million dollars a year in gathering and distributing telegraph reports. Besides being an active or honorary member of nearly all the leading clubs of Chicago, Mr. Scott is a member of the famous Clover Club of Philadelphia and of the New York Press Club. He is certainly entitled to rank as one of the most popular and successful journalists of the country. Mr. Scott was a zealous worker in the preliminary organization.

PRESS AND PRINTING COMMITTEE OF COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

Perhaps of all the committees which had to do with the affairs of the World's Columbian Exposition during the first year of its history, the career of that on Press and Printing was the most eventful.

Starting out as it did under the title of the Committee on "Catalogue and Printing," with a membership of five bright, progressive business men, great promise was given for fruitful results.

It was among the first to organize, and fifteen days after the election of the first Board of Directors in May 1890, found it installed in an office in the old quarters afforded by the Adams Express building.

Director Rollin A. Keyes, the committee's first chairman, brought to the work the same tact and energy which had crowned with success his efforts in the interest of commercial enterprises.



JAMES W. SCOTT,
CHAIRMAN PRESS AND PRINTING COMMITTEE.

The work was an important one. Aside from preparing and furnishing to the press, local and national, the news of the day concerning the progress and development of the Exposition enterprise, it came within the committee's province to supervise the purchase and distribution of all stationery and printed matter for the offices of the Exposition Company. The jurisdiction of the committee, extended to all matters pertaining to advertising, publishing, editing the official catalogue, reports and all matters connected with the press.

In assuming this branch of the work the committee found affairs in a state of chaos. To correct a lack of method in ordering goods a system of requisitions was established which involved not only "original" and "duplicate" blanks, but also requisition record which shows at a glance the commercial transactions of the department and exhibits the comparative figures charged by firms on small orders which are not of sufficient importance to call for competitive estimates.

It was deemed advisable for the committee to patronize only such firms as had subscribed for stock. From the beginning the system of dividing the patronage among subscribers on as equitable a basis as possible, was in vogue.

By close attention to the question of price the department was able to save many times the amount of its current expenses.

Illustrative of the advantage of impartially submitting large jobs to various responsible firms for estimates, it may be cited that in one instance the prices from six houses on a certain piece of work ranged from $190 to $400, the same specifications having been furnished to all.

Absolute impartiality was observed in awarding work, and nothing but excessive price, or lack of proper facilities prevented any concern eligible to business from receiving its share of patronage. Some firms had to be ignored in the general distribution owing to their inaccessibility, being as many of them were located at a great distance from headquarters.

The routine of the committee's work was well established, when, in October, six months after the organization, Director H. H. Kohlsaat, who up to that time had been an exceedingly helpful member, found it necessary to visit Europe with the intention of remaining abroad the remainder of his term of office.

Chairman Keyes, who had worked zealously for the cause, early in November found his private business pressing hard upon him, and his resignation, as chairman and a member of the committee, was reluctantly accepted.

As Mr. Keyes' successor, President Lyman J. Gage named General William E. Strong. Ill health soon prevented General Strong from officiating, and on advice of his physicians he sailed for Italy to join his family in Florence.

Shortly after his arrival there a cablegram conveying the sad announcement of his death was received in Chicago.



RICHARD J. MURHHY
SECRETARY PRESS AND PRINTING COMMITTEE.

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.

The by-laws of the World's Columbian Exposition describe the jurisdiction and duties of this Committee in the following terms: "Committee on Ways and Means, to consist of thirteen members, to have charge of raising money through subscriptions to the capital stock or otherwise, to look after collections due on subscriptions, and take such action for enforcing the same as shall be deemed necessary; to fix prices for admission, negotiate contracts for concessions, privileges, and things pertaining thereto, and to decide upon the scope thereof, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors."

The personnel of the Committee, named by President W. T. Baker, for the current year, is:
Lyman J. Gage, Chairman,
Harlow N. Higinbotham,
Edward F. Lawrence,
Adolph Nathan,
Charles H. Wacker,
William J. Chalmers,
Robert A. Waller,
Herman H. Kohlsaat,
Edward B. Butler,
William D. Kerfoot,
George Schneider,
Edward P. Ripley,
Milton W. Kirk.

Samuel A. Crawford is the Committee's efficient secretary.

Upon this Committee devolves the duty of raising additional subscriptions necessary to complete the stock fund of ten million dollars.

After Chicago had carried off the World's Fair prize, and during the term of the succeeding Directory, the successor of the Sub-Finance Committee, the Committee on Ways and Means, was appointed. This Committee is called upon to negotiate concessions in all the departments of the Exposition, and in the discharge of this function alone is brought in contact with all nationalities. The Committee must familiarize itself with the moneys or mediums of exchange of all foreign countries, and their relative valuation in the United States. In this field of work it is necessary that the Committee shall obtain thorough and comprehensive information touching upon the domestic and public life common to the various nations of the world, their modes of doing business, manufacturing industries, also the various lines of merchandise and other commodities that will be sent to this country for display and sale at the Exposition in 1893, and these facts must be obtained even to the minutest details.

The duties mentioned are at once suggestive of a vast international scope of action, and heavy work. The financial success of the great undertaking, in its preliminary as well as final stage, is in a great measure dependent upon the intelligent and well-directed efforts of this committee. A great deal of the most important individual enterprise, apart from the regular exhibits, will necessarily be governed by this committee, as its indorsement of an applicant's request for a concession or privilege on the Exposition grounds is a prerequisite. The province of the committee will be, among other things, to allow concessions which will promise not only good pecuniary returns to the Exposition management, but as will, also, prove beneficial and attractive to the general arrangement of the Fair.

The membership of the committee is a manifest guarantee of its ability to contend with the great responsibilities already enumerated. They are all well known and successful business men of Chicago, many of them officially identified with prominent banking institutions, and all of them practical financiers. They are regular attendants at the semi-weekly sessions of the committee, and the work already accomplished is ample testimony of the committee's ability to solve any and all financial problems that may arise for consideration.

When it is understood that the Ways and Means Committee has to do with the large number of applications for different concessions and privileges, coming as they do in every known language and tongue, it hardly need be added that it is one of the most important bodies connected with the Exposition.

On the work of this committee will depend very largely the future income of the Fair, hence great care was necessary in selecting gentlemen of financial ability and special experience in dealing with complicated and knotty problems, many of which they will find it necessary to solve.

It is a matter for general congratulation that such busy men as the members of this committee are known to be, could be induced to serve in a position which will necessarily require a great amount of time. To simply serve as directors of the Exposition Company and attend an occasional meeting is quite a different thing from being compelled to meet almost daily for months and devote a great deal of time in actual work which in reality they can not spare the time for.



SAMUEL A. CRAWFORD.
SECRETARY OF COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.

SAMUEL A. CRAWFORD.

Samuel A. Crawford, Secretary of the Committee on Ways and Means of the World's Columbian Exposition, is a native of Chicago, where he was born on December 22, 1864. His father, John A. Crawford, a native of New York, was one of the pioneers of navigation of the upper part of Lake Michigan, and especially Chicago harbor. His mother, who was born in Pennsylvania, is a direct descendant of Sir James Coulqhonn of Scotland. In 1878 Mr. Crawford graduated from the Chicago (Ogden) Grammer school, and in 1880 received a diploma from the High school of the same city. Not being satisfied with the necessarily limited education afforded by the curriculums of the public schools, he has devoted much time to general reading, which, in conjunction with his keen powers of observation and eleven years of varied and active business experience eminently qualifies him for the responsible post he now so ably and acceptably fills.

Mr. Crawford's connection with the Exposition movement dates from October 16, 1889, making him one of the oldest employes in the service. At the date just mentioned he became identified with the preliminary Fair organization's Sub-Committee on Finance, of which Mr. Otto Young was chairman, Mr. Young having perceived long before, Mr. Crawford's special ability as a statistician. Shortly after he became identified with this sub-committee he was appointed the committee's chief-clerk, which position required, among other things, that he oversee the detail work of the committee. He also assisted largely in preparing the data which formed such a forcible argument before Congress in bringing the World's Fair to Chicago.

Mr. Crawford's duties as Secretary of the Ways and Means Committee are both important and numerous, he being constantly occupied in compiling reports and data as a foundation for the Committee's future action, and preparing reports of business transacted at the Committee's semi-weekly meetings. His retention as secretary of this most important committee is a standing commendation of his excellent abilities and the strict attention to business details.

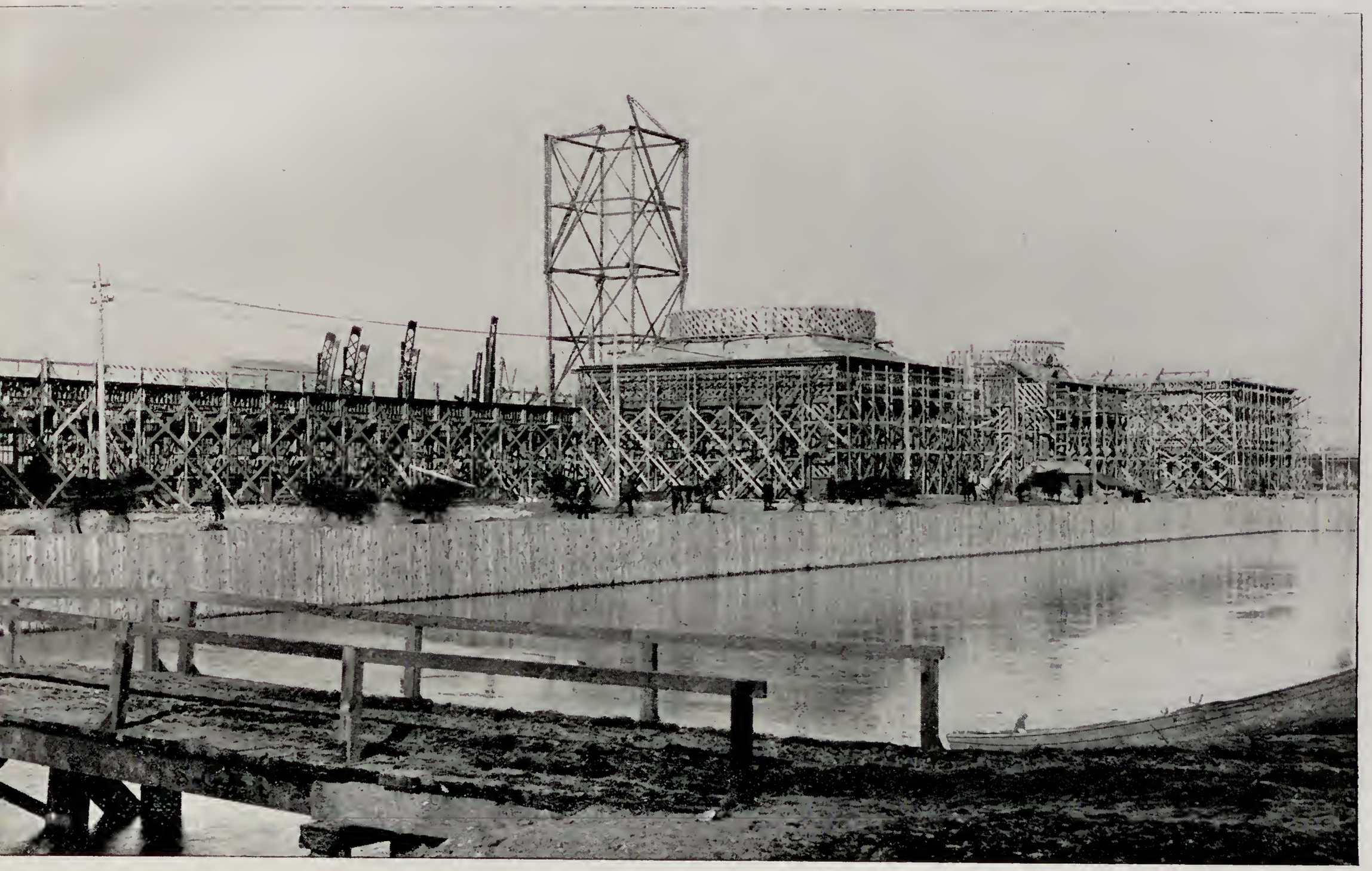
CAN BRING THEIR OWN EMPLOYES.

The invitation to foreign governments carries with it the full right to bring over necessary employes. Further, the Attorney-General has furnished the State Department with an official opinion that the employes of the exhibiters, etc., do not come within the provisions of the Contract-Labor law. Secretary Blaine transmitted this opinion to Ministers of the United States abroad with instructions to give it publicity, as some of the foreigners were afraid they would be hampered by that law.

The energy and spirit of harmony displayed in the Board of Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition has never been equaled in the history of previous undertakings, wherein so many and varied interests have been at stake.

HORTICULTURAL BUILDING IN COURSE OF ERECTION, DECEMBER, 1891. 250 x 1,000

WOMAN'S BUILDING NEARING COMPLETION, DECEMBER, 1891.



FEET FLOOR SPACE, COVERING FIVE-EIGHTHS OF AN ACRE. COST, $300,000.



199 x 388 FEET FLOOR SPACE. TOTAL COST, $138,397.

EDWARD T. JEFFERY.

Mr. Jeffery was born in Liverpool, England, on April 6, 1843. His father, William S. Jeffery, was born at Greenock-on-the-Clyde, Scotland, though of English descent, and was a mechanical engineer in the merchant marine service, and afterward in the British navy.

In 1856, the family came to Chicago, and in September of that year, Mr. Jeffery, then thirteen years old, entered into the employ of the Illinois Central railroad. He served there for four months and was then sent to Detroit as an apprentice in the Detroit Locomotive Works. He remained there for about fifteen months, obtaining a very good general knowledge of the workings of engines. He was then fifteen years old and returned to Chicago.

July 5, 1858, he applied for a position with the Illinois Central Company, and was put to work in the shops. Mr. Hayes, under whom he had formerly worked, finding the lad again in the employ of the company, requested him to come to his office and take a place there. Mr. Jeffery did so and was given a place as an apprentice at mechanical drawing. At twenty he was placed in full charge of the mechanical drawing department. He was also made private secretary to the superintendent of machinery. At twenty-eight he was made assistant superintendent of machinery by John Newell, then president of the road.

In 1877 he was promoted to the office of general superintendent of the Illinois Central Railway system. Late in 1889, Mr. Jeffery severed his connection with the Illnois Central Railroad. At that time the World's Fair enterprise was being worked up in Chicago, and the representative business men at once perceived the advisability of securing his services in behalf of their plans. Mr. Jeffery was accordingly selected to attend the Paris International Exposition in 1889, with a view to obtaining full data to be employed in formulating arrangements in connection with the proposed Chicago World's Fair.

He accepted the important trust so reposed in him, and his exhaustive and masterful report subsequently submitted to the preliminary organization was a handsome testimonial of his pre-eminent fitness for the great task confided to him. In the arguments made by the pioneer Exposition organizers before the Senate Committee at Washington, none went more directly to the facts, practical or theoretical, than the forcible speech delivered by Mr. Jeffery.

He is, no doubt, one of the best posted men in railway mechanics in the country, if not in the world. He has the science of railway machinery and appliances at his finger tips and his attainments and methods rank high among the most skillful professional mechanics. By sheer force of character and ability, he worked his way from office boy to the responsible position of general manager of the Illinois Central railroad.



E. T. JEFFERY,

CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE ON GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

During his long career as a railroad man, he never asked for promotion or increase of salary, but these things always came to him unsought. He was frequently tendered positions with other companies, but preferring to remain with the company he had known from boyhood, he invariably declined such offers.

After terminating his labors with the Illinois Central railroad, he was elected president of the Grant Locomotive works and remained with this new interest for some months and until his election as president of the Denver & Rio

Grande railway, with headquarters in Denver, Colorado. He has been in constant correspondence by mail and telegraph with the Exposition directors and his suggestions have always been received with careful consideration.

FREDERICK J. V. SKIFF.

Fredrick J. V. Skiff was born in Massachusetts in 1851. His education was based upon the curriculum of the public schools and special academy study. In 1868 he came West and located in the Missoury valley, entering the field of journalism very soon after his arrival, and so continuing, with more or less interest in political affairs, until 1877, when he accepted a position with the "Rocky Mountain News." He was on the "News" but a short time when he accepted, during the first Blaine campaign of 1878, an offer on the Denver "Tribune," and remained with the paper, in various capacities, finally becoming a part owner and general manager. The paper was consolidated with the "Republican" in 1884, and he abandoned journalism. In 1885 he assisted in organizing and became the Secretary of the Colorado Land and Loan Company, a corporation created for the redemption of arid lands, the construction of irrigating canals, the location of town sites, etc. In 1886 Mr. Skiff was elected to the Colorado State Legislature, and in 1889 was appointed by Gov. J. A. Cooper as Commissioner of the Bureau of Statistics. During his residence in Colorado he was interested more or less in mining ventures, and during his journalistic career, naturally wrote a great deal on the question of mining. In his capacity as Commissioner of the Statistical Bureau, he made a collection of mineral products of Colorado which was placed on exhibition in Chicago in 1889, and at the Exposition at St. Louis in 1890.

Mr. Skiff's appointment as Chief of the Department of Mines and Mining was remarkable for the unanimity of his confirmation by the local directory and board of control of the Commission, as well as the various committees to which it was referred for consideration. He was never an active candidate for the appointment, and no petitions or memorials or papers of that character were secured for the Director General. Col. Davis seemed to have selected Mr. Skiff on his merits as a man of general knowledge in mining affairs; as an organizer and worker. To his enthusiasm for the work allied to his department, he brought unwavering energy, and his sole ambition to make the mining display of the Columbian Exposition second to none was carried out to a remarkable degree by the wonderful collections contained in that department.



FREDERICK J. V. SKIFF,

CHIEF OF DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

THE MERIT OF PERSISTENCY.

The first set of resolutions regarding the Exposition said that Chicago was entitled to the honor of being selected as the sight and "proposed to have it." This was the key note, to which every movement was tuned, and it was because of this decided position and feeling, taken at the very start, that secured the final vote in favor of Chicago. It was not a question of "if," but decidedly a question of "must," and it was under such a pressure that all committees worked in raising that magnificent stock subscription, a larger percentage of which was actually paid, than any similar subscription ever made.

COMMITTEE ON GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

The Committee on Grounds and Buildings of the World's Columbian Exposition is one of the busiest as well as one of the most important at headquarters. Among other material and momentous tasks resting upon its shoulders, are the general lay-out of the extensive acreage on the Lake front known as the World's Fair site, the adoption of building plans, the location of buildings, general supervision of their construction, and the landscape attractions of the entire enterprise, while many other important features are constantly engaging this committee's attention. This work will rest in its hands until the formal opening of the Fair to the world in 1893. Not a day passes without the development of new and material elements in the committee's work. Thus far, however, its wide-awake and enterprising chairman, Mr. E. T. Jeffreys, with his equally active fellow members, have been able to cope successfully with the many problems which have arisen for their consideration. The committee, among other features, has awarded the following contracts, representing millions of dollars:

MINES AND MINING BUILDING.

WORK.	CONTRACTOR.	AMOUNT.
Carpentry and Iron Work,	Burnett, Record & Chapman,	$ 99,500
Lathing and Plastering	" "	2,100
Painting and Glazing	" "	5,700
Models, Plaster	" "	4,835
Duplicate Models	" "	967
Iron work	King Iron Bridge Co	57,525
Exterior Covering	Phillipson Decorative Co	34,800
Roofing	Miller Bros	24,656

ELECTRICAL BUILDING.

WORK.	CONTRACTOR.	AMOUNT.
Carpentry and Iron Work,	Arthur Johnston & Bros.	$ 164,444
Exterior Covering	Park & Bates	85,000
Painting and Glazing	W. R. Nelson & Co.	6,522
Lathing and Plastering	John Griffiths	6,000
Roofing	Miller Bros.	22,100

HORTICULTURAL BUILDING.

WORK.	CONTRACTOR.	AMOUNT.
Carpentry	McArthur Bros	$ 90,500
Painting and Glazing	W. H. Stubbings Co	4,471
Roofing	Turnbull & Cullerton	29,700
Iron	Probst Mfg. Co	30,140
Exterior Covering	Cudahy, Nelson & Vandenberg'n	47,100

MANUFACTURES BUILDING.

WORK.	CONTRACTOR.	AMOUNT.
Carpentry	Agnew & Co	$ 450,892
Iron	King Iron Bridge Co	34,600
Lathing and Plastering	Burnett, Record & Chapman.	18,000
Exterior Covering	Smith & Crimer	173,000
Painting and Glazing	W. H. Stedman & Co.	23,746

WOMAN'S BUILDING.

WORK.	CONTRACTOR.	AMOUNT.
Carpentry	Steinmetz & Eilenberger	$ 52,587
Lathing and Plastering	Probst Construction Co	6,500
Painting and Glazing	J. J. McCarthy	4,000
Exterior Covering	Phillipson Decorative Co	27,775
Roofing	Turnbull & Cullerton	5,585



MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING IN COURSE OF ERECTION, DECEMBER, 1891.

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

WORK.	CONTRACTOR.	AMOUNT.
Carpentry	Steinmetz & Eilenberger	$ 102,841
Iron Work on Dome	Mt. Vernon Bridge Co	55,000
Painting and Glazing	J. J. McCarthy	4,716
Lathing and Plastering	Jno Eastman	4,935
Exterior Covering	Smith & Crimes	111,000
In addition there is to be expended in finishing		50,000

TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.

WORK.	CONTRACTOR.	AMOUNT.
Carpentry	M. Goldie & Son	$ 117,500.00
Lathing and Plastering	Phillipson Decorative Co.	5,811.60
Painting and Glazing	W. H. Stuthruple	6,660.00
Roofing	Smith & Cade	30,580.00
Exterior Covering	Phillipson Decorative Co.	43,557.00
Canvas Roofing	E. C. Cook & Co	6,124.80

AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

WORK.	CONTRACTOR.	AMOUNT.
Carpentry	W. Mayor	$ 244,450
Painting and Glazing	Reilly & Barker	49,243
Exterior Covering	J. Eastman	87,000
Roofing	W. B. White	82,943
Lathing and Plastering	J. Eastman	6,743

We have given the foregoing sketch that our readers may the better understand what the Exposition management is doing toward pushing the great enterprise to completion. This statement of contracts already let will also show to many how is being expended the enormous sums now in hand and in course of collection. Moreover, this manner of presentation of the situation opens the eyes of many, who hitherto have had but a meagre knowledge of Exposition doings, to the grandeurs and magnificence that are to be displayed on every side at the great World's Fair. There are other beautiful and large buildings in the committee's hands, but those above mentioned are what are commonly referred to as the "great World's Fair buildings." The different States and Territories of the Union have, with few exceptions, made provisions for an individual State building upon the Fair grounds. As a matter of course, each State will try to have its building illustrate, by way of money spent in its construction and its general architectural beauties, its own progress.

When it comes to the beautifying of the grounds themselves, no pains or money will be spared to make them all that the most artistic eye could desire. The most eminent landscape gardeners in the country are devoting their time and talents to this work, and we feel free to state that the grounds will be transformed into a garden of beauties.

The committee has of late been dealing with railroad terminal facilities at the grounds, and have finally reached a satisfactory solution of this once formidable problem. The Exposition management have acquired a right of way from the south end of the grounds at 67th street to 71st street,

THE FIBRE EXHIBIT AT THE EXPOSITION.

The efforts which are being made to increase the production of vegetable fibre in this country received a strong stimulus from the display of fibrous plants and their products at the Columbian Exposition.

Group 9 of the official classification included all of the vegetable fibres, such as cotton, hemp, flax, jute, ramie, in primitive forms, and in all stages of preparation for spinning, substitutes for hemp, cocoanut fibre and all similar substances.

This country grows annually about one million acres of flax, and a very large acreage of hemp, and these two are our principal fibre producing plants, with the exception of cotton.

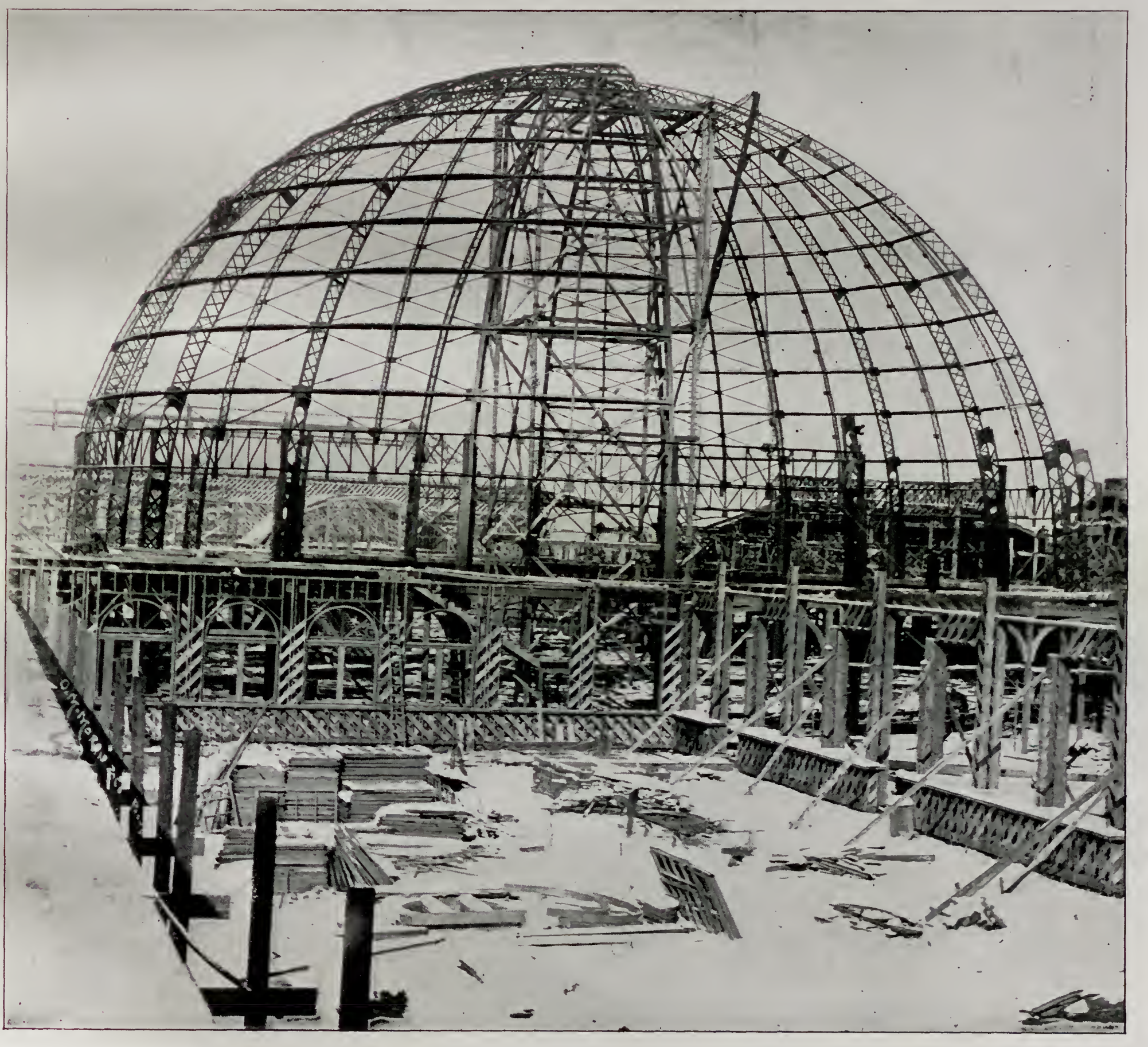
Our imports of textile grasses and fibres now amount to about 258,000 tons per annum, valued at about fourteen million dollars. There seems to be no good reason why a large part of the above should not be paid to home producers, which would be the case if more attention was paid to the production of vegetable fibre in this country than has been done in the past. Heretofore flax has been grown by the farmers of this country almost entirely for seed, a part of the straw going to tow or paper mills and bringing on an average not more than $2.50 to $4 a ton, the remainder, and much larger part, being burned or wasted. To what extent flax may be profitably grown, both for seed and fibre, is one of the vexed problems which it is hoped the exhibit at the Exposition will throw some light upon. Investigations show that the average humidity of the flax producing sections of this country is the same as that of Belgium and other parts of Europe, where the production of flax for fibre is the chief industry of the farming population, and the exhibit of flax from those countries will no doubt prove very interesting and valuable to American farmers.

Fibrelia, a new product from common flax straw, promises to have an important bearing on textile interests in the future. By a process of manipulation the straw is reduced to a short staple very closely resembling cotton or wool, and when mixed with either is said to add materially to the value of the product in beauty and strength. It is claimed that twenty-five per cent. of fibrelia mixed with seventy-five per cent. of wool made into broadcloth gives a product much more valuable than if made of wool alone.

The area devoted to the cultivation of American hemp has of late years been extended into states north of the Ohio river, and recent experiments encourage the hope that Sisal hemp may be profitably grown in Florida.

Among other fibre plants now attracting considerable attention, especially in the temperate sections of the United States, where there is not a great amount of rainfall, is ramie, a plant indigenous to Java and China, and from where it is exported in large quantities to France, Germany and England, and manufactured into linen and silks. California appropriated $5,000 to purchase ramie roots for free distribution and as a bounty for merchantable ramie. The fibre of this plant receives and retains the most brilliant dyes, is very repugnant to moths, and its tensile strength is forty per cent. greater than flax. It ranks next to silk as a textile fabric. when cultivated it grows luxuriantly in the southern states and in southern California, and the only difficulty attending the product is that a machine which will effectually separate the fibre from the stock has not been produced, although a number of machines have been invented for the purpose and were exhibited at the Exposition.

The exhibits of hemp, flax, jute, ramie, etc., at the Paris Exposition in 1878, and at the Centennial in 1876, were very interesting and complete, and Chief Buchanan, of the agricultural department, made this group at the Columbian Exposition equally so, and fully illustrative of the progress made in later years in the cultivation of fibre plants and the methods of preparing the raw material for market.



SECTIONAL VIEW OF DOME OF HORTICULTURAL BUILDING, DECEMBER, 1891.



ERECTING THE FIRST MAMMOTH TRUSS OF MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING. TRUSSES 368 FEET WIDE BY 208 FEET HIGH.



LARGEST TRAVELING DERRICK IN THE WORLD, USED IN ERECTING THE TRUSSES IN MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING. TRAVELER 220 FEET HIGH.



CHARLES T. YERKES,
DIRECTOR WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.



EDWARD B. BUTLER,
DIRECTOR WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.



PAUL O. STENSLAND,
DIRECTOR WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.



WASHINGTON PORTER,
DIRECTOR WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.



HON. GEO. SCHNEIDER.
DIRECTOR WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.



ALEXANDER H. REVELL.
DIRECTOR WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.



EDWARD F. LAWRENCE,
DIRECTOR WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.



ABRAM M. ROTHSCHILD,
DIRECTOR WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

HON. GEORGE SCHNEIDER.

Mr. George Schneider was born in Pirmasens, Rhenish Bavaria, December 13, 1823. He came to America in 1849. In 1851 he removed to Chicago, where he established the *Illinois Staats Zeitung*. This paper he controlled until 1866, when he engaged in the banking business, in which he achieved a brilliant success. He stands to-day at the head of the National Bank of Illinois (organized in August, 1871, with Mr. Schneider as president), one of the most conservative, prosperous and influential banking institutions in the country.

As a director of the World's Columbian Exposition he was a member of the Committee on Ways and Means and the Committee on Press and Printing, both of which were important committees, inasmuch as the former controlled the finances of the Exposition and the latter the supervisory department, which was charged with the important work of making the Exposition known to all the nations of the world. As a member of the directory, he devoted a great deal of time and attention to World's Fair matters, and was considered one of the most active and influential among the directors. Mr. Schneider was married on June 6, 1853, to Miss Mathilda Schloetzer. They have seven daughters.

ALEXANDER H. REVELL.

Alexander H. Revell was born in Chicago January 6, 1858. Mr. Revell has had a varied and eminently successful business experience, and his life demonstrates what honesty and perseverance, supported by energy, can do.

His early struggles were varied, until he was 20 years of age. At that time having saved $300, he set up an unpretentious furniture business at 77 Fifth avenue. His partner in the business was a former fellow clerk, J. E. Geohegan, now dead. Mr. Revell was then but 20 years old. The little business prospered and in a year Mr. Revell bought out his partner. From that time the business has steadily grown to its present vast proportions, and Mr. Revell has become a power commercially in Chicago. He is active and influential, also in political and social circles. He is officially connected with several social and educational organizations in this city, and is a member of the Board of Education.

As a director and a member of the Press and Printing and Liberal Arts Committees of the World's Columbian Exposition, he was untiring in his efforts for the success of that great enterprise. Five years ago he married Miss Maude B. Richardson, daughter of Samuel H. Richardson, a well known Chicagoan.

EDWARD. F. LAWRENCE.

Mr. Lawrence was born at Groton, Middlesex county, Massachusetts, in 1835, and in 1837 his parents removed to Belvidere, Boone county, Illinois, where they settled. Mr. Lawrence attended the public school until he was twelve years of age, except for a portion of the time when he was a pupil in the academy conducted by the Rev. Arthur B. Fuller, brother of Margaret Fuller, Comtess of Ossoli. In 1847 he was sent to Groton where he attended Lawrence Academy for two years. In 1849 he returned to Belvidere. It was in this way that Mr. Lawrence acquired the education which equipped him for the business callings which in later years he has filled with success. In 1850 he was apprenticed to the house of Whitney & Fenno, in Boston, with whom he served his full period of apprenticeship, and came to Chicago in November, 1858, and has been a resident of that city since, engaged in different business enterprises for more then twenty years, during which time he has been a director of the First National Bank, one of the leading financial institutions of the country. Mr. Lawrence was one of the forty-five original members of the Local Directory. He was a member of the committees on Ways and Means, Grounds and Buildings, and Ceremonies of the Local Board, and chairman of the latter committee.

ABRAM M. ROTHSCHILD.

Abram M. Rothschild was born in Nordstettin, Germany in 1853. There he spent his earlier years until 1856 when he came to America, going direct to Davenport, Iowa, where he joined his oldest brother Emanuel, who had established himself there several years before.

In 1871 when Chicago lay in ruins, Mr. Rothschild and his brothers, foreseeing clearly the wonderful success to which the Garden City must soon attain, resolved to, and did open a branch of their business here in connection with the one in Davenport. Their confidence in Chicago, particularly as a manufacturing and business centre, grew with their business successes, and accordingly in 1875 the firm of E. Rothschild & Brothers withdrew altogether from the retail business and began the manufacture and sale of clothing on an extensive scale.

In March 1891 Mr. Rothschild was chosen to occupy a director's chair on the Board of the World's Columbian Exposition and held important committeeships, to which he brought a mind well stored with valuable information, gained by his broad business experience, and enriched by extensive travel both in Europe and America.

CHARLES T. YERKES.

Charles T. Yerkes, is probably the foremost street railroad manager in the country. He was born in Philadelphia in 1840, of Quaker parents. He was given a collegiate education in the city of "brotherly love," and on his graduation entered the banking business. A few years later, however, he entered the railway business, since which time his career has been one of phenomenal success and growth. Starting with the purchase of old interests in Philadelphia, he soon drifted toward Chicago, where a wider field awaited his energy, and to-day he is known as a railway magnate, being at the head of the North and West Side roads—two of the largest, best equipped and most successful enterprises of the kind in the world. Upon acquiring control of the roads in question, of both of which he is now president, every energy was applied to building them up.

His liberality is well exemplified in his subscription to the World's Columbian Exposition. He subscribed $100,000 for the West Side street railway company and $50,000 for the North Side street railway company. He was one of the first directors of the Exposition and took an active interest in all the work.

EDWARD B. BUTLER.

Edward B. Butler was born in Lewiston, Maine, December 16, 1853. At the age of sixteen he was engaged by a wholesale dry-goods house in Boston, entering the house's employ as bundle-boy and in two years was promoted to the position of traveling salesman. For five years he traveled through New England, Canada and the Western States. In 1877 he gave up the business, and with his brother, George H. Butler, started in business, under the firm name of Butler Brothers. A year later Charles H. Butler, another brother joined the firm.

Mr. Butler is president of the firm of Butler Brothers, with houses in Chicago and New York, though the two brothers that embarked in business with himself are now dead.

The supervision of the immense business, as well as other private enterprises and as director in a bank and trustee in four public institutions, together with his duties as Vice-Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the World's Columbian Exposition of which he was a director, combined to make Mr. Butler one of the extremely busy men of Chicago, during the World's Fair period. He is a lover of fine arts, and has a gallery at his residence in which are hung many fine paintings.

PAUL O. STENSLAND.

Paul O. Stensland, was born near Lavunger, Norway, in 1847. At the age of nineteen, he left his native land and engaged with an English house in London, England, to go to India, and buy cotton. After two years with that house he severed his connection with it and took service with a firm of native merchants and traveled extensively throughout India and Persia buying cotton and wool. This he did for three years, when he returned to his home in Norway.

He left his native country with the purpose of going to California, but he stopped off in Chicago and has been there ever since. This was in the spring of 1871. For fourteen years he engaged in the dry goods business in the north west section of Chicago. In 1890 Mr. Stensland opened a private banking business.

He was for nine years a member of the Board of Education, first appointed by Carter Harrison in 1879, and always on some important committees. His first connection with the World's Fair took place when the directors appointed him to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of J. W. Scott of the *Chicago Herald*. He was afterward elected a director by the stockholders.

WASHINGTON PORTER.

Washington Porter was born in Boone county, Ill., in 1846. He lived on a farm until he was sixteen years of age, when he enlisted on the 4th of September, 1862, in the 95th Illinois Volunteers. He was severely wounded through the left shoulder on January 10, 1864. He returned to duty in Memphis, and was made superintendent of mails in Overton Hospital, and continued there until the fall of 1864. In 1869 he joined F. C. Porter, a younger brother, in the fruit business, and received from California the first full car of fruit from the Pacific coast. The firm's name was Porter Brothers Company, and it so continues to this day.

His public spirit from the first, made him an arduous worker to secure the World's Columbian Exposition for Chicago, and his services as a director have been of the greatest value to the directory. To assist in securing the Fair for Chicago he spent three months' time in Washington and large sums of his own money. After the close of the Fair he was at the head of the movement to remove Manufactures building to the Lake front for permanent exposition purposes.

WILLIAM ELEROY CURTIS.

The cut which we publish on this page will be immediately recognized by a large majority of our readers, without the need of referring to the name which heads this article. Mr. Curtis, although still a young man of not more than forty years, has become already one of the most prominent members of the newspaper profession in this country, and also has acquired an enviable reputation in the fields of diplomacy, general literature and commercial activity. His success in all these and various other lines has been really phenomenal, and has made him a typical example of the successful American self-made man. In view of his intimate connection with matters closely pertaining to American export interests, as well as with the profession of journalism, we have thought it quite fitting to devote considerable space this month to a sketch of his career, which is not only interesting in itself but which may also serve as an incentive and encouragement to other young men.

William Eleroy Curtis was born in Ohio, and was educated at a High School in Clinton, New York, and at Western Reserve College, Ohio, graduating in 1871. His father was a clergyman with very limited financial means, and the son was early accustomed to the idea of supporting himself. With this end in view he learned type-setting and practised it to some extent before going to college; and during his college course he frequently found himself obliged to seek outside work in order to raise money for his tuition bills. During vacations he worked at times on the staff of the Cleveland *Leader*, as a reporter, and after graduation he at once entered active service in the profession of journalism. In 1872 he went to Chicago to fill a subordinate position on the *Inter-Ocean* and remained with that paper for fourteen years, working his way up, and filling almost every position on the staff, from reporter to managing editor. During this period he undertook and accomplished a great many difficult journalistic feats, which gave him a wide reputation among the fraternity. Among the most striking of his undertakings was a trip in 1873 with a party of Pinkerton detectives to Missouri, in pursuit of the James and Younger brothers, the celebrated highwaymen. On this occasion all his comrades were murdered by the bandits, and he would doubtless have shared their fate had he not been temporarily absent from the party in search of evidence against the murderers. After this, he had the nerve to go and interview the bandits, of course without telling them of his connection with the detectives. He was kept a prisoner for several days, on suspicion of being a spy, but finally he escaped, and wrote up a vivid account of his adventures.

In the next year Mr. Curtis accompanied General Custer in his campaign against the Sioux Indians, and it fell to him to reveal to the country the first news of the discovery of gold in the Black Hills, which discovery was one of the results of the Custer expedition. Immediately after this, Mr. Curtis was sent to Louisiana to report concerning the Ku Klux, and he made an extensive tour through various Southern States, gaining very thorough information concerning the subject of his mission of which extensive use was made in the subsequent political campaign by the Republicans. During this tour, Mr. Curtis, whose mission was known by the Southerners, had several narrow escapes from assassination; and at last, in order to get back safely to the North, he was obliged to change his name and assume a disguise. At one time a reward of $5,000 was offered for his capture, dead or alive.

This southern experience led to his removal to Washington, where he has since resided almost continuously. He was summoned to that city as a witness before a Committee of Congress which was investigating the Ku Klux outrages. He was then deputed to take charge of the Washington office of the *Inter-Ocean* and presided over it for several years in a most efficient manner, and until called back to Chicago to become the managing editor of the paper, which position he held for some time, resigning it in 1884 to accept the secretaryship of the South American Commission, which was offered to him by President Arthur.



WILLIAM ELEROY CURTIS,
MANAGER LATIN-AMERICAN DEPARTMENT OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

This appointment resulted in Mr. Curtis's making a long series of travels in Central and South America, in the course of which he visited and thoroughly examined all the countries of the Western Hemisphere south of the United States, and secured in this way a valuable fund of knowledge concerning a large number of important subjects, at that time but little understood by the people of this country. Of this information Mr. Curtis has made good use. While absent in South America he wrote letters to a number of papers at home, including *The American Exporter*; and after his return, besides assisting in the preparation of the formal reports of the Commission, he prepared and published his book on the Capitals of Spanish America, which was published by the Harpers, and met with a very large sale. He also wrote numerous articles on kindred subjects for *Harper's Magazine*, *The American Magazine*, *The Cosmopolitan* and other magazines, and several sketches of travel, and stories and novels of Spanish life, which were published in book form. By these means, as might have been expected, he made himself, what he is now universally acknowledged to be, one of the best living authorities on all South American topics.

After settling down in Washington again, Mr. Curtis accepted the position of manager of the Washington bureau of the Chicago *Daily News*, and in 1888 he went to Russia in the interest of that paper, to investigate the anarchist troubles. On his return he resumed his work at Washington, and when the Pan-American movement was revived his services were naturally called into requisition by the national authorities. At their request he drew up the bill, subsequently passed by Congress, authorizing the meeting of the International American Conference. When the Conference met, Mr. Curtis was made its Executive Officer, and in its deliberations he acted as the personal representative of Mr. Blaine, the Secretary of State. He arranged and managed the excursion given to the foreign delegates through this country, and was active in preparing the reports adopted by the Conference on the various topics which came before it for consideration. After the Bureau of the American Republics was created by the Conference, the foreign delegates waited upon Mr. Blaine and expressed the wish that Mr. Curtis should be placed in charge of it, which was accordingly done.

In 1890, Mr. Curtis was invited by the management of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago to take charge of its Latin American Department, and he undertook that work in connection with his other duties, having several army and navy officers working under his direction in the South American Republics, the West Indies and the United States, in the interest of the World's Fair.

Notwithstanding all these multitudinous duties, Mr. Curtis has found time also for the delivery of a series of lectures at Chautauqua on South American topics, during the past year or two, and last winter he delivered a number of lectures on the same subject in various cities, both in the East and in the West. As may be inferred from this brief and incomplete account of Mr. Curtis's life and achievements, he is a man of unusual physical and mental energy, of indefatigable perseverance and industry, as well as uncommon versatility. Unlike many busy men, he is very domestic in his tastes, and devotes a generous share of his time to his family and personal friends, incredible as this may seem to so many who are apparently unable to prevent their business from entirely monopolizing their waking moments Finally, Mr. Curtis is a stanch and honorable friend, always courteous and helpful to his associates, however humble they may be, and on this account he is deservedly popular with all his acquaintance.

THE ELECTRICAL BUILDING OF THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

The electrical building occupies an area 350 feet 11½ inches in extreme width and 766 feet 7¾ inches in extreme length; the area covered by the building is 211,190 square feet, or 4.85 acres, the major axis running north and south. The south front is on the great quadrangle or court; the north front faces the lagoon; the west front is opposite the manufacturer's building, and the east faces the mines building.

The general scheme of the plan is based upon a longitudinal nave 115 feet wide and 114 feet high, crossed in the middle by a transept of the same width and height. The nave and the transept have a pitched roof with a range of skylights at the bottom of the pitch and clear story windows. The rest of the building is covered with a flat roof, averaging 62 feet in height and provided with skylights.

The second story is composed of a series of galleries connected across the nave by two bridges, with access by four grand staircases. There are subordinate staircases in the four corners of the building. The area of the galleries in the second story, as at present arranged, is 118,542 square feet, or 2.7 acres, but there is capacity for extension of this area, if necessary.

The exterior walls of this building are composed of a continuous Corinthian order of pilasters, 3 feet 6 inches wide and 42 feet high, supporting a full entablature, and resting upon a stylobate 8 feet 6 inches high. Above is an attic story 8 feet high, the total height of the walls from the grade outside being 68 feet 6 inches. This order is divided into bays 23 feet wide, this dimension serving as the module of proportion for the plan of the whole building.

In the center of each of the four sides is an entrance pavilion, against which the higher roof of the nave or transept abuts.

The north pavilion is placed between the two great apsidal or semi-circular projections of the building; it is flanked by two towers 195 feet high. The central feature is a great semi-circular window, above which, 102 feet from the grade, is a colonnade forming an open loggia or gallery, commanding a view over the lagoon and all the north part of the grounds. Access to the loggia is obtained by elevators.

The east and west central pavilions are composed of two towers, 168 feet 6 inches high, between which the transept roof finishes in a gable or pediment with a row of windows beneath, giving light to the transept. In front of these two pavilions there is a great portico composed of the Corinthian order with full columns. Within this portico is an inner porch, forming a vestibule in each case.

The south pavilion is a hemicycle or niche, 78 feet in diameter and 103 feet high. This niche is covered by a half dome with ribs and decorations in relief, the Corinthian order being carried round the walls of the niche. The opening of this niche is framed by a semi-circular arch, the impost of which is supported by four full Corinthian columns continuous with the order of the facades. This arch is crowned by a gable or pediment with smaller gables on the returns, and surmounted by an attic, the whole reaching the height of 142 feet. In the center of this niche, upon a lofty pedestal, is a colossal statue of Franklin, whose illustrious name intimately connects the early history of the republic with one of the most important discoveries made in the phenomena of electricity. In order to carry out this idea, on the frieze of the great order around the niche appears the Latin inscription, "Eripuit coelo fulmen sceptumque tyrannis."

At each of the four corners of the building there is a pavilion, above which rises a light open spire or tower 169 feet high. Intermediate between these corner pavilions and the central pavilions on the east and west sides, there is a subordinate pavilion bearing a low, square dome upon an open lantern. There are thus ten spires and four domes, which combine to give to the otherwise rigid horizontal lines of the building an effect of lightness and animation in accord, it is hoped, with the purposes of the building. All these towers are composed of one or more orders of architecture with open arches, interior domes and balustrades. The entablature of the great Corinthian order breaks around each of the pilasters of the four fronts, and above each pilaster in the attic order is a pedestal bearing a lofty mast for the display of banners by day and electric lights by night. Of these masts there will be in all fifty-four.

The first story of the building is indicated in these facades between the great pilasters of the Corinthian order, by a subordinate Ionic order, with full columns and pilasters, forming an open screen in front of the windows of this story. Above this Ionic order is an order of arches in front of the windows of the second story. This Ionic order is converted into an arcade where it passes in front of the north pavilion, forming there an open portico with a wide balcony above looking toward the lagoon. All this exterior ordonnance is carried out strictly according to the formulas of the Italian renaissance, all the architects employed upon the buildings forming the great quadrangle or square having agreed to use a strictly scholastic form of architectural expression, similar in respect to the height of the order, but varying in regard to its character and distribution. In this way by frequent comparison of designs, they have endeavored to obtain for the quadrangle, which is the main architectural feature of the exposition, a unity of feeling, recalling in scale and character the most dignified and important manifestations of architecture obtained in the baths and forums of classic times.

According to agreement among the architects of the buildings around the quadrangle, the electricity building will, like the rest, have an open portico along the whole of the south facade, the lower or Ionic order forming an open screen in front of it. The various subordinate pavilions are treated with windows and balconies. The details of the exterior order are richly decorated, and the pediments, friezes, panels and spandrils will receive a decoration of figures in relief, with architectural motifs, the general tendency of which will be to illustrate the purposes of the building. It is intended that the friezes of the Ionic order shall bear in each bay the name of a discoverer or inventor associated with the development of the science of electricity, thus setting forth a biographical history of the science.

In the design of this building it is proposed by the architects to so devise its details and general outlines that they may be capable of providing an electric illumination by night on a scale hitherto unknown, the flagstaffs, the open porticos, and the towers, especially, being arranged with this in view.



J. ALLAN HORNSBY

SECRETARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICITY.

J. ALLAN HORNSBY.

Mr. J. Allan Hornsby, secretary of the Department of Electricity under Prof. Barrett, is a thoroughly educated practical man, fitted by nature and art for the position he occupied. Educated from childhood for a professional life, Mr. Hornsby pried into the mysteries of mechanics, law and the science of warfare, but finally decided upon the more humanitarian profession of medicine. His studies, prior to and after graduation in this, added to a rigid preliminary training in mathematics, chemistry, mechanics and engineering, gave him advantages not shared in by many young men launching out upon the world.

A rather bohemian disposition, acquired at school, drove Secretary Hornsby from his chosen profession after service in various hospitals, and the fascinations of journalism charmed him into the mystic circle. From an editorial position on the St. Louis *Republic*, he was one of the men selected to launch the Chicago Evening *Post* upon its successful career, and from the editorial rooms of the *Post*, he was taken by Prof. Barrett, when the Electrical Department was organized. Theoretically he is an electrician, but did not claim to know anything about it from a business standpoint. When asked to describe his duties as secretary of the department Mr. Hornsby replied: "Prof. Barrett does the head work. I do the rest."

PROGRESS OF WORK FROM JUNE, 1891, TO DECEMBER, 1891.
PAGE 81 TO 122.

W. T. BAKER.

W. T. Baker was born at West Winfield, N. Y., in 1841. He began commercial life when 14 years old as a clerk in a country store in Groton, N. Y. with H. K. Clark. He was afterward for six years in the employ of D. B. Marsh & Co., of McClean, N. Y. He came to Chicago in 1861 and engaged as a bookkeeper with Hinckley & Handy, commission merchants, then in the old Board of Trade building on South Water street.

On the dissolution of the firm of Hinckley & Baker, Mr. Baker continued the business. In 1868 he formed a copartnership with C. A. Knight and W. F. Cobb under the firm name of Knight, Baker & Co., which continued until 1872, when Mr. Knight retired and the firm became W. T. Baker & Co. Immediately after the fire of 1871 the firm occupied temporary quarters in the Wigwam on the West Side; then moved to 86 La Salle street, where it remained seven years, and removed to the Chamber of Commerce building. On the completion of the new Board of Trade building the firm removed to No. 240 La Salle street and then to the Phenix building, its present location.



W. T. BAKER,

SECOND PRESIDENT WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION DIRECTORY.

Mr. Baker was president of the Board of Trade, in which position he served two terms. He was one of the first World's Fair directors, succeeding Lyman J. Gage as president of the Exposition, holding the position one year.

UNANIMITY OF ACTION.

The harmonious relations existing in the Board of Directors from the very earliest inception of the Exposition was the great secret of the permanent success of the enterprise. There was a steady pull and a hearty one by all, thus overcoming every obstacle that came in the way and making success doubly sure. The response of all the public-spirited men of the city of Chicago when aid was asked was so quick and given with such good will and a showing of confidence, that the country soon became imbued with the same confidence and came forward with their encouragement and endorsement. It was this perfect reliance on the ability of the citizens of Chicago to do just what they promised that made friends in all sections of the country unless it was in that part which was defeated in its hopes and aspirations.

THE ANGLING EXHIBIT OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITON.

The "Department of Fish, Fisheries, Fish Products, and Apparatus of Fishing," will occupy a group of buildings on a beautiful island situated in the northern part of the lagoon adjoining the improved portion of Jackson Park. The estimated cost of this group of buildings is not less than $300,000. The composition and design will be low and broad, and especially pleasing, and will cover a total length of about 1,200 feet. The buildings will be erected in the Spanish-Moorish style of architecture, and will be three in number. The main, or central structure, will be rectangular in form, and not less than 150x450 feet in extent. At each end of the main building and connected with it by curved arcades of great beauty will be a circular or polygonal building 135 feet in diameter.

This group of buildings will be, perhaps, the most novel and picturesque of all others, and a liberal use of color will render them peculiarly beautiful and attractive. The central or principal building will be devoted to an exhibit of everything pertaining to the commercial fisheries and fish culture. The circular building at the east of the group will be occupied entirely by the live-fish exhibit or aquarium. The corresponding structure on the west of the group will be devoted to the Angling Exhibit.

The Angling Exhibit bids fair to be the most comprehensive, varied, complete and interesting collection of everything pertaining to the "gentle art" that can possibly be brought together, and will be quite unique in character and marvelous in extent. Not only will a wonderful array of fishing tackle, tools and implements, be displayed, but everything bearing on the subject, either directly or remotely, will be included.

The display will embody not only the perfect articles of the present day, but will include, also, progressive series showing the evolution of the various implements of the art of angling from the dawn of civilization to the present time, and those of prehistoric ages, in addition to those of savage and barbarous nations of modern times.

The exhibit will embrace, likewise, the literature of angling from the quaint volumes of Dame Juliana Berners and Izaak Walton, of the fifteenth century, to the superb and magnificent productions of our own day, with illustrations in the way of models, paintings, drawings, engravings, photographs, etc. Everything, in short, bearing on the subject that can be made available for the purposes of instruction and information, or for ornamentation and decoration, will be utilized in this grand display.

Not only are manufacturers and dealers invited to participate in this exhibit, but each and every member of the Universal Angling Guild, or lover of the gentle art, is cordially invited and urged to do what he can by exhibiting some trophy, book, picture or article of tackle, and help to make this truly the grandest, most complete and comprehensive, and most attractive and interesting exhibit of its kind ever seen in the history of the world.

An exhibit of this character and extent is calculated to do more to encourage and foster the love and spirit of angling than years of patient reading and example. The object lessons shown will never be forgotten. This fact is the more apparent when it is considered that in addition to the liberal scheme of installation of the exhibit proposed by the Management of the Exposition, that the invention and production of new and novel articles and appliances for angling, during the past fifteen years, have been far greater than during all previous time in the history of the world.

There will be a reception room for the convenience of visitors, where anglers may register their names and addresses, arrange for meetings and interviews with others of the craft, and exchange views and opinions and relate their experiences, and where no limit will be placed upon the size or weight of the fishes that may be factors in the "fish-stories" told.

In the center of the large building will be a fish pond ornamented by rock work and aquatic plants,



DR. JAMES A. HENSHALL,
PRESIDENT, OHIO FISH AND GAME COMMISSION.

and where many interesting species of fish may be seen as in their native haunts. As before stated, the building will be located on an island in the lagoon, with landing steps for pleasure boats, gondolas and other attractive craft, which, while giving a Venice-like effect, will afford opportunities for a display of the various modes of angling, as fly-casting, bait-fishing, trolling, skittering, etc., and contests in the different methods will be arranged. Several fishing camps, comprising the log camp, tents and portable houses will be maintained on the banks of the lagoon, in immediate proximity to the building, exhibiting everything in the way of camping outfits, including boats of various kinds.

Of course, the main interest of the exhibit will find its expression in the fine display of fishing tackle. The exhibition of fishing rods will be complete. Rods of all styles and of all materials will be shown, both for fresh water and salt water angling, and for fly-fishing and for bait-fishing. Split-bamboo rods, made from longitudinal sections of the outer enamelled surface or silicious rind of the Calcutta bamboo, and cemented together, will be shown in endless variety, from the powerful salmon fly-rod to the fairy-like wand, for brook-trout fishing in the smallest brooks, weighing but three ounces. These are veritable works of art, and the *chefs-d'œvre* of the rodmaker's skill, being finished and mounted in the highest style of the art with ebonite, celluloid, cork or rattan hand-grips, and silver and German-silver mountings. In split-bamboo bait-rods will be shown complete assortments, from the comparatively heavy tarpon and striped-bass rods, medium weight black-bass and trout rods, to the light and graceful Henshall rod of six ounces. These rods will be exquisitely mounted, some with agate-lined tips and guides, and with handles of ornamental wood, metal or vulcanite.

The process of cutting strips or sections from the natural bamboo will also be shown, and likewise the manner of putting the rods together in their various stages. One of the original rods made by the inventor of the split-bamboo rods—Samuel Phillipi—will also be exhibited; also the tarpon rod, reel and tackle with which Mrs. Geo. T. Stagg, of Kentucky, caught a tarpon at Ft. Myers, Florida, weighing 205 pounds, the largest on record taken on a rod.

Then there will be rods in the various woods, as ash, lancewood, greenheart, bethabara, dagama, ironwood, cedar, hornbeam, etc., of great strength and beauty—both fly-rods and bait-rods—for all kinds of fishing, and of all weights and dimensions. The various woods for rod making will also be exhibited, both in the log and sawn into strips for the rod-makers use. Also, rod mountings of all kinds, reel seats, ferrules, tips, guides, etc., will be shown in great variety of finish and material.

The display of fishing-reels will be something to think of for years. Click reels and multiplying reels, combination and automatic reels, reels of silver, German silver, brass, bronze, aluminum, hard rubber, ebonite, nickel and wood, in many sizes and styles, from the large salmon reel to the one ounce aluminum reel; reels with steel pivots and jewelled bearings; with devices for throwing in and out of gear; complete series of the famous Kentucky reels by several makers, costing as much and as finely adjusted as a good watch; tarpon reels, black-bass and trout reels, striped-bass reels and other reels for salt water fishing; double and quadruple multipliers, simple click-reels, reels concealed in or combined with the rod butt, and automatic reels with springs that do half of the work, if not the sport, in fishing; reels from 25 cents to 100 dollars in price, and reels that would make a parson fish on Sunday.

It is only by an exhibit of this character that one can be made to realize the amount of capital invested and the wonderful genius displayed in the manufacture of fishing tackle. From the simple cane pole with flaxen string and common hook has been evolved manufactories in which millions and millions of dollars are invested, and they are constantly increasing in both extent and number. The fishing-line industry, alone, is something remarkable, if not wonderful. There

are hundreds of different styles of fishing lines, varying as to caliber, material and mode of construction. The whole world is laid under contribution for their production. Cotton from the United States, Egypt and India; flax from Russia and Great Britain; silk from France, Italy, China and Japan—all are used in the manufacture of fishing lines of the present day.

Lines will be exhibited made of silk, hair, flax or cotton, and braided or twisted or cable-laid, and of calibers from that of a lead pencil to one not larger than buttonhole silk twist. Enamelled lines of braided silk for fly-fishing will be shown in half-a-dozen sizes—the *ne plus ultra* of fly lines; also water-proofed braided and twisted silk lines of many sizes and colors; braided and twisted raw and undressed silk lines; linen or flax and cotton lines, either braided, twisted or cable laid. The method of braiding and twisting lines will also be shown by machines in practical operation.

Fish hooks of every age, from the primitive hooks of shell, bone or wood of prehistoric and savage tribes to the artistic hooks of the present day, will be exhibited in great variety. Fish hooks from Pompeii, after being buried for 2,000 years, will strike the observer as another evidence that there is nothing new under the sun, so closely do they resemble those of our own times. Fish hooks of hundreds of styles and shapes and sizes may be seen, some made of wire as thick as an ordinary lead pencil, and some no thicker than the finest cambric needle; fish hooks bright, blued, bronzed, or japanned; all kinds of bends and shapes in fine hooks for angling, as Limerick, Sproat, Pennell, O'Shaughnessy, Sneck, Cork, Dublin, Carlisle, Aberdeen, etc., etc. The majority of these fine hooks are made at Redditch, England, where the industry has been established for more than two centuries. Hooks made for salt water angling and commercial fishing are also made in the United States, as cod, blackfish, Virginia, Chestertown, and other hooks of this kind. The ingenious machines for making American hooks will be shown in operation.

The poetic side of angling will be made manifest in the beautiful and complete exhibition of artificial flies. These fairy-like creatures of silk, fur and feather, will astonish the laymen by their close imitation of the natural flies to be found hovering over the stream. Others are good imitations of the larval stages of insects, and still others are fanciful forms originating wholly in the brain of their designers, but nevertheless, from some peculiar combination of colors, or from their peculiar forms, are not less successful as deceptive lures for the finny tribe, and are often more beautiful and artistic in their effect and harmony of color than those that closely imitate the natural insect. These various flies are numbered by hundreds, each with a name of its own well known to fly-fishers, from the large and gaudy salmon fly to the minute midge or knat, with its infinitessimal hook.

Other artificial baits, as grasshoppers, crickets, bees, crawfish, helgramites, frogs, mice, and even angle-worms will be seen; also a curious collection of artificial minnows of metal, glass, pearl, silk and rubber, some clever counterfeits of real minnows, but others constructed more with a view to attractiveness in color and sheen and movement in the water than as a close imitation of a natural fish.

The trolling spoon is almost endless in its various forms, being plain, fluted, corrugated, hammered, gilt, silvered, nickel-plated, painted and luminous. The manufacturers have manifested much ingenuity in devising novelties in this line, so that the variety of shapes is surprising; and in the matter of trolling squids, propellers and spinners there has been much inventive skill employed. Squids of bone, shell, ivory and metal for blue-fish, Spanish mackerel and other fishes, also come under the head of artificial baits, and form a very attractive display.

Other implements and appliances for angling, as fly-books, tackle-boxes, sinkers, floats, gaff-hooks, landing nets, creels, bait-boxes and swivels will be shown of many styles—novel, useful and attractive. Silk-worm gut in snells and leaders, and gimp for snells, will be included and prove quite a novelty for people who are not up in angling goods. Also hats, shoes and clothing, including wading stockings and hip boots, will be well represented, and such appliances as head nets, insect repellants, etc. etc.

In angling literature will be shown a complete collection of the one hundred editions of Izaak Walton's famous book "The Complete Angler." This is perhaps the only complete set in America, and will be exhibited by L. D. Alexander, Esq., of New York. The most extensive collection of angling and fishing books in the world, will be exhibited in this section, being the "Angling Library" of Robert Clarke, Esq., of Cincinnati, who has been engaged in its formation for forty years.

The angling exhibit will be in charge of Dr. James A. Henshall, the well known angler, author and ichthyologist, who is peculiarly fitted and eminently qualified for this position, being possessed of a large and ripe experience in all matters germane to to fish and fishing, and by being personally acquainted with the leading manufacturers and dealers in fishing tackle.

Dr. Henshall is the best known angling expert in the United States in all kinds of angling, though he is better known, perhaps, as the "apostle of the black-bass," and is the uthor of two works entirely devoted to this grand game-fish: the "Book of the Black-Bass," and "More about the Black-Bass." He has for many years been a valued contributor to various scientific and angling periodicals. He is president of the American Fisheries Society, president of the Ohio Fish and Game Commission, secretary of the Cincinnati Society of Natural History, and secretary-treasurer of the Cuvier Club of Cincinnati—the most prominent club of its kind in the United States—besides being an honorary member of the principal angling associations of America and England.

Mr. Charles B. Reynolds, editor of *Forest and Stream*, says: "We might have hunted all over this blessed country and then could not have found a better man than Dr. Henshall for working up the angling exhibit at Chicago."

Mr. R. B. Marston, editor of the London (England) *Fishing Gazette*, says: "I congratulate the angling world on the fact that Dr. Henshall has been appointed to look after their interests at the big show of 1893."

Dr. Henshall is a native of Baltimore, Maryland, but removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, when a boy, where he graduated as a physician, and practiced his profession for many years at Cynthiana, Kentucky. Afterward he resided a few years at Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, of which growing city he was the first mayor. He returned to Kentucky in 1878, and to Cincinnati in 1888, where he at present resides. His headquarters are now at Washington, D. C., where he is special agent of the U. S. Fish Commission, and assistant to the U. S. Government Board of Control as "Angling Expert," in charge of the angling exhibit of the U. S. Fish Commission.

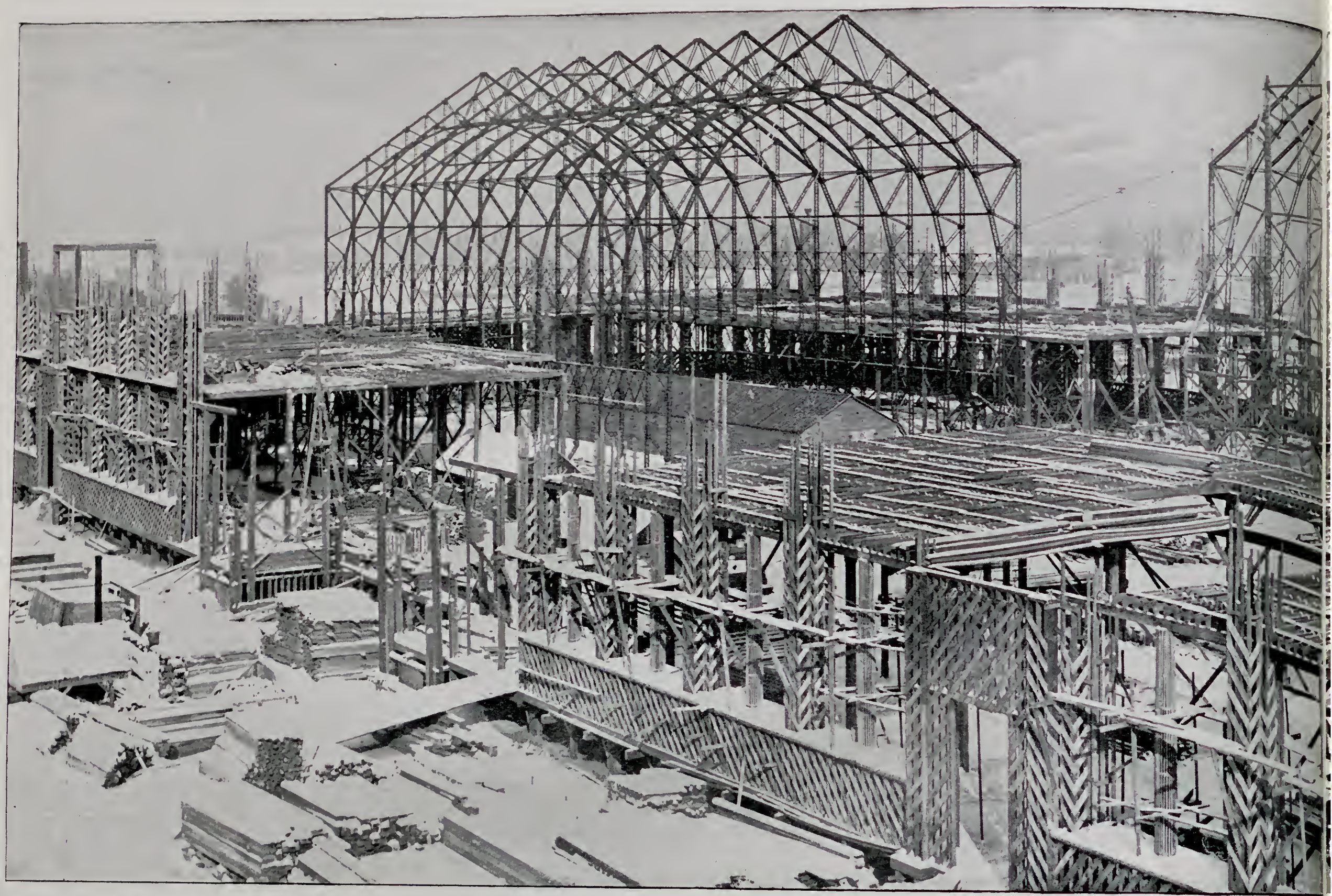


WILLIAM K. ACKERMAN,
AUDITOR WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

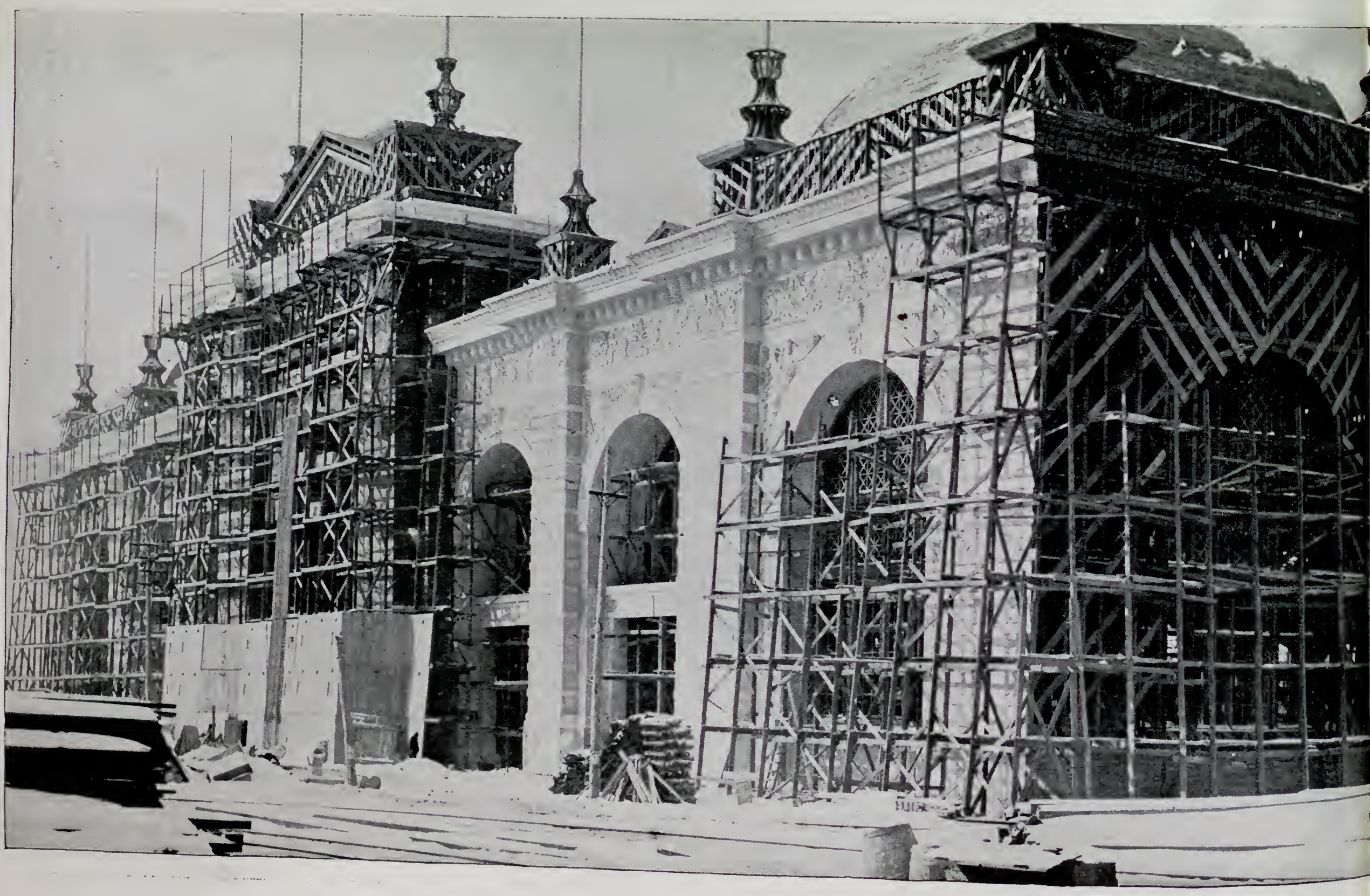
WILLIAM K. ACKERMAN.

Wm. K. Ackerman was born in the city of New York January 29th, 1832. He graduated from the high school in that city and after a few years in commercial life entered the financial deparment of the Illinois Central railroad company in New York. He was transferred to Cuicago and appointed local treasurer and afterwards general auditor. In 1876 he was elected vice-president and acting president, and in 1877 was elected president.

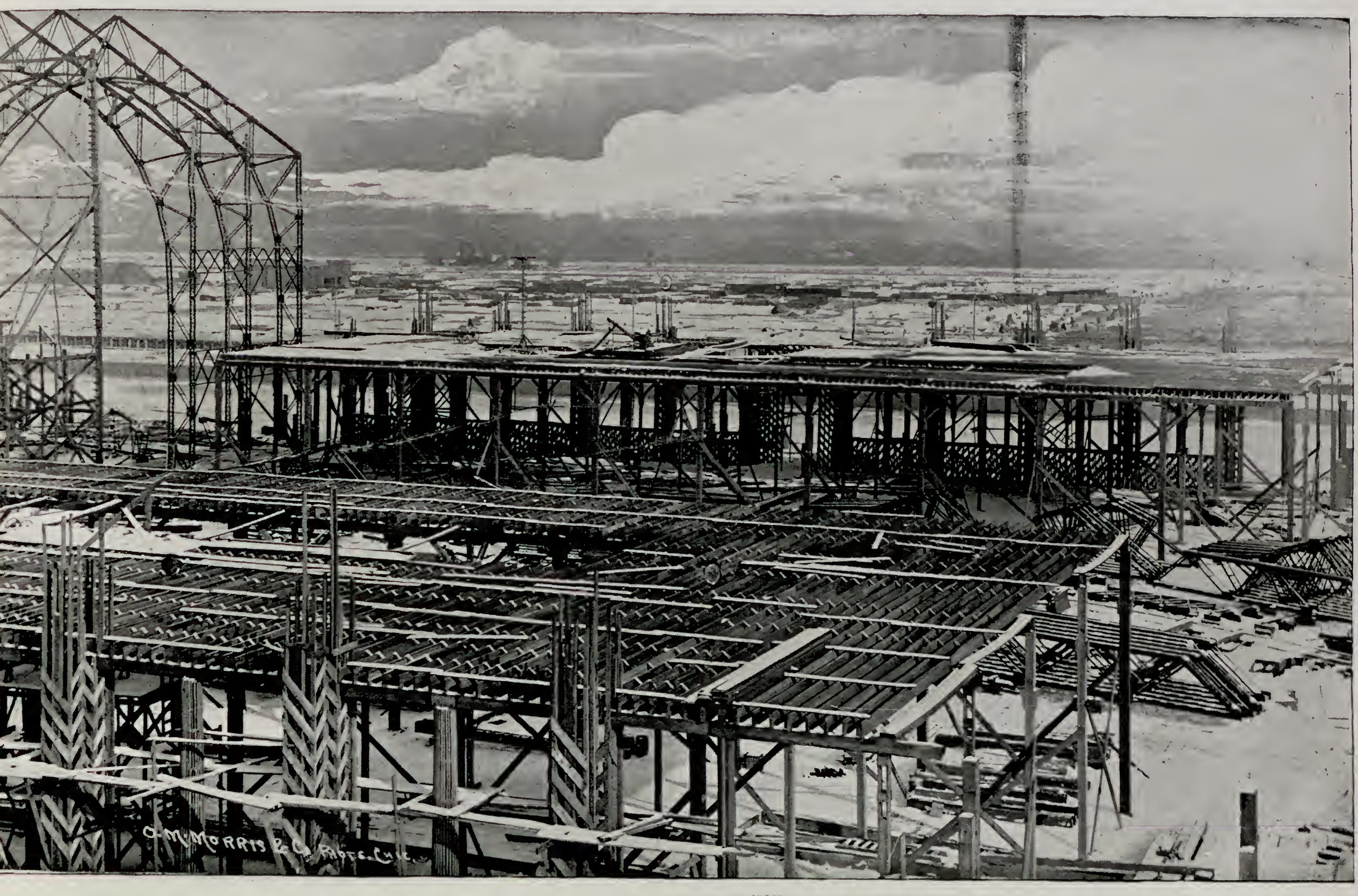
Mr. Ackerman comes from the old New York Knickerbocker stock, his family for three generations having been born in that city. He is the author of several small works relating to railways, among which are "Early Railroads of Illinois;" "Notes on Railway Management," and Historical Sketch of the Illinois Central Railroad." He has also contribnted various articles to the magazines and newspapers on the same subjects. May 7, 1891, he was appointed Auditor of the Columbian Exposition and served in this responsible position until December 1, 1893.



ELECTRICAL BUILDING IN COURSE



MINES AND MINING BUILDING IN



OF ERECTION, DECEMBER, 1891.



COURSE OF ERECTION, DECEMBER, 1891.

"HON. THOMAS W. PALMER, *President World's Columbian Commission:*

SIR:—I beg to transmit herewith, for the information of your honorable body, a certified copy of the resolution adopted by the Executive Committee of the World's Columbian Exposition declaring the determination of that body to apply to the Congress of the United States for a loan to it of $5,000,000, which sum our corporation considers absolutely necessary to complete the work of preparation, as stated in my communication of the 2nd inst.

Supplementing that communication it is proper to say, for the information of the National Commission, that in the judgment of our Directory, the necessity of providing this additional sum arises from the fact that in the arrangement of the Exposition there ought and will be exhibits on an enormous scale in departments that have heretofore either been ignored or lightly treated in any great exposition, or made the subject of special expositions at great expense.

The application for the proposed loan will be understood as having originated with, and been determined upon by our Directory, and this application will, pursuant to that determination, be prosecuted by this body, and it seems to our Directory reasonable and proper to invite the earnest co-operation and concurrence of the National Commission in aid and furtherance of this loan to our Corporation, to be secured and paid in such manner as shall be satisfactory to the Congress of the United States.

I am therefore authorized and directed, on behalf of the World's Columbian Exposition, to request the co-operation of the National Commission in aid of this loan, in that manner which it shall consider most advantageous to secure the results desired.

The Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition believe that the people of the United States have a direct interest in the success of the enterprise, which would have justified them in asking the Congress of the United States for assistance, but, realizing the great needs of the Commission, which will necessitate a large appropriation outright, have deemed it advisable not to ask for direct assistance for the Exposition, except in the way of a temporary loan.

Very respectfully,

WM. T. BAKER,
President.

[ENCLOSURE ACCOMPANYING FOREGOING COMMUNICATION.]

CHICAGO, Sept. 4, 1891.

Extract from the minutes of a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Directory of the World's Columbian Exposition, held September 2, 1891:

'WHEREAS, The very comprehensive and instructive report of the Committee on Grounds and Buildings has been presented, read, discussed and maturely considered, and it is the unanimous judgment of the Executive Committee of the World's Columbian Exposition that the Congress of the United States should, at its next session be asked to provide for a loan of $5,000,000, to the World's Columbian Exposition, to be secured by and fully repaid from its revenues, after the Exposition shall be in operation, and

WHEREAS, The active and earnest aid and co-operation of the National Commission should be invoked in support and furtherance of said loan,

THEREFORE, RESOLVED, That the President be and he is hereby authorized and directed to address an official communication to the said World's Columbian Commission, at its present session, embodying the views herein expressed, and inviting the concurrence and co-operation of that body in support thereof, in such forms and by such methods as said Commission may deem most practicable and judicious.'

The above is a true copy of a resolution adopted by the Executive Committee at its meeting of September 2, 1891.

WITNESS my hand and the seal of the Corporation, this 4th day of September, 1891.

[SIGNED]. J. H. KNIGHT,
Assistant Secretary.'

$5,000,000 NEEDED.

The Board of Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition perceived the necessity for an additional $5,000,000 in order to make the Exposition in 1893 a success. A resolution was forthwith framed and adopted setting forth this fact, and a copy of it was submitted to the National Commission, in session early in September, asking that body to co-operate with the Directory in securing from the Congress of the United States *a loan of $5,000,000, the same to be repaid out of the first gate receipts at the Exposition.*

Folks whose constant aim has been to antagonize every step taken by the Exposition Management with a view to carrying out the original plans for the Fair at once set up the cry, "The Fair is a failure! The Management has to call on Congress for aid!" and similiar ominous observations.

It is not our purpose to dwell tediously upon this subject. We feel constrained to record in this place our hearty appreciation of the attitude taken by the members of the National body. It was our good fortune to be present when the question came up for consideration. We noted in the city council chamber several members of the Directory, who, as officials, have achieved enviable reputations as leaders, notably ex-President Gage, President Baker, Vice-President Bryan and Director Walker.

The gallery was crowded to overflowing with curious spectators. A handful of oppositionists were present in the Commission whose voices were weakly raised against the proposition. The thunderous applause that greeted the brilliant outbursts of eloquence of Waller, of Connecticut, Massey, of Delaware, St. Clair, of West Virginia, and the powerful arguments of Martindale of Indiana, as those distinguished and able gentlemen, one by one, spoke for the loan, was dramatic in the extreme. The thrilling eloquence born of genuine republican patriotism rose and swelled throughout the spacious council chamber, and called to mind the brilliant occasions in history when Webster, Calhoun and Clay held captive vast assemblages by their patriotism expounded in matchless oratory. Chicago started out to have a World's Fair.

Chicago will have a World's Fair, an international exhibition; an exhibition within whose great enclosure shall be found, in 1893, the best evidences of human progress, from antedeluvian days to the present era of unrivalled human advancement. Chicago, alone—and how grand of her!—has raised within her own gates the magnificent sum of $10,000,000. The National Commission were presented with conclusive evidence that moneys already received, from whatsoever source, had been and were being properly and economically expended upon the legitimate work of the Exposition. Imperceptibly, step by step, day by day, the great enterprise has grown. This growth has brought with it the unmistakable evidences of a need for further funds in order to meet the requirements involved in so stupendous an undertaking. Chicago does not ask a gift of $5,000,000, from the Government. That is not Chicago's way of doing business. The Fair Management simply asks for temporary assistance, a mere lift over an unanticipated obstacle. The Government, through its 65,000,000 citizens —through its millions of tax-payers—by its grand and flourishing states and territories, and its noble and prosperous cities, will derive a permanent, if not speedy benefit from the Columbian Exposition that will exceed by far the $5,000,000 asked for. Even if the loan were not repaid, as as it undoubtedly will be, the Government would, as a matter of fact, be immensely the gainer by the transaction. The National Commission nobly fell into line and pledged its word to unite with the Directory in an effort to obtain from Congress, at its next session, the money needed. An American Congress is nothing, if not patriotic. American genius, talent and enterprise are founded and developed upon the divine principle of American patriotism. Seldom has a nobler cause appealed to the noble instincts of our national legislature than the one now under consideration, and, just as sure as the sun rises and sets, the coming Congress will come grandly and unanimously to the assistance of the noblest undertaking that has fallen to our peerless Republic's lot since was rung out in Independence Hall the Declaration of Independence American dignity, national *ability*, Governmental HONOR, are one and all at stake! We cannot afford to fall behind, or even stand parallel with previous Expositions.

The Columbian Exposition was planned to be, and most certainly will be, ne plus ultra. We boldly declare it as our opinion that the Exposition Management deserves unbounded praise for its fearless and open presentation of facts. It does not fear the full blaze of truth and dares to appeal to the sovereign will of a free people, Congress, for comparatively a mere bagatelle for the promotion and furtherance of the grandest and most comprehensive international exhibition known to mankind. Matchless in magnitude, unparalleled in grandeur, and unapproachable in thoroughness, the World's Fair must be an unprecedented success, even though $30,000,000 (as said Commissioner Waller of Connecticut on the floor of the Commission), are expended in its consummation — yes, even though many times does our Congress authorize $5,000,000 loans or gifts in its behalf. Sister states and sister cities will ere long be seized with the infectious enthusiasm so prevalent in Chicago upon World's Fair matters. The idle jests and groundless sarcasm (oft misconstrued to be sectional jealousy) will have been relegated to the shades of time gone by, and we will perceive, so to say, a nineteenth century millenium in which all will be harmony of sectional views with respect to the greatest of great Expositions. That hour is near at hand, and the faint echoes of press criticism are scarcely audible in the terrific paens of public approbation that are being sounded for this latest testimony of the proposed grandeur of our nation's greatest monument to national greatness—the World's Columbian Exposition.

NATIONALIZING THE EXPOSITION.

Although Chicago enterprise and Chicago capital makes the Exposition a possibility it must be nationalized by a recognition from Congress, in order that the nations of the earth shall know that they are participating in an exhibition, which has the official recognition of the U. S. Government. An event of such international importance can not be localized, even though a government should give it no financial aid. Chicago built the Fair. The United States assisted by official endorsement and recognition.

FISHERIES EXHIBIT.

In the departments provided for by the System of Classification of the World's Columbian Exposition was "Department D.—Fish, fisheries, fish products, and apparatus of fishing."

Director General Geo. R. Davis appointed as Chief of the Fisheries Department Captain J. W. Collins, Assistant United States Fish Commissioner, and a member of the Government's Fair Board of Control.

The State Fish Commissions of the different states made provision for a comprehensive exhibit of native and cultivated live fish, with hatcheries, appliances, and equipments for transportation, models of fish ways in use, etc.

At a meeting of fish commissioners from nineteen states, held at the Grand Pacific Hotel Chicago, November 24, 1890, H. Whitaker, Captain J. W. Collins, W. H. Bowman, E. B. Hodge and W. S. May were appointed a committee to formulate a schedule of the needs of the fish commisssoners to enable them to make a proper exhibition at the World's Fair.

Of all the exhibits to be made by the United States Government the most interesting was that of the Fish Commission. Up to the time of the World's Fair no comprehensive display had ever been made of the fauna belonging to this country. This was unaccountable, considering the fact that fishing was the earliest industry of the new world, dating from the period of the discovery of America by Columbus. The Commission planned to exhibit alive in aquaria the principal forms of fishes and invertebrates of both oceans, the Gulf of Mexico, the great lakes, and the inland rivers, with particular reference to those which have commercial value. Not only were marine creatures of all sorts shown, but the finny denizens of the streams also, and likewise the whitefish, catfish, the big pickerel, and the huge sturgeons of the interior waters. Such a task was one of great magnitude, inasmuch as the labor and skill required to fetch the fishes in good condition from points so remote over thousands of miles of railway was enormous and of the very highest order. It had been announced hitherto that such an exhibition as this was impossible, but thanks to modern devices and the discoveries of the Fish Commission, no serious difficulties were encountered. The marine fishes were captured off the coast and forwarded alive by rail, in tanks filled with sea-water. Not only on the Atlantic seaboard, but on the Pacific likewise, the vessels of the Commission devoted attention to this work. They secured the scaly captives in seines, and took them in tanks ashore, where they were shipped to the Exposition and placed in the big aquaria.

The springs, the brooks. the creeks, the millraces and dams, the mountain pools and crystal lakes, the rivers and the great seas were ransacked by skillful manipulators of harpoon, nets and hook-and-line, in the interest of the Exposition aquaria. Modern disciples of Isaak Walton, as well as other visitors, found in the Fish Exhibit something that was always attractive and interesting.

CAPTAIN JOSEPH W. COLLINS.

Captain Joseph W. Collins, Chief of the Department of Fish and Fisheries, was appointed to that position on February 13, 1891, having been selected for his eminent fitness for the work to be performed. He had had wide experience in exposition matters, and was probably the best informed man regarding fishery expositions and their conduct to be found in the country. Captain Collins was born at Isleboro, Waldo County, Maine, on August 8, 1839. His boyhood days were spent as a fisher-lad, going boat-fishing with his grandfather before he was nine years old. In 1862, when only 23 years of age, young Collins was appointed to the command of a fishing vessel.

In 1879 he became connected with the U. S Commission, and entered upon the work of



CAPT. JOSEPH W. COLLINS.
CHIEF OF FISH AND FISHERIES DEPARTMENT.

making a statistical inquiry into the fisheries of New England for the Tenth Census. In 1883 he was one of the staff sent by the United States to represent this country and to make a display of its fisheries and fishery resources at the Great International Fisheries Exposition held at London.

In 1888 he was appointed in charge of the Division of Fisheries, of the U. S. Fish Commission, and in 1890 was nominated by the U. S. Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, Hon. Marshall McDonald, to represent that bureau on the Government Board of Management and Control at the World's Columbian Exposition, and was duly appointed to the position by President Harrison. No better selection was made in choosing heads of the departments of the Exposition. The Fisheries' exhibit under the supervision of Captain Collins was undoubtedly one of the most attractive features of the World's Columbian Exposition.

REPORT OF THE CLASSIFICATION COMMITTEE.

The following is the report of the classification committee of the Exposition to the Board of Control, at last session.

"To the President of the Board of Control of the World's Columbian Exposition.:

RESOLVED, That this Committee report progress to the Board of Reference and Control, as follows:

"This Committee, called by resolution of your Board to consider changes or amendments of the classification suggested or deemed necessary by the Chiefs of Bureaus so far appointed, desire to report that this committee conferred with the chiefs or representatives of the Departments of Agriculture and Live Stock, Mines and Mining, Electricity and Fine Arts, and that most of the changes asked for in these departments appearing

manufactures, electricity, woman's, transportation, horticultural, and administration buildings. Bids for the construction of the fish and fisheries building are about to be opened. About August 1 bids will be asked for the machinery building, and for the agricultural building in the latter part of this month. August 1 will find bids being made for the Art Palace.

All the track material needed by the Exposition Company has been contracted for and more than half delivered. Six miles of temporary track have been laid and ample railroad facilities provided for the present business. Passenger tracks have been laid across Stony Island Avenue, but work on the loop has not begun. One hundred men are employed. Plans are being perfected for the general illumination of the grounds and buildings. The final arrangement will be completed from the plans made at this time. The Chief Engineer has secured engines of 1,200 horse-power to be furnished as exhibits and used by the company. It is expected that the necessary 20,000 horse-power will be secured in the same way. Space has been assigned for the trial tracks of the Multiple Dispatch railway and the Ammonia Moter railway company. The tracks are to be removed upon thirty days' notice, and to be conducted subject to the rules of the

Construction Department. Work on the pier and casino is under way and the same is true of the breakwater around the government battleship. Plans for the docking and retaining walls about the canal and basin are nearly completed. Supervising Arehitect Edbrooke will visit Chicago this month and arrange for grading the site for the Government Building.

Seven hundred men are employed in the park, 350 of whom are engaged by the Construetion Department.

Not a day passes without finding many prominent visitors upon the Exposition site at Jackson Park. Polite and well-informed officials are always at hand to conduct visitors through the immense grounds and explain the numerous plans of construction and arrangement. Not a day goes by in which some substantial progress is not made. If the present pace of advancement is maintained, as is the purpose, the grounds and buildings will possess all the magnificent attributes so frequently pictured long before the date fixed for their completion.

FORESTRY DISPLAY AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The following letter addressed to Chief Buchanan of the Agricultural Department by B. E. Fernow, Chief of the Forestry Division, Washington, D. C., embraces many very interesting features, and indicates that the forestry exhibit at the Columbian Exposition will be at once elaborate and comprehensive. The United States Government will look after the scientific end of the exhibit, while Chief Buchanan will conduct the practical work:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

FORESTRY DIVISION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July, 21, 1891.

HON. W. I. BUCHANAN,
Chief of Department of Agriculture and Forestry, World's Columbian Exposition.

Dear Sir:—

In responding to your request to suggest the outline of a program for forestry exhibits, on which the co-operative action of the World's Fair State Commissioners might be secured, allow me to express my appreciation of your desire to bring about *co-operation of exhibitors* not only, but also proper *co-ordination of exhibits.*

Without such co-ordination and an agreed plan of co-operation, there is danger of endless, tiresome and unprofitable multiplication and sameness of exhibits, and what might be made a grand systematic national display, may become a heterogeneous jumble of unbalanced sectional ambition.

I respond to your request the more readily as I have been delayed in the formulation of plans for the forestry exhibit of this Department, until it could be learned what kind of forestry exhibits might be expected from other quarters, which might properly limit the efforts of this Department.

I suppose the State Commissioners, besides facilitating business between exhibitors from their State and the Directory, will try to invite and bring together exhibits, which will illustrate in the best manner the resources of their respective States and what their people have done in developing them, all with the view of advancing thereby the best interests of their States or Territories.

This rational limitation makes it easy to define in what direction their efforts ought to be mainly exercised.

Forestry as a *science,* or its application in managing forest resources, is but little, if at all, developed in the States, and hence most of them will not be able to make exhibits in that direction. Such exhibits, therefore, as well as those, which necessitate comprehensive, systematic or scientific treatment, or derive their value only by a full comparative statement had best be left to the Government exhibit and the Forestry Division, whose function it is to develop and teach forestry as a science.

This would not, however, exclude co-operation in collecting this class of exhibits and installation of the same either with the General Exhibits sent by the State, or better, with the exhibit of the Forestry Division.

The features which then remain for the States to exhibit may be classified as follows:

I. Forest Resources in kind, quantity, quality and condition.

II. Status and methods of their development.

III. Status and methods of the Wood-working and other Industries relying upon forest products.

IV. Work done or required to be done in the interest of a more rational forest management.

I. Forest Resources may be illustrated by a full collection from the timber trees of useful character, existing in large quantities in the State or Territory.

An attempt to make a general forest botanical exhibit would lead to undesirable duplications and had better be left to the Forestry Division. If, however, it appears desirable for some special reason to exhibit the full forest botany of a State, I would suggest that it be made as compact as possible.

The exhibit of the resources may be made in the shape of monster sections, logs or trunks of trees, raw material and in manufactured lumber of the various grades sent to market, always keeping in mind that only the specialties of the State are to be considered.

To compile and exhibit statistical statements and maps showing the distribution of forest areas, the location and amounts of available supplies of the various kinds, which the State claims to possess in quantity, would be not only easily accomplished, but a most worthy object of activity on the part of the State Commissioners and with the co-operation of lumbermen's associations, etc., attainable.

Under this head I would also suggest that each of the forested States choose one,—their most representative tree,—(this could be done only by concerted agreement) and exhibit that in the most complete manner, in all its phases of development and in all its relations to the industries, making a complete and exhaustive monograph, as it were, of the species. This kind of exhibit had been contemplated for the Forestry Division, but I yield the idea and offer, if needed, the co-operation of the Division in completing such an exhibit to the State Commissioners.

II. In the second section the logging and lumbering interest should be represented by the statistics of the lumber trade of the State, maps showing the location of leading lumber markets, lumber mills and logging operations, photographs of specially interesting sawmill establishments, implements used in logging, illustration of methods of logging peculiar to the State or region, characteristic methods of transporting lumber (by models, etc.).

Here the active co-operation of Lumberman's Associations would find an ample field, and the modus operandi of manufacturing and finishing lumber should be fully illustrated by machinery in working order.

Some of these Associations would do a creditable piece of work by illustrating the progress in the methods of logging and sawmilling, which is distinctively an American development, and should be shown as adequately as may be in a World's Exhibition like this.

III. In the third section would be wanted statistics of wood-working establishments and a fuller exhibit of such industries as are most prominently developed in the State, especially those that work the woods derived from and exhibited as representing the prominent forest resources of the State, showing the procedure of manufacture, by the gradual transformation of the raw material to the finished article, and the machinery used and, where special qualities are required, showing the quality of the material by the usual tests.

Here, too, we should find exhibits of such special industries as are prominently developed in the State, using forest products other than or in other shape than lumber and timber, such as the wood pulp, cellulose, excelsior manufacture, turpentine orcharding, tanbark and tan extract industry, etc.

Furthermore, if there exist in the State establishments for the purpose of impregnating timber, they should be induced to exhibit their process and its results.

IV. The fourth section of the proposed program, namely, exhibits, which show the work done or required to be done in the interest of a more rational forest management opens a field for special exertion on the part of the States, which cannot boast of vast forest wealth, but have begun the planting of groves, shelter belts, etc. They might set forth the acreage and age of planted forest, exhibit specimens of trees with record of age and sections showing the rate of growth of the various species. Nurserymen handling forest tree seedlings can exhibit their methods and results. Here Arbor-day Proclamations and programs for its observation might be displayed.

For this section, too, the co-operation of Forestry Associations and Forest Commissions should be secured, to furnish illustrations of the effect of forest destruction or devastation upon soil and water conditions, to show the distribution of forest areas with reference to the necessity of reforestation, and in general to exhibit their work in the way of publications, reports, etc.

I have here endeavored to indicate as briefly as possible the general limitations which the Commissioners should set themselves in order to avoid duplications. Even so, it will become necessary to establish closer co-operation, consultation and amicable agreement, as to what each State may select to contribute, in order to make a complete and yet not overburdened display.

I offer this only as a preliminary suggestion and am willing if desired, to assist in the further adjustment of the propositions and selections which the different States may offer.

I also append a suggested list of representative trees for special monographic display, distributed to the different States. I found it a most difficult task, even without consultation with the Commissioners to make this distribution, and to satisfy the various considerations which present themselves to me as necessarily entering such a choice.

To illustrate further what I conceive to be the sphere of the State Commissions as differing from the exhibits, which I presume to be the province of the Department Exhibit, I may sketch briefly the kind of exhibits I propose for the Forestry Division:

A. Forest Botanical and Forest Geographical Exhibits: These are to comprise in compact form and systematic arrangement a collection of specimens of all aborescent plants native in the United States, some 425 species, displayed each by various sections of wood with the bark, a branch with foliage and fruit, maps showing its geographical distribution, its various botanical and vulgar names and a description of the wood and its uses.

The most important of the above, some 100 species, are to be further elaborated by exhibits of photographs of typical trees, of photomicrographs of their wood, exhibition of their technical quality under tests, phases of development at various ages with notes of their cultivation. Illustrations of their floral parts; of physiological laws in their development; peculiarities of forest growth, etc.

Furthermore, maps showing distribution of forest areas and of genera and species in the United States and other parts of the world, and in short, any material which will serve to give a comprehensive view to the student of forest growth.

B. Technological Exhibits: These are to show the nature of the raw materials derived from the forest, showing differences of structure and quality of woods grown in different parts of the United States and adaptability of the woods to various uses. Also by-products and derivatives from wood distillation, etc., and whatever interests directly the consumer of forest products.

C. Forest Culture and Management: Here would be found a collection of fruits and seeds for comparative study—planting tools—illustrations of various methods



W. I. BUCHANAN.
CHIEF DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

of planting, Working plans and maps (mostly foreign collections) and statistics of forest management; possibly a model plantation, a model windbreak, a forest seedlings nursery; instruments and utensils used in forestry, and all that is necessary to be known by the forest grower.

D. Forest Economy: Here would be exhibited comprehensive and comparative statements of the value of forests to the nation. statistics of supply and demand, exhibits demonstrating the influence of forest cover on soil, water and climate; literature and educational means; work of forestry associations; legislation, etc., in fact, all that may lead to an appreciation of the value of forest to the nation.

It will appear from this statement, that there is an entirely separate field for the exhibit of the Forestry Division, the object of which is to furnish comprehensive and comparative views and to keep in front the main object of giving instruction, while for the exhibits, to be secured by the State Commission are reserved the more special features, with the main object of illustrating existing conditions.

As to the manner of displaying the exhibits, I do not suppose you desire me to go into detail. That of course is capable of an endless variety and the artistic arrangement, which each state commissioner can influence his contributors to give to their exhibits will reflect to his credit; while the inventive genius of the exhibitor will suggest the method of illustrating what he desires to show.

Hoping to have answered your request as fully as you desired, and soliciting at the same time, through you, the co-operation of state commissioners and other persons interested in procuring material for the exhibits of this division.

I am respectfully yours,

(Signed) B. E. Fernow,
Chief of Forestry Division.

P. S. If more definite division of exhibits is to be suggested, please write again. Am in receipt of your note regarding the Island—regret the lost opportunity.

W. I. BUCHANAN.

W. I. Buchanan, Chief of the Department of Agriculture of the World's Columbian Exposition, was born near Covington, O., September 10, 1853. He was left an orphan when seven years old, and spent his boyhood and early manhood on his grandfather's farm, near his birthplace. He was given a common school education, to which was supplemented an extensive course of reading. In latter years he learned the trade of an edge tool maker, which he followed several years. Later he entered mercantile life, which he has followed ever since. He removed to Sioux City, Ia., in 1882, from Dayton, O., and is one of a large firm engaged in the jobbing trade there. He is widely known as an amusement manager throughout the country, and was one of the chief executive officers of the four Corn Palaces that have become known throughout this entire country and have made Sioux City famous.

Upon the formation of the World's Columbian Commission, he was appointed by Governor Boies as a member of that body from Iowa.

In December, 1890, he was appointed by Director General Davis to the position of Chief of the Department of Agriculture, and in January, '91, had assigned to him the departments of Live Stock and Forestry. His duties were manifold and arduous, but he fulfilled them at all times with credit to himself and his departments.

The departments over which Mr. Buchanan presided were among the leading ones of the Exposition. Forestry was given a place never before attained by this natural product of the world, while the space and exhibit devoted to live stock far exceeded anything ever attempted at an exposition.

The multifarious interests involved in these different departments were such as to require great versatility on the part of the chief. It is needless to say that no interest suffered by any lack of just recognition at the hands of Mr. Buchanan. He was on duty at all hours of the day and oftimes far into the night. He was held in high esteem by every class of exhibiter in the different departments, as he constantly looked after their interests.



SECTIONAL VIEW OF THE INTERIOR CONSTRUCTION OF AGRICULTURAL BUILDING, DECEMBER, 1891.

HON. ALLAN C. DURBOROW.

Allan Cathcart Durborow, member Congress for the Third Illinois district, embracing the greater part of the West Side of the city of Chicago, had reason to feel complimented upon his selection as chairman of the Congressional Committee on the World's Columbian Exposition. It was Mr. Durborow's first term in Congress; in fact, he was new to official life of any sort, for although always active in politics, he never before held any public office. In point of length of service in an official capacity he is by far the youngest of the Chicago representatives in Congress. Col. Abner Taylor, of the First district, is a man of advanced age, though still in his prime. He has served his second term in Congress. Lawrence McGann, of the Second district, while new in Congress, has passed through a long career of official life in the service of the city of Chicago, being at the head of the street department, and one of the most valuable officers of the city. Gen. Walter C. Newberry, of the Fourth district, is also not unacquainted with official life, having been Chicago's postmaster and a member of the board of inspectors of the House of Correction.

Of the four Chicago Congressmen three were Democrats. It was natural that a Democratic speaker should appoint one of his own party to the chairmanship of the World's Fair Committee, though implying no partisanship in the work of the committee and its influence upon the management of the Exposition. That he chose the youngest member of the Chicago delegation for this important post shows a degree of confidence that was highly flattering to a new member. Without a doubt it caused Mr. Durborow to do his very best for the Exposition, if such a spur was necessary. The citizens of Chicago looked to Mr. Durborow to contribute his share towards the success of an enterprise in which all Chicagoans were equally interested.

Mr. Durborow is a native of Philadelphia, where he was born November 10, 1857. At the age of five he removed with his parents to Williamsport, Ind., where he received his early education; entered the preparatory department of Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind., in the fall of 1872, graduated from the University of Indiana at Bloomington, in 1877. After two years residence in Indianapolis he moved to Chicago where he has since been engaged in business.

The work done by Mr. Durborow in Congress in aid of the Exposition was such as to place him among the most zealous laborers for the great enterprise. As chairman of the committee at Washington in the interests of the Exposition his services were invaluable. In all the work of the committee his influence was for Chicago.



HON. ALLAN C. DURBOROW,

CHAIRMAN SPECIAL CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE ON WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

JAMES ALLISON.

The appointment of James Allison to the position of Chief of the Bureau of Manufactures of the World's Columbian Exposition was peculiarly appropriate His succsess as general manager of the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition demonstrated his ability to fill the position to which he had been called. The Department of Manufactures was one of the most important branches of the great exhibition.

Mr. Allison was born at Frankford, Pennsylvania, June 30, 1843, and is of Scotch descent. When twelve years of age he removed with his parents to Jefferson county, Indiana, and until he was seventeen, his life was that of the ordinary farmer lad. Mr. Allison was not, however, an ordinary boy, having a decided talent for mechanics and a hunger for knowledge which drove him from the peaceful life of the farm to seek the natural outlet for his energies in mechanical employment. This he found in Cincinnati, bnt the breaking out of the war of the rebellion interfered somewhat with his plans. After serving three years in the Twenty-fourth Indiana Regiment, he returned to Cincinnati, completed the learning of his trade, that of a plumber, and was made a partner in the business. For the last fifteen years he has been a recognized authority on sanitary matters.

For two years in succession he was elected president of the National Association of Master Plumbers of the United States, and a member of the American Health Association, a director and now president of the Ohio Mechanics' Institute, and a director of the Cincinnati House of Refuge, in which he takes great interest. Having served as a member of the Board of Commissioners in former Cincinnati industrial expositions, under appointment of the Ohio Mechanics' Institute, he was again reappointed, and on the organization of the Board in 1888 was unanimously elected its president, and in his official position was untiring in his efforts for the complete success of the Centennial Exposition of the Ohio Valley and Central States, held in Cincinnati that year.

His native ability, culture and practical experience eminently qualified him for the position to which he was appointed, and in his hands the Bnreau of Manufactures was one of the most interesting and notable displays of skilled industry that the world has ever seen.

Director General Davis, in nominating Mr. Allison for the head of this important bureau, referred in highly complimentary praise of the selection, and his appointment was at once unanimously confirmed by the World's Fair Directory and Board of Control, the highest compliment that could be paid:

"President Thomas W. Palmer is an outspoken admirer of Mr. Allison and thinks it the best appointment that could have been made for fitness, natural capacity and experience. I know his ideas very well; he is inventive and impresses me as a man peculiarly adapted to invest



JAMES ALLISON,

CHIEF MANUFACTURES DEPARTMENT, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

parents to Jefferson county, Indiana, and until he was seventeen, his life was that of the ordinary farmer lad. Mr. Allison was not, however, an ordinary boy, having a decided talent for mechanics and a hunger for knowledge which drove him from the peaceful life of the farm to seek the natural outlet for his energies in mechanical employment. This he found in Cincinnati, bnt the breaking out of the war of the rebellion interfered somewhat with his plans. After serving three years in the Twenty-fourth Indiana Regiment, he returned to Cincinnati, he was again reappointed, and on the organization of the Board in 1888 was unanimously elected its president, and in his official position was untiring in his efforts for the complete success of the Centennial Exposition of the Ohio Valley and Central States, held in Cincinnati that year.

His native ability, culture and practical experience eminently qualified him for the position to which he was appointed, and in his hands the Bnreau of Manufactures was one of the most interesting and notable displays of skilled industry details with an atmosphere of interest that attract both old and young and middle aged as well, as also the man of imagination and the more practical man of affairs."

Mr. Allison never held any political office, preferring to remain quietly identified with the many organizations in which he is an honored member, looking to the advancement of the people. He is a Mason of high degree, and delights to mingle occasonally with the "Shriners." During the Exposition he resided in Chicago with his family.

GENERAL REGULATIONS FOR FOREIGN EXHIBITORS.

1. The Exhibition will be held on the shore of Lake Michigan, in the City of Chicago, and will be opened on the first day of May, 1893, and closed on the 30th day of October following.

2. All governments have been invited to appoint commissions for the purpose of organizing their departments of the Exhibition. The Director-General should be notified of the appointment of such foreign commissions as soon as the appointment is made.

Diagrams of the buildings and grounds will be furnished to the foreign commissions on or before January 1, 1892, indicating the localities to be occupied by each nation, subject, however, to revision and readjustment.

3. Applications for space and negotiations relative thereto must be conducted with the commission of the country where the article is produced.

4. Foreign commissions are requested to notify the Director-General not later than June 1, 1892, whether they desire any increase or diminution of the space offered them, and the amount.

5. Before November 1, 1892, the foreign commissions must furnish the Director-General with approximate plans showing the manner of allotting the space assigned to them, and also with lists of their exhibitors and other information necessary for the preparation of the official catalogue.

Products brought into the United States at the ports of Portland, Me.; Boston, Mass.; New York, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Penn.; Baltimore, Md.; Norfolk, Va.; Newport News, Va.; Key West, Fla.; Mobile, Ala.; New Orleans, La.; Galveston, Texas; San Francisco, Cal.; Port Townsend, Wash.; Portland, Ore.; Port Huron, Mich.; Detroit, Mich., and Chicago, Ill., or at any other port of entry, intended for display at the International Exhibition, will be allowed to go forward to the Exhibition buildings, under proper supervision of customs officers, without examination at such ports of original entry, and at the close of the Exhibition will be allowed to go forward to the port from which they are to be exported. No duties will be levied upon such goods, unless entered for consumption in the United States.

6. The transportation, receiving, unpacking, and arranging of the products for exhibition will be at the expense of the exhibitor.

7. The installation of heavy articles requiring special foundations or adjustment should, by special arrangement, begin as soon as the progress of the work upon the buildings will permit. The general reception of articles at the Exhibition buildings will commence on November 1, 1892, and no articles will be admitted after April 10, 1893.

NOTE.—Weight of single article limited to 30,000 pounds.

8. Space assigned to foreign commissions and not occupied on the 10th day of April, 1893, will revert to the Director-General for reassignment.

9. If products are intended for competition it must be so stated by the exhibitor; if not, they will be excluded from the examination by the international juries.

10. An Official Catalogue will be published in English, French, German and Spanish. The sale of catalogues is reserved to the World's Columbian Exposition.

The twelve departments of the classification which will determine the relative location of articles in the Exhibition—except in such collective exhibits as may receive special sanction—also the arrangement of names in the catalogue, are as follows:

A. Agriculture, Forest Products, Forestry, Machinery, and Appliances.

B. Viticulture, Floriculture, Horticulture.

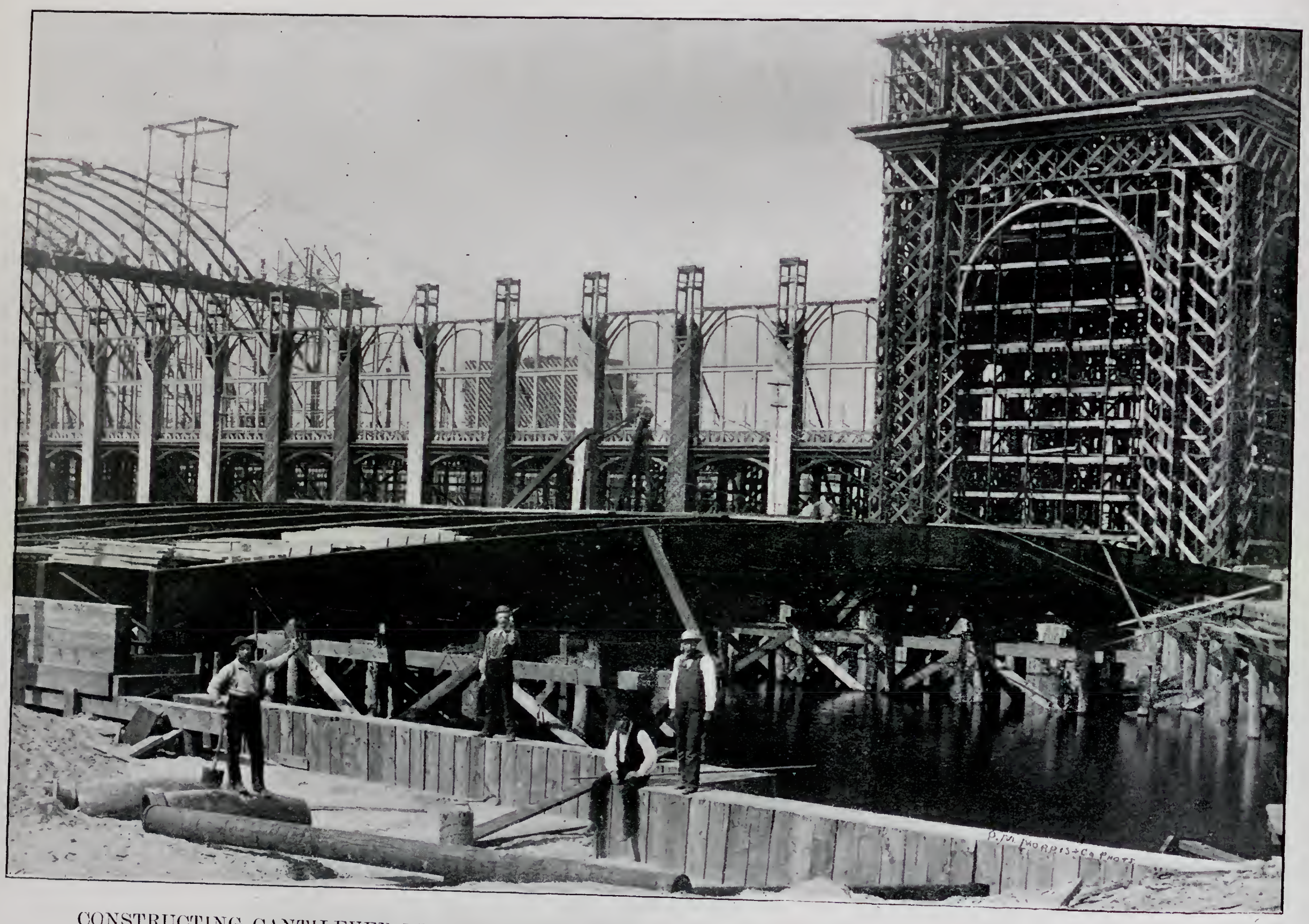
C. Live Stock: Domestic and Wild Animals.

D. Fish, Fisheries, Fish Products, and Apparatus for Fishing.

E. Mines, Mining, and Metallurgy.

F. Machinery.

G. Transportation: Railways, Vessels, Vehicles.



CONSTRUCTING CANTILEVER PLATE BRIDGE OVER LAGOON, SOUTH END OF ELECTRICITY BUILDING.

H. Manufactures

J. Electricity.

K. Fine Arts: Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, and Decoration.

L. Liberal Arts: Education, Literature, Engineering, Public Works; Music, and the Drama.

M. Ethnology, Archæology, Progress of Labor and Invention, Isolated and Collective Exhibits.

11. Foreign commissions may publish catalogues of their respective sections.

12. Exhibitors will not be charged for space.

A limited quantity of steam and water power will be supplied gratuitously. The quantity of each will be settled definitely at the time of the allotment of space. Any power required by the exhibitor in excess of that allowed will be fur-

nished by the World's Columbian Exposition at a fixed price. Demands for such excess of power must also be settled at the time of the allotment of space.

13. Exhibitors must provide at their own cost all show-cases, shelving, counters, fittings, etc., which they may require, and all counter-shafts, with their pulleys, belting, etc., for the transmission of power from the main shafts in the building where the exhibit is located. All arrangements of articles and decorations must be in conformity with the general plan adopted by the Director-General.

NOTE.—The general plan requires all decorations, signs, etc., to be in harmony with the dignity and magnitude of a magnificent exhibition, and the Director-General is empowered to secure this result.

The World's Columbian Exposition will take precautions for the safe preservation of all objects in the Exhibition; but it will in no way be responsible for damage or loss of any kind, or for accidents by fire, or otherwise, however originating.

NOTE—A thoroughly equipped fire department will protect the buildings and exhibits, and a large police force will maintain order. The entire Exposition grounds will be under the immediate supervision of the City of Chicago and of the State of Illinois. A guard equal to any possible contingency is thus provided; the municipal authority being upheld, if necessary, by the State troops, and the State, by the army of the United States, so that no apprehension need arise to losses resulting from lawlessness.

14. Favorable facilities will be arranged by which exhibitors or foreign commissions may insure their own goods.

NOTE.—Special care has been taken to render everything about the Exposition as nearly fireproof as possible, and it is reasonably certain that the rates of insurance will not be excessive, but on the contrary, very reasonable. Exhibitors may insure in any company, foreign or domestic. Arrangements will be made with English, French, German and American companies to fix uniform or special rates on exhibits and buildings, so that no advantage will be taken of any exhibitor who wishes to insure his goods.

Foreign commissions may employ watchmen of their own choice to guard their goods during the hours the Exhibition is open to the public, subject to the rules and regulations of the Exposition.

15. Foreign commissions, or such agents as they may designate, shall be responsible for the receiving, unpacking, and arrangement of objects, as well as for the removal at the close of the Exposition; but no person shall be permitted to act as such agent until he can give to the Director-General written evidence of his having been approved by the proper commission.

16. Each package must be addressed, "To the Commission (name of country) at the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, United States of America," and should have at least two labels affixed to different, but not opposite sides, of each case, and give the following information:

17. (1) The country from which it comes; (2) Name of firm of the exhibitor; (3) Residence of the exhibitor; (4) Department to which objects belong; (5) Total number of packages sent by that exhibitor; (6) Serial number of that particular package.

18. Within each package should be a list of all objects.

19. If no authorized person is at hand to receive goods on their arrival at the Exposition buildings, they will be removed without delay and stored at the risk and cost of whomsoever it may concern.

20. Articles that are in any way dangerous or offensive, also patent nostrums and empirical preparations, whose ingredients are concealed, will not be admitted.

21. The removal of goods on exhibition will not be permitted prior to the close of the Exhibition.

NOTE.—Articles not on exhibition in competition may be sold under special permit.

22. Sketches, drawings, photographs, or other reproductions of articles exhibited will only be allowed upon the joint assent of the exhibitor and the Director-General; but views of portions of the building may be made upon the Director-General's sanction.

23. Immediately after the close of the Exhibition, exhibitors shall remove their effects, and complete such removal before January 1, 1894; goods then remaining will be removed and sold for expenses, or otherwise disposed of under the direction of the World's Columbian Exposition.

24. Each person who becomes an exhibitor thereby acknowledges and agrees to be governed by the rules and regulations established for the government of the Exhibition.

Special regulations will be issued concerning the exhibition of fine arts, awards, the organization of the international juries, and sales of special articles within the buildings, and on other points not touched upon in these preliminary instructions.

25. All communications concerning the Exhibition will be addressed to the Director-General, World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

The management reserves the right to explain or amend these regulations, whenever it may be deemed necessary for the interest of the Exhibition.

GEORGE R. DAVIS,
Director-General.

WALKER FEARN,
Chief, Department of Foreign Affairs.



FINE ARTS BUILDING IN PROCESS OF ERECTION, DECEMBER, 1891.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT OF PRESIDENT BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS.

SUBMITTED AT LAST SESSION, SEPT. 21, 1891.

"It is with great pleasure that I greet the members of the Board of Lady Managers. We have come together with one prevailing sentiment,—that of rejoicing that we are enabled to meet, after a year of thought and experiment, to perfect the plans for the great work which has been assigned us.

When we compare the frail and uncertain foothold of a year ago with the firm ground upon which we now stand, we must feel elated at the contrast. We were then not even sure that Congress would not largely reduce our membership, a measure with that end in view having been proposed by a member from Missouri. An appropriation by the Government for our Board seemed very doubtful. We were by no means confident as to the willingness of the Directors to grant us a building, and it was unsettled whether the Commission would prescribe for us a line of duties more important than the general and indefinite task of working in the separate States to interest the people in the Exposition.

But when we review the gradual steps by which we have slowly gained one point after another,—from the Directory, a superb building; from Congress, favorable legislation; and from the Commission, the right and duty to take entire charge of all the interests of women at the Exposition, we must feel that we have been upheld and sustained for the accomplishment of a grand purpose; that we have a mission to fulfill which we must regard as sacred, and that to its accomplishment we must bend our untiring energies.

The report made by me in April to the Executive Committee was intentionally very full, and was printed and sent to all our members, so that they might know the details of the work being done at headquarters. I need not, therefore, recapitulate, but will go on from that point.

As you may know, Miss Hayden, the successful competitor for the plan of the Woman's Building, was called to Chicago about April 1st, by a telegram from Mr. Burnham, the Chief of Construction, and commenced her work upon the plans for the Woman's Building. Finding that a few more committee rooms would probably be necessary, in addition to those we already had, it was proposed that we add a third floor, and introduce the novel feature of a roof garden (there being none on any other of the Exposition buildings), and that the central portion of this be inclosed, forming several committee rooms in each wing.

Miss Hayden showed such remarkable talent, facility, and originality of thought in carrying out these changes, that she won the highest praise from Mr. Richard Hunt, President of the Society of American Architects, Mr. Burnham, Chief of Construction, and all the other architects who were cognizant of what she was doing.

The Chief of Construction had greatly feared that we might chance to have an architect who had been gifted enough to make a good design, but who knew nothing of construction, and would not be able to carry out the working drawings, or to make such modifications in our plan as might be suggested. Miss Hayden's ability in these directions was, therefore, noted with the greatest pleasure, especially as she was very young and inexperienced, having been graduated only a few months before, and having not yet entered upon the practice of her profession. When her plans were finished, Mr. Burnham tried to induce her to remain in this city and open an office, assuring her that she could soon be at the head of a lucrative business, but for personal reasons she felt obliged to return to Cambridge.

I should recommend that some action be taken by this Board, looking to the preparation of a testimonial to Miss Hayden, which will be of a permanent character, and one that she may always feel pride in showing as a souvenir of the very important work she has done in connection with the Exposition, and of the fact that she is the first woman to whom has been intrusted so important a commission in architecture, that it marks an era in woman's progress.

Through the courtesy of the Directors, we have recently been given permission to invite competition by women for the statuary upon the exterior of our building. Circulars stating the details of the competition are now ready. We are to have eight figures above the roof line, and a relief composition in the main pediments. The space to be filled by the latter is forty-two feet long, and about seven feet high in the center, and will afford ample room for a beautiful symbolic design. The circulars will be handed you, to be sent at once to artists, the limit of time for the execution of the study models being short. In this connection I may also mention the fact that the decorator who has the contract for the relief work on our building has, at our request, been kind enough to allow a gifted young girl of twenty-two years to make the models for the caryatides, supporting the cornice of the roof garden. She takes the place of a man who had already commenced the work, and is now enthusiastically engaged in doing this modeling at Jackson Park. Thus the entire exterior of the Woman's Building, with all its artistic features, will be the result of the inspiration of woman's genius.

I take this occasion to state, also, that there are beautiful positions in the Woman's Building for utilizing work that may be intended as exhibits; for instance, if the different schools of wood-carving in the country would furnish the balustrades for our staircases, it would give them an opportunity to show originality of design and beauty of execution, in a very practical way. If each school only furnished a certain section of the balustrade, the expense need not be great. There will also be places for open-carved screens in the partitions on the staircases. These could be made of hammered and perforated brass, or of iron or carved wood, or even modeled in plaster and tinted to imitate wood, in case the expense of carved wood seemed too great. There will also be an opportunity for the decorators in the different States to exhibit their wall-hangings, tapestries, etc., by furnishing the hangings for certain rooms which may be assigned them. We beg our members to investigate, in their various States, the possibilities in these directions, and to inform us, at an early day, what their women decorators, wood-carvers, etc., are willing to do for the Woman's Building, so that we may plan to have their work incorporated in an artistic and satisfactory manner.

Designs have recently been asked from women for a seal for our Board. These are now ready to be submitted for your inspection.

It has been commented upon, in some quarters, that the Standing Committees under the classifi-



MRS. D. F. VERDENAL,

LADY-MANAGER-AT-LARGE FROM NEW YORK.

cation we adopted, have not yet been appointed. Though this criticism is not strictly true, since in February I devoted some three or four days to the work of making up the committees—still it is a fact that they have not been announced. I must ask your indulgence for this seeming omission, and I hope that when you hear my reasons you will agree with me that it was, perhaps, wiser to withhold the announcement until after this meeting.

Philanthropy, decorative art, music, patents, education, and several other subjects are each so important and represent so large an amount of woman's work, that they will overtax the committees to which they may be assigned. If the committees, consisting of eight members each, had been announced in accordance with the present classification, then, as is indicated by the replies to my circular, only twenty-four ladies of this whole body would have been satisfied, and they would have been satisfied merely to the extent of being placed upon one of the three committees they had asked for. All of the remainder would have been given uncongenial tasks. You will see, then, that my sole reason for withholding the announcement was my desire to meet the wishes of the ladies, which the present classification made it impossible for me to do; and I wish to emphasize the fact that if the committees are announced as they have been formed, it will be absolutely impossible to avoid the result that almost all of the ladies will find themselves on committees which will be distasteful to them, and where there will be little or no work to be done.

There seemed to be no reason of practical necessity for announcing the committees immediately as it would have been impossible for them to meet.

Owing to the very hurtful newspaper agitation which was kept up to the great injury of the fair fame of our Board, (and in which I hope I need not assure you the Executive Committee and I took no part), we were greatly pleased that Miss Couzins decided to take her case before a competent and final tribunal, where it could be decided on its merits.



MRS. W. NEWTON LINCH.

LADY MANAGER FROM WEST VIRGINIA.

It seemed an unfortunate time, when our first and only unpleasantness was being commented on in the press, to go to Springfield, the capital of Illinois, and ask for an appropriation for the work of women in this State, and that our Illinois members be included in the State Board. I am glad to be able to report that we were most successful, having not only secured recognition, but the magnificent sum of $80,000 for this work in our State.

We thought it best not to make strong appeals to the public at this juncture, as we had intended, but to begin new work for our Board. I therefore carried out the plan which I had almost relinquished, of going abroad for a short trip, and sailed from New York on the 18th of May. During my absence the office was left in charge of the Secretary pro tem, (Mrs. Susan Gale Cooke), as had previously been the case when I left the city. Mrs. Starkweather continued to receive all visitors, listen to their requests, answer questions, keep the scrap-books, etc., as she had been doing ever since last January, and as she still continues to do. The journal from the office was sent me weekly, reciting everything that occurred, in detail, so that I was really in charge of the office and directing its business, while absent.

When I spoke to Mr. Blaine, last winter, about the possibility of having committees formed abroad, to co-operate with us, our thought at the time was, that each American minister should name such a committee, in the country to which he was accredited. This original idea developed, however, into the much stronger one of inviting the foreign governments to appoint these committees for us, which would not only cause them to be provided with money to work with, but would give the committees official standing, and would consequently help the position of women in each country where our invitation was accepted. In view of this change of plan, I was anxious to see Mr. Blaine before leaving, and ascertain if he were willing to make this proposition to the foreign governments. I had been assured our request would be complied with by every country which had signified its intention of participating in the Exposition. There could be no reason to refuse it, except the fact that it was unprecedented, and consequently that our State Department might hesitate to put itself in an attitude to receive a rebuff from conservative governments. I lamented extremely, therefore, Mr. Blaine's illness, which occurred just as I left Chicago. I was not able to see him in New York, nor was he well enough to give the necessary instructions, which I so greatly desired to have promptly forwarded from the State Department to our ministers. I had hoped that in each country I visited, by speaking to our ministers (who chanced to be personal friends), I might stimulate their interest in having strong committees formed to work with us, and this was the utmost I had hoped to do.

When I reached England, however, Minister Lincoln made some opportunities for me to see persons of influence in such a way that I could talk with them about the interests I have so much at heart, and I was only too glad to avail myself of his kindness. I found the utmost cordiality and kind feeling; but as the Royal Commission which will appoint our Committee was not to meet until September, nothing could be done at that time. We were forced, patiently, to await its action. I feel assured, however, that the strength of the names which we present will insure their kindly reception.

We had congratulated ourselves that our government was the first to give women important functions in a public and official capacity, but on reaching France, I found that we had formed a hasty and erroneous conclusion, for the French government had created a committee of women, in connection with the Paris Exposition of 1889, to organize and carry on a 'Congress of Feminine Works and Institutions.' This Congress was participated in by all countries desiring to do so, the expenses being paid by the French Government. I found that the women composing the Congress had been entertained, as government officials, by M. Guyot and other Ministers, and that they had basked in the full sunshine of official power. So far as I could learn, the only representative from America was Mrs. May Wright Sewall, from Indianapolis, than whom I am sure we could have had none better.

The French government stipulated that the Congress, although composed entirely of women, should be presided over by a man, M. Jules Simon, and that the programmes be submitted for his approval before plans were definitely settled. They did not have sufficient confidence in our sex to leave it altogether in their hands. The women appointed at that time were chosen because of their connection with important organizations of women in France, and they were the first to hear

of and become interested in the work of women in connection with our Exposition, and to realize the opportunity that we could give them to perform another important public function. They will undoubtedly form the nucleus of the committee to be appointed very soon in France.

I found that we were confronted with much the same problems abroad that we had encountered at home. I was presented to M. Guyot, French Minister of Public Works, who is a great champion of women, and had a long talk with him about the possibility of the appointment of a committee of women in France to co-operate with our Board. He suggested so many obstacles that stood in our way, that I felt quite discouraged. The principal one was, the essential inconsistency of asking for a committee to care for the representation of women's work, when they are not debarred in any way from making an exhibit in the general classification, and all manufacturers and industrial exhibitors would naturally send everything they produce, which would prove attractive, whether made by men or women. M. Guyot seemed to feel that this inconsistency would be suggested at once by members of the Cabinet. The necessity became apparent, also, that the women's committee be subordinate to the men's, so that there should be no clashing of authority, or question about the expenditure of money.

I should like to describe, as they deserve, many of the grand women with whom I became acquainted. I must commend to you particularly Mme. du Morsier, and Mme. Bogelot, whom you must know and greet as old friends when they come to us in 1893. They were the first to learn of my being in Paris, and it was they who arranged for the visit of the ladies and gentlemen who met in my parlor on Wednesday, July 1st. The representative character of this meeting may be inferred from the following partial list of those present:

Mme. de Morsier, President, and Mme. Bogelot, Directress-General of the Work for the Women Liberated from the Prison of St. Lazare.

Mme. and Mlle. Yves Guyot, wife and daughter of the Minister of Public Works.

Mme. Koechlin Schwartz, President of the Union of the Women of France (Aid for the Injured).

Mme. Jules Siegfried, member of all the Protestant Charities.

Mme. Maria Martin, Editress of the Journal, 'La Citoyenne.'

Mme. Le Grand Priestley, of the Society for the Elevation of Public Morality.

Mme. Laurie David, Vice-President of the Society for the Amelioration of the Condition of Women.

Mme. d'Abbadie, of the Protestant Society of Prisons.

Mme. Henry Mallet, of the Protestant Society of Prisons.

Mme. Soutzo, of the Society of Charities in Gree e.

Mme. Helbrommer-Alcau, of the Society of Jewish Charities.

M. Jules Simon, of the French Academy.

M. Jules Siegfried, of Chamber of Deputies.

M. Frank Puaux, Editor Christian Review.

And many others.

Among the Americans present there were, of our own Board, Mrs. Russell Harrison, Vice-President-at-Large; Mrs. John A. Logan, of Washington; Miss Lillian Brown, of Missouri; and Miss Sarah T. Hallowell, alternate. Besides these there were, Mrs. McKee, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Logan, Jr., Mr. Sewall, and Mrs. May Wright Sewall, of the Indiana State Board, and, not least of all, an old friend, Mr. Theodore Stanton (son of Elizabeth Cady Stanton), who had presented me to Madame de Morsier, and who was, during my stay in Paris, my constant advisor. I wish to add that he has been able to do valuable work for our Exposition in many directions, as he is so well and favorably known in Paris.

There were three methods by which they suggested showing their charities. First, by statistics and descriptions; second, by plans with various devices for indicating the number and success of the several institutions; and, third, by models in relief. The idea of the miniature relief models seemed to be most acceptable to them, particularly as they knew that France excelled in delicate and dainty work of this kind, and that, consequently, their exhibit would compare very favorably with that of any other country.

I saw, while in Paris, many of the maps and plans such as they suggested sending to us. One showed the number of night refuges for women and girls in the city of Paris. A map of Paris about three feet square was placed on the wall, and every one of these refuges was indicated by a large brass nail-head. The map was thoroughly dotted over with them. Another map showed the number of Medical Dispensaries and Hospitals, where instantaneous relief could be found, and the nail-heads were scattered almost as profusely over this map as over the first. This is a very striking way of showing the amount of good that is being done by such societies as have not a large building or institution that would be well represented in a relief model. The relief models will be miniature buildings, very much like those now to be seen in our city, showing the proposed World's Fair Buildings. They can be made by any good architect, at a cost of from one hundred dollars upward, depending upon the finish and detail. The French Women thought it would be very interesting to have the relief models sent from every country in the world, having them all made to the same scale, and by a comparison of their number and size, one could quickly judge of the amount of charitable and benevolent work being done by women in their respective countries all over the world.

We might, however, have longed vainly for the patronage of the Government, had it not been for the interest and active assistance of the other sex. I had fortunately met at a breakfast, M. Proust, former Minister of Fine Arts, who had been appointed French Fine Art Director for the Chicago Exposition. He is a very influential member of the Chamber of Deputies, and it was his pleasure to feel great interest in all relating to our Exposition. Although not interested especially in women, he was good enough to propose to present me to M. Roche, the Minister of Commerce, in whose department the work of the Exposition would come.



MRS. HELEN A. PECK,

ALTERNATE LADY-MANAGER-AT-LARGE FROM MO.

Since my return home I have had letters from Minister Roche and M. Proust, sending me some documents which I had requested, and assuring me that they were caring for our interests. My experience in France taught me that we were much stronger to work without the aid of our State Department than with it. Of course, our ministers are hesitant to put themselves in an attitude where they may receive a negative reply, and the Board of Lady Managers would feel keenly any official refusal, by a government to co-operate with us. Working, as I did, through the people of the country, and making the direct appeal with and through them, the matter was only semi-official, and we were, at the same time, much more strongly fortified.

The French Committees will probably be named during September, and the ladies who are interested were most anxious to have our exact classification at once, so they could form their committees properly and see that no desirable person was omitted from the list. I have been much embarrassed by not being sure of our classification, and told them I thought it probable that it would be changed at this session of our Board. They are, as I have said, particularly desirous that philanthropy be one of our departments, as this represents the most beautiful and useful work that women are doing in the world, and will make one of the most novel and interesting exhibits we will have.

I am also in correspondence with ladies in many of the other countries, who will be ready to act with and for us as soon as the proper moment arrives.

It may interest our members to know that I found, as might have been expected, the persons highest in authority the most conservative. Princess Christian, and later Mme. Carnot, were opposed to any extreme views about women, deprecated their trying to enter the learned professions, and to take the highest honors at the colleges, as they thought it led to nothing; they disapproved, consequently, of the suffrage movement, but were extremely interested in all plans to educate women so that they might gain better wages in the employments usual to their sex, and especially in all that tended to make good wives and mothers, and happy homes.

Princess Christian has, for years, been at the head of many of the most important industrial movements in England, such as the South Kensington School of Art Needlework, and has recently assisted at the opening of a college of which she is the patroness, and of which she spoke with great interest.

The reports as they came from the different States during the winter, showed that our members were doing valiant service in the very discouraging preliminary work of seeking to have women appointed on the Boards of their respective States, and of procuring the needed appropriations.

The proper adjustment of the relations between our own and the State Board is a topic that will require delicate handling.

With these Boards we must at once put ourselves in communication, and establish the most cordial feeling, or the great work that we are attempting will fail.

I cannot too strongly urge upon you that the success of the Exposition, so far as women's exhibits are concerned, will depend entirely upon the realization by our members of the fact that the *State work* is the all-important and essential factor. We must depend upon State Boards for all statistics as to women's work. They should ascertain what exhibits the women of their States will make in each department of the classification, and should report, from time to time, to the Chairman of our Standing Committee in each department in regard to such exhibits from their States; and these, in turn, should report to the central office periodically—probably monthly—so that we may apply to the Installation Committee for the needed space, in ample time to secure good positions. The State Boards must also suggest to us proper members for the juries of award, and notify us of exhibits of special merit for the gallery of the Woman's Building; and, in fact, it is essential that there be harmony and mutual confidence on every point.

I have felt some hesitation, also, in taking for granted, as I have, the wishes of our Board with reference to work abroad, and before asking formally for the appointment of these committees (which I have already ventured to do in France), I should like to be sustained by a vote of the Board. It is needless to say that we have been laboring under great embarrassment in not being able to assert definitely and positively the policy of our Board, just what will be placed in the Woman's Building, etc. All of these things must now be determined by you.

I must say again to our members what I feel to the bottom of my heart, that we, as women of America, have been given an opportunity such as has never before occurred. Aided by the general government, and by the government of the various States, with most generous co-operation from both the Commission and the Directory, and with the anticipated co-operation of foreign governments, through committees of women, all of which means great power and influence sustaining us, and sufficient sums of money to work with, are we large enough for the opportunity? If we do not realize the almost solemn nature of the trust placed in our hands, we shall set back the clock of time half a century for women. If we live up to the possibilities, we will open a new era for them. Are we great enough to join hands, and move forward like a band of sisters, giving up our own individuality and throwing ourselves into this great movement? Individuals are but insignificant atoms. It is the grand purpose which is everything. Can we forget ourselves, and our personal ambitions and littlenesses, and be worthy of the work we have been called to do? Our deeds and our words during the next five days will form the die with which all our work for the next two years will be stamped. Will they be lofty and magnanimous, worthy of our sex and the occasion? I feel that from such a body of women as this there is only one answer possible."



MISS LILY IRENE JACKSON,

LADY MANAGER FROM WEST VIRGINIA.

WORK OF THE LADY-MANAGERS.

A marked difference was perceptible between the first and second meetings of the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Columbian Commission. At the first, there was much confusion and uncertainty, growing out of the inexperience of the members and the extreme vagueness as to the rights, duties and privileges of the board. All this, however, was altered when it convened again ten months later, on the second of September. The members of the Board now knew what they might do, what they wanted to do, and how to set about it.

Much had been accomplished during the time which had elapsed between the first and second sessions. Interest in the woman's work, and comprehension of the purposes of the Board, had spread throughout the world. The president of the Board of Lady Managers had aroused such enthusiasm by her personal efforts in Europe, that the British World's Fair Commissioners now visiting Chicago, come pledged to give women a place in England's representation. This is but one of several similar instances, which have already been announced with authority by the press of two continents. From the first distinct delineation of the Board's plans, a most remarkable stimulus has been apparent in woman's work, in what have hitherto been considered unusual lines. The opportunity afforded by the determination of the Board to have the woman's building designed by a woman, gave the first impetus. The surprising results in this direction are already known to the world, and the next incentive to artistic effort among women was the request for designs for an official seal for the Board. One hundred and seven designs, none of which were conspicuously devoid of talent and some of which possessed distinguished merit, were submitted to the Board at the season just closed. Seven designs were selected from the entire collection, and in compliance with the published terms of the competition, these were forwarded to St. Gaudens, the celebrated artist, who is to make the final selection from the seven. The Board, having decided to have a badge also, a circular requesting competitive designs will shortly be issued. The most important art competiton yet invited from women, is for the statuary upon the exterior of the Woman's Building. Circulars stating details have already been sent out. There are to be eight figures above the roof line, and a relief composition in the main pediments. The space to be filled by the latter is forty-two feet long, and seven feet high, affording ample scope for a beautiful symbolic design. It may be mentioned in this connection that a young Southern girl, Miss Enid Yandall, of Louisville, Kentucky, is now engaged in modeling the caryatides supporting the cornice of the roof garden of the Women's Building.

Just what the building shall contain has been the subject of much interest and some uncertainty, and sufficiently defined during this session to settle several important points. There will be no separate exhibit, that point having been one of the few definitely and finally disposed of at the first session. But there will be a special exhibit, and until this session of the Board, there was no clear comprehension, or even formulation, as to the precise nature of the exhibit. The matter was fully discussed by the Board, and a satisfactory conclusion reached as to the general nature and arrangement of the contents of the Woman's Building, although it is still undecided whether or not the exhibit shall be competitive. Adjoining the main entrance will be a bureau of information, under the patronage of the Board of Lady Managers. Here visitors to the Exposition—especially ladies traveling alone—can secure reliable answers to questions; and here girls and women as interpreters and guides will be supplied. The desirability and advantages of this portion of the plan, are obvious. In the main gallery, which is two hundred feet long, and thirty feet wide, will be a special exhibit of the most brilliant things women have done. Precisely what these will be, it is of course impossible now to foresee, since not only America, but the whole world is to be drawn upon for the supply. But the value of the showing is ensured by the high standard established by the recent action of the Board, which resolved "to let no sentimental sympathy for women induce the acceptance of mediocre work." Each Lady Manager was instructed to impress upon all women exhibitors the absolute necessity for the greatest possible excellence in every variety of exhibits. Whenever it can be done, duplicates of especially fine work by women, shown in the main buildings, will be secured for the Woman's building. Duplicate in this sense does not necessarily mean an exact copy of a particular thing, since that would in many cases be obviously impracticable; but it implies rather a specimen of equal beauty and value from the same source, the word duplicate being employed because of the lack of a better term. As has been said, whether this will be a competitive exhibit or not is yet undecided, but the decision lies wholly with the Board, as the commission has given it absolute control of the Woman's Building. The Board evidently strongly inclines to some recognition of distinguished excellence, and will doubtless so decide. In the smaller rooms on this floor will be model home rooms, and displays of a philanthropic character. The Bellevue Hospital of New York will probably—as the finest institution of the kind in the country—have charge of the trained nurse department. Model kinder gartens will be a conspicious feature, and it was proposed that the Chicago or Illinois schools have the management of this since it is imperative that trained pupils should be in attendance, and it would be difficult to bring them from a distance. Another room will show the literary work of women, beginning with the tinkling madrigal of the dainty dames of the olden times, following the thin thread of romance on down to the valuable treatises upon the exact sciences, produced by the brainy women of to-day.

There will be in another room a wonderful collection of quaint fabrics, and rare old laces, furnishing the artists of the world an opportunity to study the marvelously graceful scrolls of the Fifteenth century designs in lace which have never been equalled. The arts, manufactures and architecture of America will undoubtedly reflect the result of such study. A model kitchen will give valuable, practical illustrations of the most scientific culinary methods, and the newest appliances. In the second story will be the large assembly hall, which will be the scene of many meetings of great importance to women. Here will also be a club-room for women journalists. The committee and administration rooms will form the wings of the third floor, the roof garden occupying the centre.

The Board gave much attention to the adaptation of the classification adopted by the National Commission to its own needs; and until the adaptation can be completed, it is deemed inexpedient to announce the standing committees of the Board. The discussion of the revision of the classification, with a view to women's representation upon the juries of awards, brought out several singular facts. It was stated in refutation of the impression that women could have no part in the department of engineering, that Mrs. Roebling, the wife of the famous Brooklyn bridge builder, had taken hold of the work, when he was rendered helpless by a stroke of paralysis, and carried it to a triumph completion; by making the calculations herself and giving the work her personal supervision.

Local work, however, by the Lady Managers need be in no degree retarded by the necessary delay in naming the committees. The reports upon State work were valuable in the hearing, and it was interesting to note the different methods employed in ingenious adaptation to the individual needs of the States. The member from New York had been working among the dense population of a great city; the member from Arizona mentioned that most of her work had been done by means of long journeys in stage coaches, through sparsely populated sections. The member from South Carolina spoke of the inauguration of flower farming in that state. This is a new industry in America, similar to that of southern France, and promises to be eminently successful, furnishing profitable employment to women and children. The flowers are used for extracts, perfumes, ungents and pomades. The member from Pennsylvania made an elaborate exposition of the interests of women in connection with the culture of silk. It was stated that America expends thirty millions of dollars each year in purchase of the raw material, and that with proper attention to the growing of it, and the perfection of the delicate machinery used in its manufacture, this amount might easily be kept at home. The difficulty in the way of its production is not, as popularly supposed, the slow growth of the mulberry tree, for "mock orange" has been successfully substituted for the worm's food, but in the imperfection of the reel. The best reels are those which local artizans have made at the suggestion of the Italian women experts employed as operatives by the Pennsylvania association, and it is thought that a long step will be taken towards acquiring the perfect reel, which is to revolutionize the silk industry, when the eyes of the mechanical world are turned upon it at the World's Columbian Exposition. The Pennsylvania Woman's Silk Association asks for space, to make a complete exhibit of their business.

In several States the work seems not to have gone beyond persistent and telling efforts towards recognition of the Lady Managers upon the State boards. And it was resolved that every member of the National Board should henceforth bring all available influences to bear upon obtaining liberal appropriation. The widespread recognition of the importance of the Woman's Board, was evinced by the National, and every international nature of the communication received by it while in session. One was from the Federation of Labor, the most powerful and largest labor organization in the world, and was concerning the classification of the proportion of women and children's work. Another was from the Illinois Woman's Alliance, and dealt with the employment of child labor, asking the co-operation of the Board of Lady Managers in suppressing the same. A third was from Lady Aberdeen, announcing the final and definite arrangement for an exhibit of Irish Women's Work at the World's Columbian Exposition. It may be mentioned that Lady Aberdeen is now in America, looking after the interests of women, and will visit Chicago during the autumn. Several distinguished women, who were present as members or guests of the session, addressed the Board. Among them was Miss Francis E. Willard. Mrs. Lucy Stone, Mrs. Margaret Sullivan and Miss Nichols. The latter lady was in charge of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union exhibit at the Paris Exposition; and will manage the same at the World's Fair. Mrs. Sullivan represented the National Journalstic Association at the Paris Exposition.

An important decision was regarding the share the colored people are to have in making the Fair. It was determined by the Board of Lady Managers—and in this they followed the ruling of the Commission—that there should be no discrimination upon the score of race, and that colored women should have precisely the same chance that white women had, by being given equal opportunity, neither more nor less, to do the best work they are capable of.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY PRO TEM

OF THE BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS.

SUBMITTED TO THE BOARD ON SEPT. 2, 1891.

"*To the members of the Board of Lady Managers:*

LADIES: In compliance with Article VIII of the By-Laws of the Board of Lady Managers, which requires the Secretary to keep a full and accurate record of the proceedings, and make report from time to time, I have the honor to submit herewith the following statement of the work done in and through the office of the Secretary since April 15, 1891.

The number of letters found in the Secretary's office previous to this date is 108, all of which have been duly filed and classified.

The total amount of Exposition mail aggregates 8,116 pieces which may be classified as follows:

Thirteen hundred reports on State work have been distributed through the various States and Territories.

Eight hundred and thirty copies of Mrs. Palmer's address to the Fortnightly Club of Chicogo, also 730 copies of her report to the Executive Committee have been circulated both in this country and in Europe.

Four hundred and sixty copies of a letter from the Executive Committee, 800 copies of the official statement of the Executive Committee, 1,908 circular letters, 582 replies to letters received, and 1,506 newspapers, pamphlets, and telegrams have been forwarded to members of the Board and others interested in the work.

Eight hundred and sixty-six letters have been received. Of this number, 205 are applications for space, entering exhibits, for various positions at the disposal of the Board, and for appointments in Mexico and other foreign countries.

A system of filing letters has been established, which experience has proved helpful and convenient in the dispatch of business.

The minutes of the first session of the Board of Lady Managers, also those of the Executive Committee have been recorded in books prepared for that purpose. They are open at all times for inspection by any member of the Board.

The following is an itemized statement of expenditures since the beginning of the fiscal year, July 1, 1891, and which have been duly approved by our President and submitted to the Board of Control:

To July salaries	$656 00
Rand, McNally & Co., Printers	70 55
Stenographic work	35 00
Letter-heads and envelopes	27 50
Postage stamps	15 00
Gas	1 00
Supplies for September meeting	13 00
Total	$818 05

Since the meeting of November, 1890, a number of changes have occurred in the personnel of the Board, and the Secretary of the Commission has furnished me with the following list as appointed by President Palmer:

Mrs. J. Wilson Patterson, as one of the alternates from Maryland, to succeed Mrs. Mary A. Birkhead, deceased.

Mrs. Francis B. Clarke, as one of the Lady Managers from Minnesota, to succeed Mrs. Mary Allen Hulbert, resigned.

Mrs. Phillip B. Winston, as one of the alternates from Minnesota, to succeed Mrs. Francis B. Clarke, appointed Lady Manager.

Mrs. A. M. Palmer, as one of the alternates from New York, to succeed Mrs. W. Bourke Cochran, resigned.

Mrs. J. S. R. Thomson, as one of the Lady Managers from South Carolina, to succeed Mrs. Mary P. Darby, deceased.

Miss Florida Cunningham, as one of the alternates from South Carolina, to succeed Mrs. J. S. R. Thomson, appointed Lady Manager.

Mrs. Chas. J. McClung, as one of the alternates from Tennessee, to succeed Mrs. Bessie Bowen McClung, resigned.

Miss Lucia Perea, as one of the alternates from New Mexico.

Mrs. A. K. Delaney, as one of the Lady Managers from Alaska.

Miss Maxwell Stevenson, as one of the alternates from Alaska.

Mrs. Eliza Rickards, as one of the Lady Managers from Montana, to succeed Mrs. Henry Knippenberg, resigned.

Respectfully submitted,

SUSAN G. COOKE,

Secretary pro tem. Board of Lady Managers.

CHICAGO, September 2, 1891."

MISS LILY IRENE JACKSON.

Miss Jackson's family on her father's side is quite an old one in West Virginia. Her grandfather, Gen. J. J. Jackson, was a general in the war of 1812, and served with honor; he was a graduate of West Point. Miss Jackson is a descendant of "Old Hickory," and on her father's side she is a cousin to Gen. Stonewall Jackson. Miss Jackson's father, Hon. J. J. Jackson, has been judge of the United States Court nearly thirty years, and his brother, Hon. J. M. Jackson, has been a member of congress, and is now judge of the Criminal Court of West Virginia. Another brother, Hon. J. B. Jackson, served as governor of West Virginia, and now is a successful lawyer of that state.

Her appointment as lady manager from West Virginia is only a merited distinction. Being born in Parkersburg, her whole life has been spent in her native state, of which she is an able representative. Having won distinction as an artist, her work occupied a prominent place in the art galleries of the Columbian Exposition.

As a worker in the interests of the Woman's department at the Exposition Miss Jackson took a leading place, devoting much time and thought to the advancement of her sex at the Exposition. She is a most charming woman and has won numerous friends and ardent admirers.

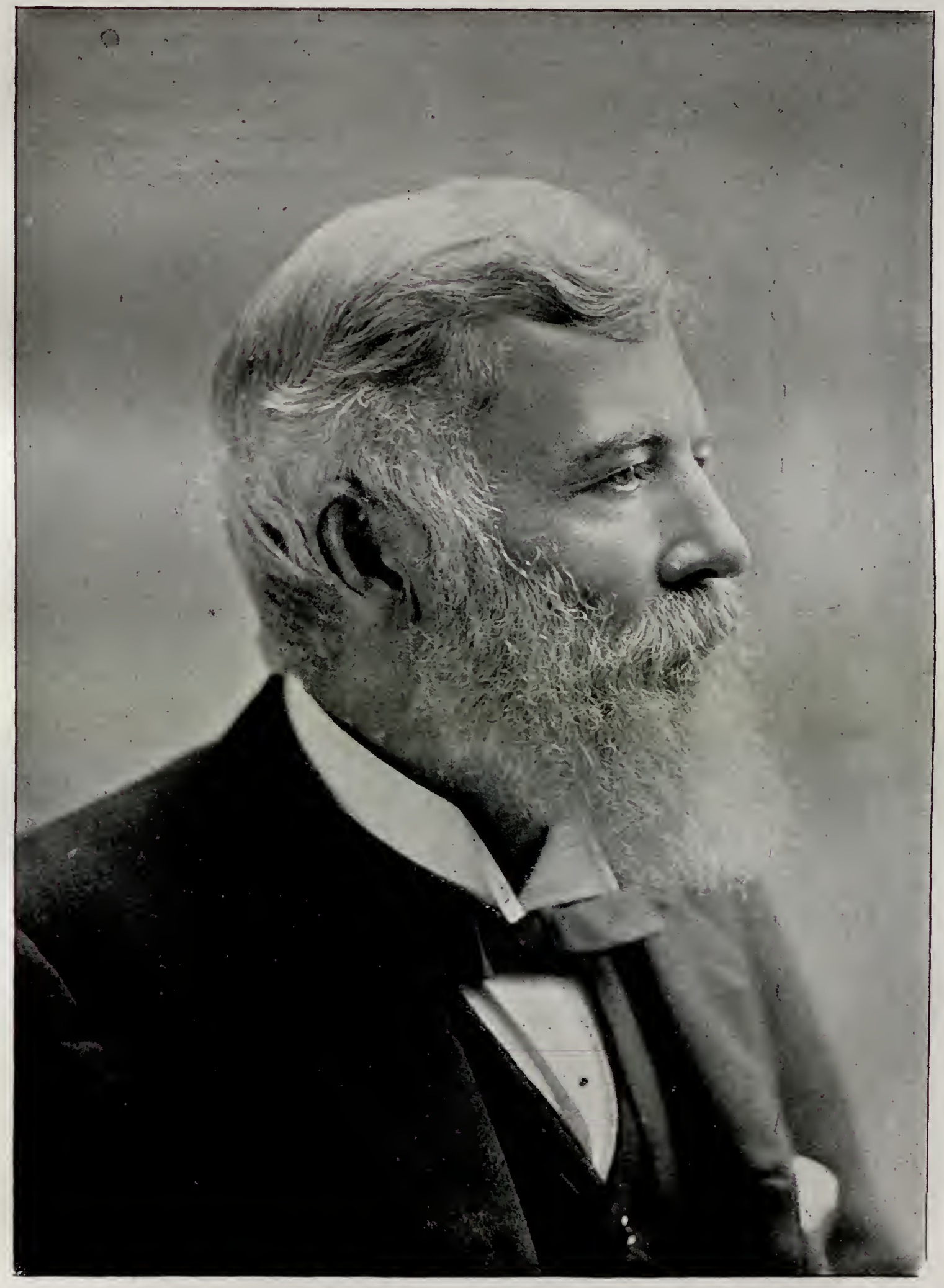
HON. WALKER FEARN.

Walker Fearn, the Chief of the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Exposition, was born January 13, 1832, at Huntsville, Ala., a town settled by his Virginian ancestors under the leadership of his great grandfather, Leory Pope. His father, a native of Pettsylvania county. Virginia, was one of the most eminent surgeons and physicians of the south.

Descended from a long line of professional men, early capability was to be expected, and it was not surprising to find him, at the age of sixteen, entering Yale college in the sophomore year, associated with Andrew D. White, John W. Noble, Wayne McVeagh, Randall Gibson, President Gilman and others who have still gained prominence in all the walks of life. Graduating in 1851 with distinguished honors, he studied law in Mobile under John A. Cambell, afterward Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, was admitted to the bar on the very day he attained his majority and, a little later, practiced before the highest judical tribunal in America. From his early youth fond of travel and a devoted student of languages, he naturally embraced the offer of secretaryship of the Legation at Brussels in 1853.

Before the outbreak of hostilities in 1861, he was a member of the commission appointed by the provisional government of the seceding states which visited Europe to induce the peaceful intervention of foreign powers, a mission which was suddenly terminated by the fall of Sumter. Returning, he ran the blockade at Charleston under heavy fire while in charge of the powder supply ship with a cargo of eleven hundred barrels of explosive. On reporting at Richmond, he was appointed to the staff of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, but early in 1863 was sent with L. Q. C. Lamar, now Justice of the Supreme Court, on a diplomatic mission abroad, which having been successfully completed, he was ordered with Gen. William Preston to Mexico. After many hazardous experiences, he reached Matamoros, Texas, and reporting for duty to General Kirby Smith, commanding, was appointed Adjutant General.

At the close of the war he visited Yucatan, exploring the renowned Toltec city, Uxmal, and investigating other evidences of a prehistoric civilization. Subsequent to another tour in Europe, he was married in New York in November, 1866, to the daughter of James Hewitt, of Louisville, Ky. In 1867 he settled permanently in New Orleans, devoting himself to admiralty law. After occupying the chair of Spanish and Italian at the Tulane University of Louisiana, in 1884, he travelled several months abroad as the foreign commissioner of the New Orleans Exposition, succeeding in making the foreign exhibit section of that World's Fair an unqualified success. Soon after the inauguration of President Cleveland, he was appointed Minister to Greece, Ronmania and Servia. Arriving in Belgrade as King Milan was leaving for the front with his army, on the declaration of war with Bulgaria, he went to Bucharest.



HON. WALKER FEARN,

CHIEF DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

For many months he was the only foreign minister to Athens. From the confidential relations then commenced he was honored with the closest friendship of the royal family throughout his service in Greece.

Mr. Fearn is a most charming and cultivated man, thoroughly conversant with the languages and social customs of the best people abroad and posessing a very wide acquantance with the highest circles. He brought to the work facilities of an unusual order, which made his services invaluable to the Exposition management.

THE EXPOSITION FOREIGN COMMISSION.

The first commission to sail for Europe in the interest of the World's Columbian Exposition was composed of Benjamin Butterworth, Moses P. Handy, Ferdinand W. Peck, William Lindsay and A. G. Bullock. This commission was fully recognized by the United States government and furnished with proper credentials from the State department to all representatives of the governments in the countries they were to visit, and through these representatives, they had no difficulty in obtaining audience with such officials as they desired.

They sailed from New York in July, 1891, and were absent two months. Arriving in London they found that the general impression of the people seemed to be that the Columbian Exposition was to be an ordinary, if not a purely local affair, and indeed it was because of this information, which had reached the Exposition authorities from Europe that such an expedition was decided on.

A great International Exposition could not be exploited without the co-operation of several nations and hence, the first duty was to urge the appointment of government commissions from all the countries visited.

Having visited London, Paris and Berlin together, it was there decided that in order that every important city might be visited it would be necessary to separate. Mr. Peck proceeded to Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Russia. Messrs Butterworth, Handy, Bullock and Lindsay to Frankfurt-on-the-Main, as well as other points in Germany, Austria and Hungary.

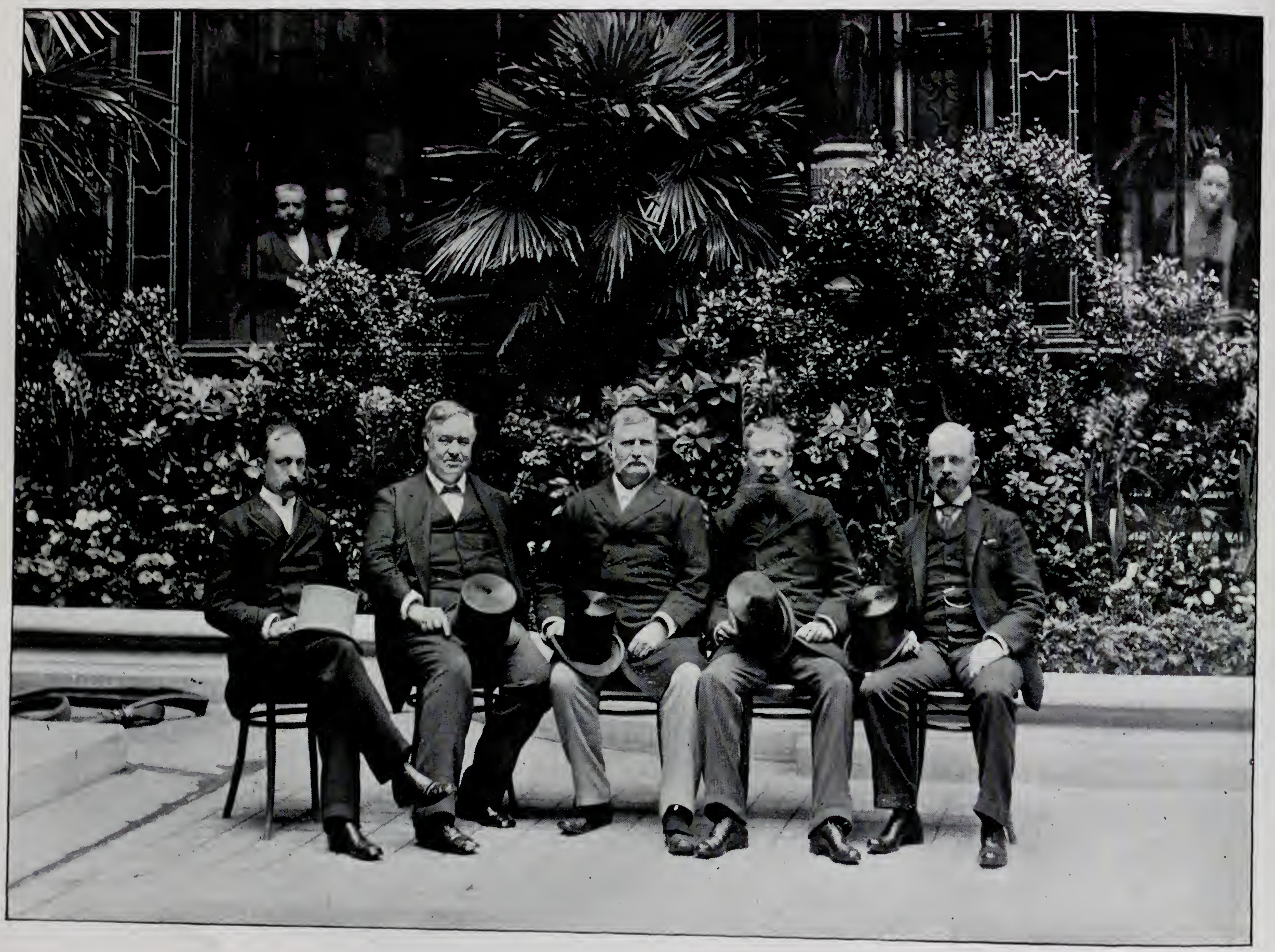
Every conceivable question concerning the Exposition was discussed over and over again with the prominent officials and dignitaries of every country visited and in this way the false reports which had been telegraphed and written to the foreign press were counteracted. The Chicago *Herald*, always alive and progressive, instructed their Paris agent to entertain this commission with a banquet. which occasion gave the commissioners an opportunity to meet all the prominent representatives of Paris journalism, and from the pen points of these gentlemen, the people were informed that the Columbian Exposition was to be the greatest ever held. Everywhere success attended the efforts of this important commission.

Touching the questions submitted to and the obstacles to be overcome by the commissioners, it is proper to call attention to the fact that on their arrival in Paris they were confronted by cablegrams in all the daily papers ostensibly forwarded from Chicago, representing first that the Exposition was purely local, being projected in the interest of a single locality, and in no wise or sense national or international; secondly, that the lines of transportation leading from the seaboard to Chicago had not only resolved not to reduce rates to exhibiters, but, in view of the character of the traffic, would increase rates; thirdly, that the executive committee of the directory had reduced the space originally allotted to France and England by one-half, and had increased by that much the space allotted to Germany. Other mischievous and damaging reports had been industriouly circulated.

While these reports did not affect the judgment of the French officials, yet they had so caught hold upon the minds of the French people that it required some effort to correct the false impression created.

In their visit to the several governments of Europe, the commissioners endeavored not only to explain the scope and plan of the Exposition, the ways and means provided for an exhibit of those material things which evidence the progress of civilization in the industrial arts and applied sciences, but they also called attention to the arrangements that were being made to illustrate the advancement in the moral, intellectual, and social worlds; that a series of congresses would be held during the Exposition season, and that at these congresses the important problems of the age, social, scientific, financial, and economic, would be discussed by the foremost thinkers and writers of the United States and other countries.

Attention was also called to the Women's department, presided over by Mrs. Palmer, who had recently visited several of the leading capitals of Europe, where she had done most excellent work, which the commission was able to supplement.



MEMBERS OF THE FIRST FOREIGN COMMISSION OF THE EXPOSITION.

WORK DONE BY THE NATIONAL COMMISSION AT ITS SEPTEMBER MEETING.

The closing day's session of the National Commission f rmed a brilliant and valued epoch in World's Fair matters. Many vital and important questions were satisfactorily disposed of. One of considerable importance to the commission was its vote in regard to asking a loan of $20,000 from the Directory, in order to meet a deficit which will be created in the funds of the commission. The exact amount of the deficit as estimated is $23,240, and the Auditing Committee proposed that in order to meet it no money be borrowed, but that expenses be cut down. The recommendations were that the salaries of the President and Vice-Chairman be discontinued; the April session of the commission be deferred until July 1, or the beginning of the next fiscal year, and that the expenses of the Director-General's office be reduced $3,000. This course would have more than wiped out the deficiency, but the commission decided to put itself in the way of borrowing $20,000. It left the authority to the Board of Control to make the loan in case it should see fit.

It was decided to award medals in the Live Stock Department in addition to the cash premiums offered by the Board of Directors. This latter amount is $150,000. Awards of medals will also be made of such a character, and in such numbers, and in such divisions of the Live Stock Department as may be agreed upon hereafter. It was also decided that the time for exhibit of cattle, horses, sheep, and swine would be from August 24 to October 14, 1893.

The exhibits in the Latin-American Bureau, it was decided, should be installed by the Chief of the Department of Foreign Affairs. These exhibits are to be made a collective group in Department M of the classification.

The idea of an Indian Bureau failed to win approval. All Indians at the Fair will be on exhibition under the direction of government officers and Chief Putnam of the Department of Ethnology.

Provision was made for the appointment by President Palmer of the Committee on Award, to consist of twelve members. The entire subject of awards is to be under the control of the National Commission. It will endeavor to pay the money for continuing the functions of the committee, and the Board of Directors will have nothing to do with it. The committee was authorized to appoint a Secretary at a salary not to exceed $5,000. President Palmer said he would not appoint the committee at present, as there was nothing for it to do.

President Palmer appointed the Committee on Federal Legislation, and announced the members to be as follows:

J. W. St. Clair of West Virginia, Chairman; G. W. Allen, Commissioner-at-Large from New York; B. B. Smalley of Vermont, J. W. Woodside of Pennsylvania, R. L. Saunders of Mississippi, F. W. Breed of Massachusetts, C. H. Jones of Missouri, William Ritchie of Ohio, A. A. Wilson of the District of Columbia, P. H. Lannan of Utah, John T. Harris of Virginia, H. P. Rucker of North Dakota.

This committee was appointed for the special purpose of going before Congress and asking that the loan of $5,000,000 desired by the local directory be granted. It will also ask that an appropriation estimated at $750,000 be made for defraying the expense of the numerous juries of awards and the cost of medals which it was decided should be awarded. The Committee is a strong one, well suited for the important work assigned to it.

Commissioner Martindale secured the passage of a resolution providing for a historian for the World's Fair. Commissioner Waller wished to nominate Col. J. A. McKenzie for the position, but the commission decided it was not ready to have an historian appointed at the present time, as it had no money with which to pay any more salaries.

President Palmer announced the following changes in the members of standing committees:



HON. BENJAMIN BUTTERWORTH,
SOLICITOR GENERAL WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

[See Page 118.]

R. W. Furness of Iowa was placed on the Executive Committee in place of R C. Kerens, and on the Classification Committee in place of Joseph Hirst, resigned; C. F. A. Bielbee of Florida on the Executive Committee in place of Hirst, and on the Horticultural Committee in place of C. H. Deere, transferred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs; Commissioner Eiboeck of Iowa on the Committee on Agriculture and on the Press and Printing Committee; Commissioner J. N. Coburn of Wisconsin on the Committee on Live Stock, vice John Mitchell, resigned.

Roll-call upon the opening of the session, Wednesday, Sept. 2, in the City Council Chamber, showed that the following Commissioners and Alternates were in attendance:

COMMISSIONERS-AT-LARGE. — California, M. L. McDonald; Michigan, T. W. Palmer; Missouri, Alternate H. G. Parker; New York, G. W. Allen.

COMMISSIONERS.—Alabama, O. R. Hundley; Arkansas, J. D. Adams, L. Gregg; California, M. H. de Young; Colorado, R. E. Goodell, F. J. V. Skiff; Connecticut, T. M. Waller; Delaware, G. V. Massey, W. H. Porter; District of Columbia, D. Clagett, Alternate; Florida, C. F. A. Bielby, J. T. Bernard, Alternate; Georgia, L. McLaws, C. H. Way; Idaho, J. E. Stearns; Illinois, C. H. Deere, DeWitt Smith, Alternate; Indiana, T. E. Garvin, E. V. Martindale; Iowa, J. Eiboeck, W. F. King; Kentucky, J. Bennett, J. A. McKenzie; Louisiana, D. B. Penn, P. J. McMahon, Alternate; Maine, A. R. Bixby, C. S. Edwards, Alternate; Maryland, L. Lowndes; Massachusetts, F. W. Breed; Michigan, M. H. Lane, G. H. Barbour, Alternate; Minnesota, M. B. Harrison, O. V Tousley; Mississippi, J. M. Bynum, R. L. Saunders; Missouri, T. B. Bullene; Montana, A. H. Mitchell; Nebraska, Euclid Martin, A. G Scott; Nevada, J. W. Haines, G. Russell; New Hampshire, F. E. Kaley, Alternate; New Jersey, T. Smith; New York, J. H. Breslin, Alternate; North Carolina, E. Carr, Alternate, T. B. Keogh; North Dakota, H. P. Rucker, M. Ryan; Ohio, H. P. Platt, W. Ritchie; Oregon, M. Wilkins; Pennsylvania, W. McClellan, J. W. Woodside; Rhode Island, J. Hazzard, Alternate, L. Spencer, Alternate; Tennessee, L. T. Baxter, T. L. Williams; Texas, A. M. Cochran, J. T. Dickinson; Vermont, H. H. McIntyre, B. B. Smalley; Virginia, V. D. Groner, J. T. Harris; West Virginia, J. D. Butt, J. W. St. Clair; Wisconsin, P. Allen, Jr., J. N. Coburn; Wyoming, A. S. Mercer, Alternate, H. G. Hay; Alaska, L. L. Williams; Arizona, G. F. Coats, W. Zeckendorf; New Mexico, R. M. White; Oklahoma, O. Beeson, J D. Miles; Utah, F. J. Kiesel, P. H. Lannan.

Quorum present.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF PRESIDENT T. W. PALMER, TO THE NATIONAL COMMISSION, SEPT. 2, 1891.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMISSION:

In opening the fifth session of the World's Columbian Commission, a few words of retrospection may be fitting.

Although this Commission was convened on June 26, 1890, by the Secretary of State, and then elected its officers, and otherwise complied with the requirements of the Act of Congress by which it was created, it was not until the September session that by the formulating of a definition of its powers and limitations; the adoption of by-laws; the selection of Standing Committees and the election of a Director General, it may be said to have become organized for the great work assigned to it.

Upon this, the conclusion of its first year's labors, I have to congratulate the Commission on the manner in which it has done its work, on the wisdom which has dictated its methods, on the patriotic spirit which has animated its counsels, and on the harmony which has been brought about by its conciliatory and conservative action.

We met here as strangers, with positive convictions, with a full appreciation of the magnitude of the enterprise, but with no well-defined idea of the precise part we were to play in a drama which will be an epoch in civilization.

I think no candid person can look over the proceedings of the Commission and not be impressed with the wisdom and patriotism of its conduct. That so many men from points so remote should have come together for a common purpose, with no beaten track or blazed trail to define the course, with diverse ideas of their powers as an organization, should have chosen their agents, unanimously agreed upon the duties imposed, is a culmination creditable to the spirit which has inspired one and all.

The efficiency of the organization was shown in that, at the November session, the Commission was able to adopt a Classification of Exhibits; formulate regulations determining the plan and scope of the Exposition; provide agencies for intercourse with exhibitors and the representatives of foreign nations; assemble a Board of Lady Managers, and advise the President of the United States 'that provision had been made for ground and buildings for the uses of the World's Columbian Exposition as required by Section X of the Act of Congress.'

The responses of foreign governments to the President's proclamation were most gratifying, and the reports received daily from our agents and representatives in all lands and the isles of the sea presage the most comprehensive gathering of all nations and tribes, with their products, ever assembled.

At the same session the question of awards to exhibitors was decided affirmatively, and the character of such awards determined. Provision was made for the elaboration of a program of dedicatory ceremonies, which will probably be passed upon finally at this meeting.

A plan for promoting interest in and obtaining State co-operation was prepared, under the operation of which twenty-eight Legislatures have already made liberal appropriations, and thirty States and Territories have applied for and been assigned sites for buildings within the grounds. The Department of Publicity and Promotion estimates that the total expenditures by States and Territories will not fall short of $6,000,000.

At the same Session the Administration of the Exposition was divided among fifteen great Departments dominated by the Director-General. A joint tribunal was created by which all, save healthful, friction has thus far been avoided between the World's Columbian Exposition, which supplies the means for the provision and maintenance of the grounds and buildings for the Exposition, and this Commission, which puts upon it the seal of the Nation and is charged with the duty of providing that the implied guarantees of the Government shall be made good.

Despite the fact that the records of similar undertakings nowhere show equal efficiency or promotive force on the part of the representatives of any Government as was displayed by this Commission, the Congress which created it appeared to misjudge its methods and possibilities for usefulness, and by a meager appropriation seriously crippled its power for good, and impaired its ability to serve the chief purpose of its creation.

It is to be hoped that the present Congress will, upon more careful inquiry, make such provision as may better comport with the dignity of the nation and the service justly required from this Commission.

At the April session the working force of the Commission was reduced and the expenditures curtailed in compliance with the action of the Congress. Records of all transactions of the Commission, through its agencies, since the April session, will be laid before you in the reports of your Committees, the Board of Reference and Control, the Director-General, the Secretary and the heads of Departments.

From estimates prepared by the Secretary it appears that the present rate of expenditure must be further reduced if the appropriation of $59,500 is to enable any part of our duties to be performed up to the close of the fiscal year, and you will be expected to give this subject your careful and judicious consideration.



COL. JAMES A. McKENZIE,
VICE PRESIDENT BOARD OF CONTROL.

At the April session the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That it be the sense of this Commission that the said Board of Reference and Control should not take action in matters pertaining to the allotment of space for exhibitors, preparing or altering a classification of exhibits, appointing judges and examiners, awarding premiums, or approving rules and regulations governing rates for entrance and admission.

It is represented that large expenditures may be saved by installing as exhibits during the preparation of the grounds and construction of buildings, certain engines, pumps and other machinery to be operated without purchase prior to and during the Exposition. If the authority for such installation should be lodged by the Commission in the Director-General or in a Bureau or Department under his direction, at this session, such exigencies would be provided for. I call your attention to this to the end that no charge of obstruction or hindrance may lie at the door of the Commission.

The honor of our Government stands pledged to all exhibitors, foreign and domestic, that each shall receive fair treatment and honest and intelligent discrimination upon the relative merit of exhibits. It has been determined that awards shall be given and the general character of those awards have been defined. I recommend that the Commission give this subject careful consideration and that some agency be authorized which shall secure the end desired. While the judges must be finally selected and the awards made by the Commission itself, it should have the most expert and impartial service obtainable to assist in such selections and bestowals. The reports of the judges should be the most enduring and valuable monument of the Exposition, and too much care cannot be exercised to secure the highest talent for each assignment.

The rules governing adjudications should be early placed before possible exhibitors, and all blanks required to be filled for the information of judges could, with mutual advantage, be filed in duplicate at the time of making application for space.

The cost of bestowing awards based upon reports of judges, has been estimated at from $500,000 to $700,000.

I think that Congress should be asked to appropriate the amount for this purpose, whatever it may be. Other questions of administration and detail will present themselves during the session, and I bespeak for them that judicious and candid consideration which has heretofore distinguished your deliberations."

On motion of Commissioner Smalley, the report was accepted and ordered printed in the minutes.

JAMES A. McKENZIE.

James A. McKenzie, vice president of the board of reference and control of the Columbian Commission, was born in Christian county, Ky., August 1, 1840, was educated in the common schools of his native county and at Centre College, Danville, Ky. He was a member of the Kentucky legislature from 1867 to 1871, and was a Democratic elector for the state at large in 1872.

He was elected a member of the 45th, 46th and 47th Congresses and declined a re-election. While a member of Congress he was the author of the bill putting quinine on the free list, which passed Congress June 30, 1879. He was elected secretary of state for Kentucky in 1883, serving in that capacity four years, and was also a delegate from the state at large to the National Democratic Convention at Chicago in 1884 and nominated Hon John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky, for the presidency. Was also a delegate from the state at large to the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis in 1888 and seconded the nomination of Grover Cleveland for re-election.

He was appointed one of the National Commissioners from Kentucky, and when it was decided to throw the power of managing the affairs of the Exposition into the hands of a board of reference and control he was elected vice president. During the Exposition his advice was followed in many essential things.

ILLINOIS STATE BUILDING.

The Illinois State World's Fair building is located in one of the most favored spots in Jackson Park, where on the south for nearly one mile there is a view of a beautiful water-way, and on the north and east are the unique buildings of other states and foreign nations, this building towering above those of other states.

The building, with its dome 200 feet high, is located in the improved portion of Jackson Park, near where the boat house stood on the artificial lake. A broad channel about sixty feet wide is extended from the south-east portion of the park up to this lake. The grand entrance to the building faces this water-way.

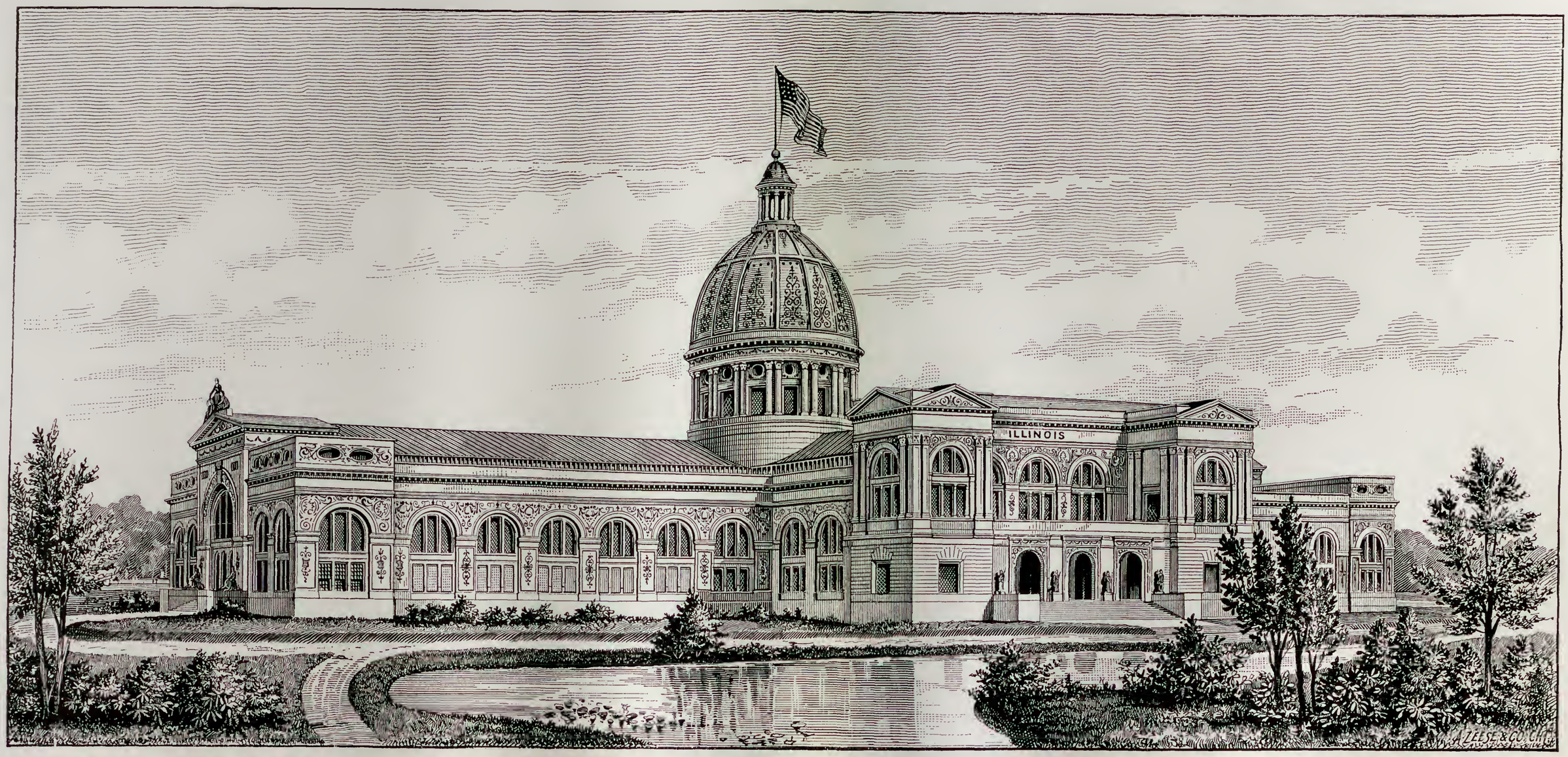
The structure is on a terrace four or five feet high, and in front of the entrances are stone terraces with railings, statues, and stone steps leading down to the roadway.

The building is embellished with fine carving and statuary. It is thoroughly lighted, first from the side windows, which are placed about fourteen feet above the floor to permit cases to be placed against the walls; second, with skylights placed in the flat roof of the side aisles; and third, with continuous skylights on the ridge of a pitched roof or nave. Ventilation is provided for through windows placed a story above the flat aisle roof and the foot of the sloping roof over the nave.

There are three entrances—the prominent one to the south, one to the west facing the Midway plaisance, and the other on the north end of Memorial hall from the boat landing or the edge of the lagoon.

The building in the main is 160 feet wide by 450 feet long, with the schoolhouse, about 75x60 feet, taken out of the east end and within the building. The dome is 72 feet in diameter and about 200 feet high, with a lookout about 80 feet high and another in the lantern about 175 feet high. The side walls are 47 feet high, while the center wing on the south is 72 feet high, and both ends 54 feet.

On the north the Memorial hall forms a wing 50x75 feet, while on the south are the executive offices in a wing 75x123 feet, carried up three stories, with a public hall in the third story.



VIEW OF THE ILLINOIS STATE BUILDING FROM THE ARCHITECT'S ORIGINAL DESIGN.

The building is constructed of Illinois stone, brick and steel, covered with staff. The State appropriated $800,000, and the building cost $250,000. The Memorial hall and school were formerly designed to be separate buildings, but it was decided to incorporate them in the main structure.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF DIRECTOR-GENERAL DAVIS.

SUBMITTED TO THE NATIONAL COMMISSION, SEPT. 2, 1891:

CHICAGO, ILL., September 2, 1891.

To the President and the Honorable Members of the World's Columbian Commission.

GENTLEMEN: In presenting this, my first report to your honorable body, covering the period between November, 1890, and this date (former reports having been made to the Executive Committee or Board of Control), I find ample justification for congratulation upon the progress of the great enterprise entrusted to the Commission by the Act of Congress under which it was created. The Departmental service under the organization recommended in my report of September, 1890, and effected by your action in November following, fully sustains the wisdom of this plan of administration and gives us abundant assurance of its effectiveness. of which I will speak in detail hereafter.

The organization of the Departments provided for is nearly perfected, and when completed they will be adequate to perform the duties for which they were created, no matter how great the service required. It will be only necessary to add the required force in the Department where increased service is demanded with no change in the office nor the discipline or routine of the Department.

In the selection of Chiefs of these Departments it has been my effort to secure gentlemen well known, of ability and capacity for the work to be performed, and to recognize so far as possible the different sections of the country, to the end that the National character of the Exposition might be faithfully maintained. The following appointments have thus far been made:

Dep't A, Agriculture, etc.
W. I. Buchanan, of Iowa.
Dep't B, Horticulture, etc.
J. M. Samuels, of Kentucky.
Dep't D, Fish and Fisheries,
J. W. Collins, U. S. Fish Com'n.
Dep't E, Mines and Mining, etc.
F. J. V. Skiff, of Colorado.
Dep't F, Machinery,
L. W. Robinson, U. S. Navy.
Dep't G, Transportation Exhibits,
Willard A. Smith, of Illinois.
Dep't H, Manufactures,
James Allison, of Ohio.
Dep't J, Electricity, etc.
John P. Barrett, of Illinois.
Dep't K, Fine Arts, Halsey C. Ives, of Missouri.
Dep't L, Liberal Arts, Selim H. Peabody, of Illinois.
Dep't M, Ethnology, etc., F. W. Putnam, of Massachusetts.
Dep't O, Publicity and Promotion, Moses P. Handy, of Pennsylvania.
Dep' P, Foreign Affairs, Walker Fearn, of Louisiana.

Department C (Live Stock) and Department N (Forestry) have been placed under the control of the Chief of Agriculture

Mr. Samuels, appointed Chief of the Department of Horticulture; Mr. Peabody, Chief of the Department of Liberal Arts; and Mr. Robinson, Chief of the Department of Machinery, have not yet been confirmed by the proper authorities.

Department B (Horticulture) has been temporarily placed under the control of the Chief of the Department of Manufactures.

The work of the several departments has progressed satisfactorily since the organization of each department, the date of which will be stated more specifically in their order, as follows:

DEPARTMENT A, AGRICULTURE, ETC.—Department A, Agriculture, was organized December 12, 1890, although its affairs were conducted from the place of residence of the Chief until March 15, 1891, at which latter date the department was organized at the headquarters in Chicago.

This department, comprising as it does industries more general in their character than any other engaging the attention of mankind, requires at the hand of its Chief an unusual comprehension of the various resources extending in every direction, and into all climes where these vast industries are carried on, and requires of that officer discriminating ability which will result in the collection and arrangement of an adequate exhibition wherein educational and commercial features shall be combined without injury to either.

The mission of the department to this date has been executed with intelligence and fidelity, and its work has progressed to this time in a highly satisfactory manner. All of the agencies, both private and public, associated in this and other countries, have been communicated with, and relations established, promising a general and generous co-operation. In connection with this branch of the work 3,109 letters have been sent out, in addition to large quantities of other matter.



J. H. KINGWILL.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
[See Page 118.]

The progress made in the matter of a model dairy school has reached a point that guarantees to the Agricultural Department a most interesting and instructive demonstration in a very important branch of agriculture.

The expenditures of the Department up to the 1st of August, 1891, covering all expenses since the date of its organization, have been $2,879.17.

DEPARTMENT B, HORTICULTURE, ETC. — Mr. J. M. Samuels, of Kentucky, was appointed Chief of this Department on the 12th day of August, 1891, and the appointment was confirmed by the Board of Control, but has not yet received the confirmation of the Board of Directors.

Mr. John Thorpe, of New York, a gentleman of eminent qualifications for the position, has been appointed Superintendent of the Bureau of Floriculture in this Department, and he is now making arrangements to immediately enter upon the discharge of his duties.

Owing to the recent date of the temporary organization of this department no expenses have been reported to me.

DEPARTMENT C, LIVE STOCK, ETC.—This Department was temporarily assigned to the Chief of the Department of Agriculture December 20, 1890, and has had careful and conscientious attention. The gross expenditures of this Department have been $141.78.

DEPARTMENT D, FISH, FISHERIES, ETC.—This Department transmits a very complete and encouraging report, outlining the progress of its work since the organization of the Department, February 5, 1891, to the 20th of August, 1891.

The correspondence of the Department has been quite heavy, it being the intention to notify all persons engaged in the fisheries industries in this and other countries, of the Exposition and its object. To this end some 1,400 letters have been sent, and 400 replies received; 100 firms in this country have declared their intention to exhibit.

From abroad comes the information that foreign governments are aroused to the importance of an exhibit in this Department. The Province of Newfoundland has been asked by the Fisheries Commission to appropriate $20,000 for a display of this kind, and it is probable that England will send a complete exhibit of its fishery industry. Persons connected with the fisheries of Germany also send encouraging communications.

The gross expenditures of the Department to the 1st day of August are $2,579.26.

DEPARTMENT E, MINES, MINING, ETC. — The creation by your Commission of the Department 6f Mines and Mining, which was organized during the month of June, 1891, was a just recognition of the great importance and diversified interests connected with the exhibits which will be comprised in the building devoted to this Department.

Special care has been taken by this Department to carry out such preliminary work as will render possible an exhibit showing clearly and instructively, not only the evolutions of practical mining and metallurgy from the primitive operations of the ancients up to the present, illustrated by the most advanced systems, appliances and machinery known to that industry.

A great proportion of the more prominent industries identified with it have signified their intention of becoming exhibitors, and at the present time a large number of applications have been received for space.

The exhibits of coal and iron will be as elaborate and comprehensive as possible, while the exhibits of precious ores and minerals will, from present indications. be most magnificent, instructive and complete.

The expenses of the Department to the 1st of August, 1891, have been $927.40.

DEPARTMENT F, MACHINERY.—The correspondence and work in this Department have been performed by my office force and by the Departmental Secretaries.

Mr. L. W. Robinson, Chief Engineer of the United States Navy, who was the second officer under General Albert of the Machinery Department at the Centennial Exhibition, was appointed as Chief of this Department some time since, but the appointment has not yet been confirmed.

DEPARTMENT G, TRANSPORTATION EXHIBITS.—The Department of Transportation Exhibits was organized July 27, 1891. Owing to the recent date of the organization of this Department, and to the fact that such a Department has not been heretofore created in any exposition, a large amount of work has been necessary in connection with the preliminary outline of the purposes and aims connected therewith.

In addition to the exhibits of vehicles and methods of transportation on common roads, which includes the great carriage and wagon manufactures of this and other countries, there are comprised in this Department the exhibits connected with the builders of engines, railway cars, street cars, vessels, and other means of transportation. This immense scope, it is believed from applications already received, will be amply illustrated.

One field covered by this Department is that of aerial and pneumatic transportation, in which it will be the endeavor of the Department, if possible, to show the development in these lines.

In the group devoted to vessels and boats it will be the purpose to show, graphically by models, the small crafts, canoes, rafts, boats, launches and vessels in use in the past and their development up to the present time.

No expenses for this department have been reported to August 1st.

DEPARTMENT H, MANUFACTURES.—The Department of Manufactures was organized July 20, 1891. The correspondence thus far conducted has discovered that the manufacturers, both at home and abroad, are making most elaborate preparations to exhibit their wares and products in a manner exemplifying the degree of skill reached by the inventors and artisans of this age.

The Department has been granted desirable alterations in its Classification, and has outlined a policy of exploitation which cannot fail to ramify all parts of the globe and congregate in the Manufactures exhibit a collection of every article fashioned by hand or produced by invention. That such gratifying progress has been made in so short a time gives occasion for the most encouraging expectation of this Department.

The expenses to August 1, 1891, have been $187.55.

DEPARTMENT J, ELECTRICITY, ETC. — The Department of Electricity was organized on the 14th of February, 1891. No field of human industry and invention has made such progress within the last decade as the subject of electricity, and it is certainly gratifying to this great interest that such ample provision has been made by your Commission for a thorough exhibit in this Department.

From reports furnished by this Department, I am informed that almost every corporation engaged in the manufacture of appliances connected with electricity and electrical inventions has set aside large sums of money to be devoted to the installation and care of the magnificent exhibits they purpose making at the Exposition. Fully two-thirds of the manufacturers of this country whose exhibits will be comprised in this Department have already made application for space, and with the exhibits from foreign countries, which will undoubtedly be furnished by the inventors and manufacturers of those countries, the success of this feature of the Exposition seems assured.

The expenses of this Department up to August 1, 1891, are $2,583.89.

DEPARTMENT K, FINE ARTS.—This Department was organized May 20, 1891. Probably no Department of the Exposition will have greater interest, or be more widely visited than the Department of Fine Arts.

It is confidently believed from reports made by this Department that a most magnificent exhibit is assured.

The total expenditures of this Department from its organization to August 1, 1891, have been $1,998.91.

DEPARTMENT L, LIBERAL ARTS. — The work required in this Department has had the attention of my office force and the Departmental secretaries.

Professor William L. Tomlins has been appointed Choral Director of the Musical Bureau of this Department, and is now in Europe giving attention to the duties of his office.

Professor H. B. Adams, of Johns Hopkins University, was appointed to the Chiefship of this Department, but subsequently declined. Dr. Selim H. Peabody, late President of the University of Illinois, was appointed as Chief of this Department. His appointment was reported to the August meeting of the Board of Control, and it was promptly confirmed. The appointment has not been confirmed by the Board of Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition.

DEPARTMENT M, ETHNOLOGY, ETC.—The Department of Ethnology, Archæology, etc., was organized February 14, 1891. The attention of the Department was given at once to the subject of the work necessary to a successful exhibit of the ethnological and archæological history of this continent, and as a result, and in furtherance of the plans decided upon by this Department for its exhibit, the Chief has called to his aid the services of a large number of persons eminently qualified for the particular duties to which they have been assigned.

In the subdivision of Anthropology there will be represented, by tables, charts, models, photographs, etc., the physical characteristics of the native American people. This is a work that has never before been attempted, and will be one of supreme interest to all scientists. It will include, so far as possible, an exhibit illustrative of their actual home life, their dwellings, their customs and habits, collections of war bonnets, dress, ceremonial accoutrements, as well as illustrations of their skill in workmanship, and the beauty of designs wrought by the aboriginal tribes of this country.

Collections illustrative of the Esquimaux and other people of Greenland—their dwellings, implements, weapons, utensils, ornaments, costumes, sleds and boats, will be prepared, so far as possible.

Another group in this Department—that of the exhibition of the busts and portraits of noted inventors—has also received attention, and will be carried to as full an extent as possible.

The expenses of the Department to August 1st, 1891, have been $10,458.69.

DEPARTMENT N, FORESTRY, ETC.—This Department was placed temporarily in charge of the Chief of the Department of Agriculture in March last, and the work has been thoroughly systematized and carried out.

The question of operating complete saw-mills has been considered, but while its feasibility and importance have been determined, the plan and scope have not been perfected. It is believed, however, that as carrying out an exhibit of one of the first industries too great consideration cannot be devoted to the project.

The expenses of the Department have been $249.83.

DEPARTMENT O, PUBLICITY AND PROMOTION.—In the Department of Publicity and Promotion, whose labors thus far have been devoted to the dissemination of general information, and of such advertising matter as would



GEN. V. D. GRONER,
CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE TARIFF AND TRANSPORTATION.

appeal to exhibitors, the volume of work performed is not alone expressed in the detailed report made to me, but has been made manifest by the wide attention directed to the Exposition. The work of the Department is necessarily increasing rapidly by reason of the great demand for information, and the accumulation of facts in connection with the Exposition, so that at this time an average of 8,000 pieces of printed matter are sent out daily, while the mail list embraces the names of 17,000 newspapers to which an average of five printed articles are mailed each week for publication.

Regular letters, containing news and descriptive matter in relation to the Exposition, its instructive department, the work of its exhibit departments, special features that are being engaged, etc., are sent to papers in France, Germany, England, Spain and Portugal, and also to the Latin-American countries, as well as to those papers printed in French and German in the United States. These letters sent to foreign countries are furnished in the language of the country to which they are sent.

Information is also furnished daily to the Chicago newspapers, both as to departmental work and the progress of the work at Jackson Park, to the Associated Press, the United Press, and the Press News Association.

200,000 copies of the pamplet entitled, "After Four Centuries," have been sent to all quarters of the globe. In addition to this pamplet, 100,000 copies of cuts of the different buildings, and birdseye views, have been mailed in all directions, and in every way possible it has been sought to advance the work of the Exposition as it proceeds from week to week. It is estimated that over 100,000 words daily are being published about the World's Columbian Exposition, which would be equal to an ordinary 300 page book per day.

Lithographs are being prepared in colors, of the different buildings of the Exposition, and one already issued, that of Machinery Hall, has been given distribution covering almost the entire United States, as well as other countries. A birdseye view of the grounds and buildings is in process of completion in colors, and will be given general distribution throughout the world.

The expenses of this Department up to August 1, 1891, have been $32,239.06.

The expense of the Eastern headquarters, including office fixtures and furniture, to August 1, 1891, has been $5,130.38.

DEPARTMENT P, FOREIGN AFFAIRS.—The Department of Foreign Affairs was organized July 22, 1891, little more than a month ago.

The Chief of this Department, with his clerical force, has given attention to the current work and to gathering into one office, or one department, the correspondence, reports and records pertaining to the foreign work which was in the possession of committees and officers who had been conducting, more or less, the operations of the work belonging to a department of this character.

The officers accredited by the Commission to Foreign Governments have been placed under the direction of this Department, and are now reporting to it.

The reports from our representatives abroad are most encouraging and generally satisfactory. A magnificent display seems to be assured from Japan, and the reports from the representatives to the Orient are quite satisfactory.

Mr. Alexander Campbell, of West Virginia, has been appointed Special Commissioner to Australia, and Mr. Henry Ballentine, U. S. Consul at Bombay, has been appointed Special Commissioner to India. Both have received their instructions and have departed to assume the duties of their respective assignments.

Mr. McCormick, the recently appointed official respesentative at London, has just returned from England, and gives encouraging accounts of the favorable feeling exhibited in England in all matters pertaining to the Exposition. He will remain until the European Commission, now in Europe, returns.

The expenditures of the Foreign Department to August 1st, 1891, have been $824.63. The total expense of Foreign Work reported is $57,213.86.

In connection with Department work, I have to report that two Secretaries have been provided by the Board of Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition to assist in performing the work required in the preliminary organization of the Departments, and for other Departmental work, under my direction.

The expense of this service including the cost of printing the Classification and General Regulations in the different languages, and the distribution thereof, also for blank forms of application for space and correspondence pertaining thereto, to August 1, 1891, has been $5,936.07.

At the third session of your Commission, the supplemental report of your Committee on Foreign Affairs regarding plans submitted by the Foreign Exhibits Committee of the World's Columbian Exposition, "looking to the most available methods of arousing interest in the Exposition among the Latin American Republics, and securing exhibits from that territory," being under consideration, it was "moved that the report be accepted and referred to the Bureau of Foreign Affairs when that Bureau shall have been created." The report was accepted and so referred.

Mr. William E. Curtis previous to that time and up to the date of the organization of the Department of Foreign Affairs July 22, 1891, has been employed by the Board of Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition to execute the plans submitted to your Commission in the report of your Committee on Foreign Affairs above referred to. On the 18th day of August, upon the recommenda-

tion of the Chief of the Department of Foreign Affairs, to which Department the subject had been referred by your Commission, a Bureau comprising Mexico, Central America, and the Republics of South America was created in the Department of Foreign Affairs, to be known as the Latin-American Bureau, and Mr. William E. Curtis was appointed Chief of that Bureau. This action and the appointment of Mr. Curtis, was submitted to the consideration of the Board of Control at its August meeting, and was approved by it.

I herewith submit for your information a report from Mr. Wm. E. Curtis, made to the Chief of the Department of Foreign Affairs, covering the work performed by him and by the Special Commissioners appointed to these countries, up to the date of the creation of the Bureau above referred to. This report embodies the general plan and an outline of the work performed and suggested by these agencies; to which your attention is especially directed.

The aid given me by the Board of Control and the manifest service rendered by that body to the administrative branch of the Commission command my grateful acknowledgment. The devotion of its members to the welfare of the Exposition, and the conspicuous unselfishness of their application to duties of the most arduous character, sacrificing in public spirit so many personal interests, entitle them to every mark of consideration and appreciation."

Secretary Jno. T. Dickinson submitted the following financial report of expenses incurred by the Commission since its April meeting.

CHICAGO, ILL., September 2, 1891.

To the World's Columbian Commission:

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with Article Fourteenth of the By-Laws of the Commission, I have the honor to submit herewith statements, in detail, of vouchers and pay-rolls certified by me to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment, since my last report to the Commission, April 1, 1891.

The statements show date, name, amount and nature of each expenditure in the work of this Commission, as follows:

EXHIBIT A. Showing detailed statement of accounts certified by me from April 1, 1891, to August 31, 1891, chargeable against the appropriation of $160,000 for the use of the Commission and Board of Lady Managers, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, amounting to $34,638 88, the grand total since the organization of the Commission, June 26, 1890, to August 31, 1891, being $159,518.13, chargeable against the appropriation above mentioned.

EXHIBIT B. Showing expenses of Commission as certified by me from July 1 to August 31, 1891, under the appropriation of $59,500, for the current fiscal year commencing July 1, 1891, amounting to $4,258.40.

EXHIBIT C. Showing expenses of the Board of Lady Managers, as certified by me after having been approved by Mrs. Potter Palmer, President of the Board, from July 1 to August 31, 1891, under the appropriation of $36,000 for this fiscal year, amounting to $672.00

Extracts from the Auditing Committee's report, submitted by Chairman Thos. E. Garvin:

The total expenditures of the Commission for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, as certified to the Secretary of the Treasury, amount to $159,518.13. There are bills on file properly belonging to the past fiscal year, but not yet passed upon, amounting in the aggregate to $800, which added to the above amount certified to, shows a total of $160,318.13, or $318.13 in excess of the appropriation.

The Classification of this expense is as follows:

For Subsistence	$43,335.00
For Transportation	32,598.30
For Contingent Expenses, including Salaries	78,323.25
For Furniture, Fixtures, Etc	5,261.58

The cost of the four sessions of the Commission has been $53,598.83.

The total expenses of the Board of Lady Managers for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, are as follows:

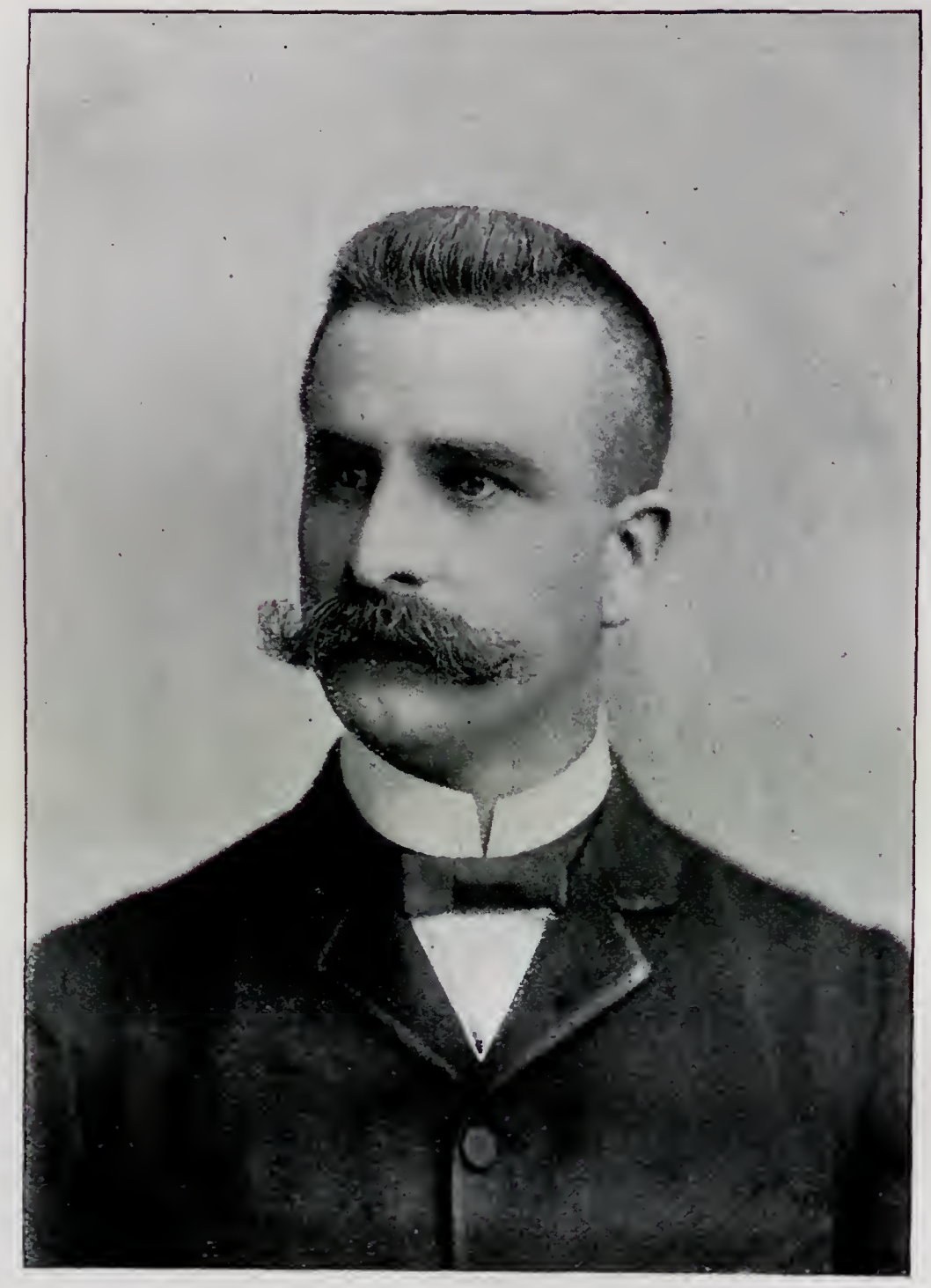
For First Session	$15,419.07
For Office and General Expenses	5,307.78
For Executive Committee	4,531.39
For Special Finance Committee	113.85
Total	$25,372.09

The expenses of the several offices of the Commission for the year, including salaries, has been as follows:

President's	$ 8,302.23
Secretary's	23,158.08
Director-General's	19,860.98
Vice Chairman's	6,313.31

The expenses of the several Committees have been as follows:

Executive	$3,483.42
Classification	4,393.60
Ceremonies	926.16
Fish Culture	122.25
Electricity	18.15
Grounds and Buildings	368.45
Foreign Affairs	680.68
Fine Arts	307.92
Tariffs and Transportation	635.61
Agriculture	123.10
Printing	124.20
Auditing	239.20
Mines and Mining	20.25
Manufactures	48.05
Forestry, etc	55.65
Legislation	2,123.52
World's Congresses	4.00
Machinery	100.00
Board of Reference and Control	2,131.43



ELBERT E. JAYCOX.

TRAFFIC MANAGER WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

[See Page 118.]

The appropriation for the coming year by Congress, for the expenses of the Commission, is $59,500.00, and that of the Board of Lady Managers $36,000.00. That the expenses of the two bodies may be kept distinct, the accountant, Mr. Sinclair, has opened separate accounts with the two bodies, so that at any time the exact condition of each appropriation can be ascertained.

It is but proper for us to note the fact that, while the salary due our President for the year ending June 30, 1891, is $10,833.33, he has drawn but $4,968.66 and this has been paid out by him as salary to his private secretary and for actual expenses in the duties of his office."

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS, SUBMITTED BY CHAIRMAN E. T. JEFFERY.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2, 1891.

To the Board of Directors World's Columbian Exposition:

Your Committee on Grounds and Buildings begs leave to present the following report of its operations to date, and of the organization and work done by the Department of Construction.

On September 1, 1890, Mr. A. Gottlieb was appointed Consulting Engineer and F. L. Olmstead & Co. Consulting Landscape Architects, and on September 4, Messrs. Burnham & Root were appointed Consulting Architects. Mr. Gottlieb resigned Aug. 10, 1891, and his duties now devolve upon E. C. Shankland, Construction Engineer, subject to the direction of the Chief of Construction.

On November 8, 1890, D. H. Burnham was made Chief of Construction and directed to organize a bureau covering all the work to be done upon the grounds and buildings of every sort. In December following Messrs. Burnham & Root resigned as Consulting Architects, and Mr. John W. Root was appointed Consulting Architect, Mr. Burnham continuing in the position of Chief of Construction.

On the 15th of January, 1891, Mr. Root died, and, no appointment having been made to fill the vacancy in the office of Consulting Architect, the duties have since then devolved upon Mr. Burnham.

After a plan to locate the buildings of the Exposition had been adopted and the general design accepted, the following ten firms were appointed and constituted an Advisory Board of Architects:

Richard M. Hunt, of New York.
McKim, Mead & White, of New York.
George B. Post, of New York.
Peabody & Stearns, of Boston.
Van Brunt & Howe, of Kansas City.
Burling & Whitehouse, of Chicago.
Adler & Sullivan, of Chicago.
S. S. Beman, of Chicago.
W. L. B. Jenney, of Chicago.
Henry Ives Cobb, of Chicago.

This Board assembled in Chicago on January 10, 1891. One each of the prominent buildings was assigned to each of the co-operating architects, as follows:

Administration Building, R. M. Hunt.
Manufactures and Liberal Arts, George B. Post.
Agricultural Building, McKim, Mead & White.
Machinery Hall, Peabody & Stearns.
Electricity, Van Brunt & Howe.
Mines and Mining, S. S. Beman.
Transportation, Adler & Sullivan.
Horticulture, W. L. B. Jenney.
Fisheries, Henry Ives Cobb.
Casino on Pier, Burling & Whitehouse.

A woman's building was decided upon after a meeting of the architects in February, and competitive plans were called for from women designers of this country. The first prize was awarded to Miss Sophia G. Hayden, of Boston; the second to Miss Howe, of Boston, and the third to Miss Laura Hayes, of Chicago.

The Fine Arts Building has been designed by Mr. C. B. Atwood, of the Construction Bureau, and is pronounced one of the finest buildings in the Exposition grounds.

Contracts have been let on the following buildings:

Manufactures and Liberal Arts, about	$1,000,000
Electricity, about	375,000
Mines and Mining, about	260,000
Horticulture, about	300,000
Administration, about	450,000
Agriculture, about	540,000
Fisheries, about	200,000
Woman's Building, about	120,000
Transportation, about	280,000

There remains to be let for these buildings contracts for annexes and roofing, grand entrances, interior finish and decorations, as well as lighting, plumbing, etc.

The drawings for the Machinery Hall and its annex are well advanced, and bids will be advertised for in the near future. Its estimated cost is $1,200,000.

The drawings for the Casino are finished and advertisements for bids will be made at once. The estimated cost of the Casino and pier is about $150,000.

Bids for the Art Building will also be advertised for within a week. Its estimate cost is about $500,000.

There will be a grand fountain, 150 feet in diameter, which will close the basin in the center of the great court which ends just in front of the Administration Building This will be the work of Mr. Frederick MeMonies, who is now in Paris with a corps of sculptors working out the models. The evidences already shown lead to the belief that the sculptural work will be of the highest grade of excellence.

The buildings of the States of the Union are to be located in the north end of the Park, and many States have already officially applied and have notified us that they would build structures of such elegance as will do credit to the Exposition.

The buildings of Foreign Governments are to be located between those of the Federal States and that of the United States.

Many applications have been made for locations for buildings by private parties, companies and syndicates. As a general policy it has been deemed wise to place those exhibits showing the manners and customs of peoples in Midway Plaisance. Among the displays already proposed are a Bazaar of all Nations, a Street in Cairo, an Indian Village, Turkish Village, and other similar representations of life and manners in foreign countries.

There will also be located in Midway Plaisance panoramas, cycloramas, etc., and a sliding railway, which will not only be a unique and very interesting exhibit but will be used to convey passengers to and from the west end of Midway Plaisance and Jackson Park proper.

Dredging and grading were begun in February, 1891, and is practically completed. There has been moved, up to date, 900,000 cubic yards of earth.

There have been laid about ten miles of railroad for construction purposes. It is proposed to bring two or more lines of railroad into Jackson Park for the transportation of passengers Negotiations are pending but not complete as to one of these methods; the other is through Midway Plaisance and down the east side of the Park, and this is now in the possession of the Exposition. Arrangements for a passenger depot inside of the Park are not yet determined. The location of railroad tracks for installation purposes has been carefully considered, and a plan prepared which will enable exhibitors to place their goods in close proximity to the point of installation.

In landscape work, the placing of aquatic plants, the grading of the island with black soil, etc., is practically completed, and the propagating and transplanting at the nursery is progressing satisfactorily.

Arrangements will be made at the proper time for water communication by small boats of various sorts through the lagoons and canals.

A contract has been made with the city of Chicago, by which the city agrees to build pumping works, to be paid for by the Exposition, but for which the city will reimburse the Exposition after its close, to the extent of $200,000. A complete system of water supply has been laid out and 7,845 feet of pipe have already been laid, and the rest is being contracted for.

A complete system of sewerage has been worked out and will soon be contracted for.

The engineer in charge of Electrical work, with his corps of assistants, is pressing work rapidly. A plant for temporary use has been procured and is about ready for operation, which will give all the light necessary for work by night as well as by day. In the same temporary plant are also fire-pumps capable of exerting a pressure of 100 pounds to the square inch in the water pipes which are being distributed through the buildings as fast as they are raised above the foundations, so that on the first alarm heavy streams can be thrown on any possible fire. The city has supplied a complete fire company, with engine house and all apparatus necessary. A temporary building has been erected for the use of the fire company at a convenient place in the Park.

The Casino Pier is about two-thirds finished, and the Naval Exhibit Pier is about half finished.

Provision has been made for a Live Stock building, Forestry building, Model Dairy building and an Agricultural Annex, all of which will be ready to contract for within a few weeks.

A music pavilion will be provided, and Mr. Theodore Thomas, Musical Director, and Prof. W. L. Tomlius, Choral Director, will be consulted as to its details.

The entire expenditures to date on account of the Construction Department have been $499,839.39.

The number of employes in the Construction Department at this date is 417, of whom 253 are laborers and watchmen. This does not include the large force employed by the contractors.

The great dimensions of the Exposition are not due to any extravagant ideas of your Committee, but are forced upon us by the comprehensiveness of the "plan and scope" set forth in the classification adopted by the Commission as authorized by Act of Congress. Your Committee, however, heartily concurs with the Commission that in the presentation of the Exposition all features whether relating to the comprehensive display of exhibits, the beauty of the grounds, the style of the buildings, conveniences for visitors, facilities for transportation, decorations or general beauty, must, in order to keep pace with American progress and enterprise, be in advance of any of its predecessors, and the honor and dignity of the people of the United States demand that all these conditions should be fully met. To do this expenditures on a larger scale than was originally estimated are necessary—are indeed absolutely indispensable.



PROF. JOHN P. BARRETT,
CHIEF DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICITY.

[See Page 118.]

Your committee submit herewith estimates for the completion of the necessary buildings, machinery, decorations, administration and maintenance up to the date fixed for opening the Exposition:

Buildings	$7,295,000
Grading and Filling	450,400
Landscape	323,490
Viaducts and Bridge	125,000
Piers	70,000
Waterway Improvements	225,000
Water Supply and Sewerage	600,000
Railways	500,000
Steam Plant	800,000
Electricity	1,500,000
Statuary on Buildings	100,000
Vases, Lamps and Posts	50,000
Fuel and Light during Construction	20,000
Seatings	8,000
	$12,066,890
Appropriated for Purposes of the Congress Auxiliary	$ 200,000
Landscape Gardening, Viaducts, Fountains, etc., on Lake Front	200,000
General Expenses of Construction Department	500,000
	$12,966,890

The estimates of your Budget Committee, made on February 20th last, which were carefully considered and revised before presentation to the Board of Directors, estimate the cost of organization and administration at $3,308,563, of which $1,822,790 was for the salaries and expenses of the departments under the control of the Director General, and $1,485,773 for the expenses of the departments, committees and agents of the Board of Directors.

The same estimates for operating expenses, police, fire department, attendants, watchmen, etc., was $1,550,000, making a grand total of $17,825,453.

It is manifest that building cannot cease, but long before the Exposition opens the $10,000,000 provided by the City of Chicago and its citizens will have been exhausted, and means must be considered at once for completing the enterprise or abandoning some features of it. The latter alternative seems to your Committee to be one which should not be for a moment considered. The honor and credit of the City of Chicago has been fully maintained in complying with the Act of Congress, which required a contribution of $10,000,000. We believe that the people of the United States have an interest in this Exposition that justifies us in asking the co-operation of the National Government to complete what we have so well begun."

Commissioner Thomas B. Keogh, of North Carolina, submitted the following report from the Committee on Classification:

"*Hon. T. W. Palmer, President World's Columbian Commission:*

SIR: The Committee on Classification met pursuant to official notice on the 18th ult. for the purpose of completing the revision of the classification heretofore formulated, in compliance with requests for changes therein, by the chiefs of the several departments. The chiefs thus far appointed were notified to present their request for any revision of the classification deemed necessary by them. In this respect all complied, and the Committee is pleased to report that the revision has been made in a manner entirely satisfactory to the Chiefs of the Departments.

It may be proper to state here that this revision does not in any manner affect the twelve great Departments originally created, or the plan and scope of the classification as outlined and adopted by the Commission. The changes consist principally in dividing or consolidating a few of the groups and classes in order to get kindred exhibits closer together, and elaborating the classes.

This Committee calls attention to the fact that the By-Laws of the World's Columbian Commission provide for a Department of Forestry and Forest Products, and that the exhibits for this Department are classified in the Department of Agriculture.

The Committee deems it inadvisable in a revision of the official classification to disarrange the twelve great Departments as originally provided, and have accordingly adopted a resolution that the exhibits in Forestry and Forest Products be installed in Department N, Forestry and Forest Products; and shall be under the exclusive control of the Chief in charge of that Department.

The Committee would say that it found this a work of great detail, covering the whole range of human industry, science and art.. It gave the subject most careful consideration, and in the light of previous classifications of a similar character, and with the advice and assistance of persons having experience in such matters, the committee has completed the revision of the classification, which is herewith submitted.

During the session of the Committee, its attention was called to the fact that a large open area of about eight acres was proposed to be left in the interior of the Manufactures Building, in which the Leather and Musical Exhibits were to be installed. Whereupon the Committee, feeling that the matter of allotting space came within the scope of its duties, and in accordance therewith, having previously prepared an estimate of the space required by the various Departments, allotting twenty acres of floor-space for the proper installation of exhibits in the Department of Manufactures, passed the following resolutions:

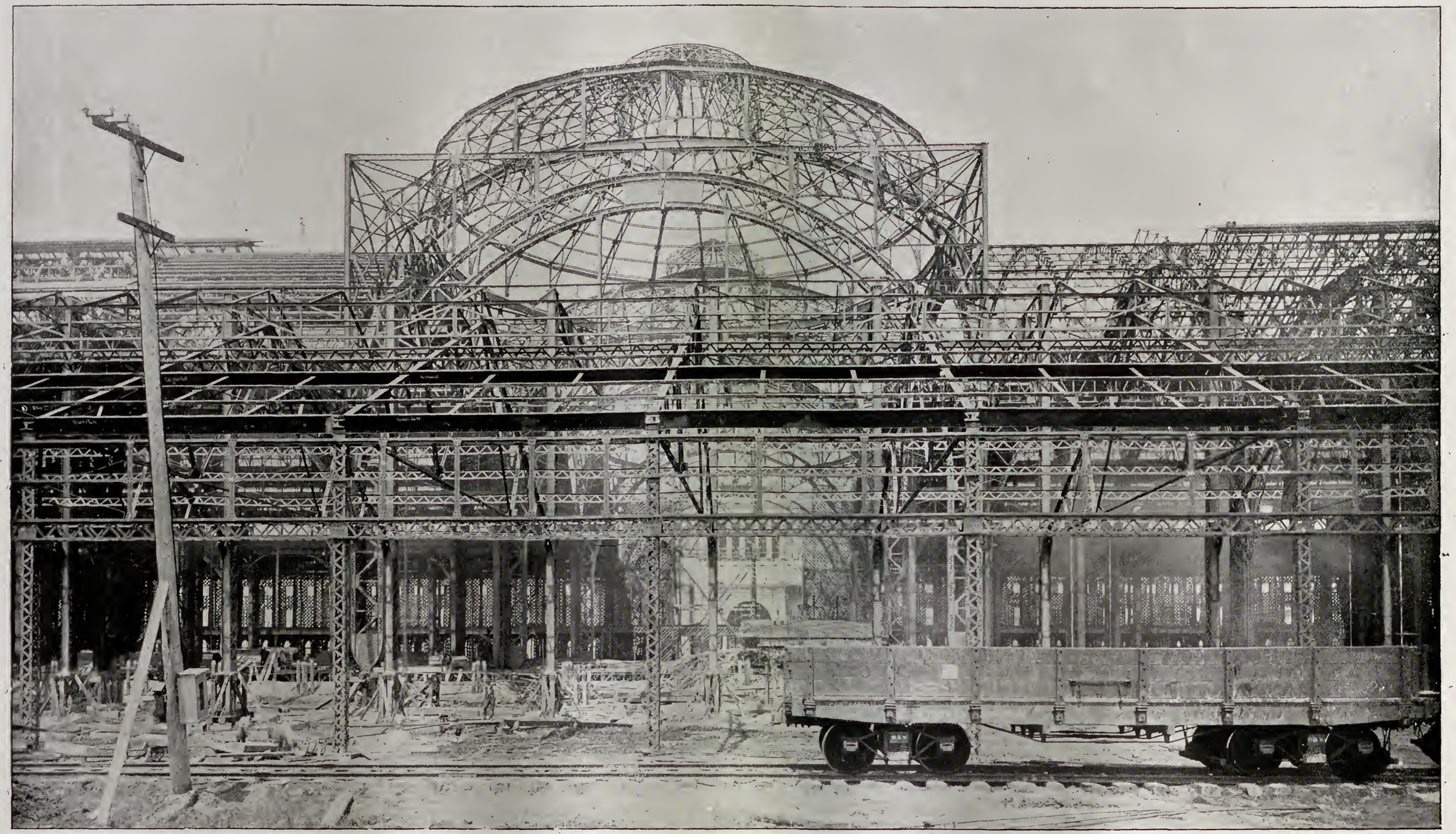
"*Resolved*, That the attention of the Board of Control is called to the fact that it would be absolutely necessary to house over the courts in said Manufactures Building to provide room enough for that Department alone. They further recommend that a special building be erected in which shall be placed exhibits of Department L, known as Liberal Arts, and Department M, known as Ethnology. The Committee also feel that they are underestimating the matter, and do not think that even if these alterations are made, that the Manufactures Building will hold all the exhibits that are offered and worthy of acceptance for that Department."

The foregoing resolution was placed before the proper officials of the Directory having charge of the construction of buildings, and such action was taken thereon as to cause a change in the plans of this building, by which the open area is to be arched over and roofed, which, with the added gallery facilities, will increase the floor-space of the building to about forty acres under one roof, and unobstructed by courts or partitions.

All of which is respectfully submitted."



VIEW OF MAMMOTH ARCHES OF MANUFACTURES BUILDING, DURING CONSTRUCTION.



VIEW OF THE IMMENSE IRON WORK OF MACHINERY HALL, DURING CONSTRUCTION.

WORK ACCOMPLISHED THE FIRST YEAR.

The World's Columbian Exposition, at Chicago, U. S. A., will open on May 1, 1893. The following data give the reader an idea of its scope and magnitude and of its present status and prospects. The figures are brought up to January 1, 1892.

The Exposition is under the auspices of the United States Government. Its participants include not only the United States Government and the forty-four States and five Territories of the American Union, but also nearly every foreign government. Its international character is assured.

FOREIGN PARTICIPATION.

The foreign nations and colonies which thus far have determined to participate in the Exposition, and the amounts of their appropriations, made or officially proposed, as far as information concerning them has been received at headquarters, are the following:

Argentine Republic	$100,000	Victoria	
Austria	149,100	West Australia	
Belgium		Guatemala	$120,000
Bolivia	100,000	Hawaii	
Brazil	600,000	Hayti	
China		Honduras	20,000
Chile	100,000	Italy (informal)	
Colombia	100,000	Erythria	
Costa Rica	100,000	Japan	630,765
Denmark		Korea	
Danish West Indies		Madagascar	
Ecuador	125,000	Mexico	750,000
Egypt (informal)		Netherlands (informal)	
France	400,000	Dutch Guiana	10,000
Algeria		Dutch West Indies	5,000
Germany	214,200	Nicaragua	30,000
Great Britain	125,000	Orange Free State	
Barbadoes	6,000	Paraguay	25,000
British Columbia		Persia	
British Guiana	25,000	Peru	125,000
British Honduras	7,500	Russia	
Cape Colony	25,000	Salvador	12,000
Ceylon	40,000	San Domingo	
India		Siam	
Jamaica	20,000	Spain	
Malta		Cuba	25,000
Mashonaland		Transvaal	
New South Wales		Turkey	
New Zealand		Uraguay	
Queensland		Venezuela	
South Australia		Total	$4,004,565
Tasmania		Thirty-nine nations.	
Trinidad	15,000	Twenty-four colonies.	

Bolivia appropriated $10,000 for preliminary expenses, and authorized its president to draw on the regular diplomatic appropriation for any further sum needed, the whole amount estimated to be necessary being $100,000. Of Ecuador's $125,000, the city of Guayaquil furnishes $25,000. Paraguay has authorized its president to spend whatever sum may be necessary to have the country creditably represented. It is reported that $25,000 of expenditure is contemplated. Mexico has voted $50,000 for preliminary expenses. No doubt is felt that the balance of the $750,000 proposed will be forthcoming. It is assured that quite a number of the appropriations named above will be increased.

From information received at Exposition headquarters, it can be said to be next to certain that soon there will be added to the above list Norway and Sweden, Hungary, Switzerland, Canada, and several others. At a low estimate the total of the appropriations of foreign nations will reach $5,000,000. Nearly all of the participating nations will erect buildings in the Exposition grounds. Building sites have already been selected for Great Britain, Germany, Japan, Turkey, Mexico, Peru, Brazil, Ecuador, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala and Chile. The buildings of foreign nations will present most varied contrasts in respect to size, architecture, and adornment.

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

The United States Government has appropriated thus far $1,500,000, of which $400,000 was set apart for its building, and $250,000, approximately, has been drawn for the cost of five sessions of the National Commission, two sessions of the Board of Lady Managers, the salaries of the officers and employes of these two bodies, and the expenses of three special agents of the Treasury Department who were sent to Europe to explain to foreign commissions and governments the regulations of the department governing the importation of exhibits. A considerable portion of the remainder has been



HON. JOHN T. DICKINSON,
SECRETARY WORLD'S COLUMBIAN COMMISSION.

[See Page 119.]

spent in preparation of the Government exhibit by the Board having the matter in charge. The Congress now in session is expected to appropriate a sum sufficient for the future expenses of the National Commission and Lady Managers, and the continued preparation of the Government exhibit, and also about $700,000 for the Exposition awards and the payment of the awarding juries, as obligated by the Act of Congress creating the National Commission. The Government, as elsewhere stated, may be asked, also, to appropriate something for a District of Columbia exhibit, and $5,000,000 in general aid of the Exposition.

THE STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Twenty-six States and two Territories, thus far, have made appropriations for their representation at the Exposition, as follows:

Arizona	$ 30,000	New Hampshire	$ 25,000
California	300,000	New Jersey	20,000
Colorado	100,000	New Mexico	25,000
Delaware	10,000	North Carolina	25,000
Idaho	20,000	North Dakota	25,000
Illinois	800,000	Ohio	100,000
Indiana	75,000	Pennsylvania	300,000
Iowa	50,000	Rhode Island	25,000
Maine	40,000	Vermont	15,000
Massachusetts	75,000	Washington	100,000
Michigan	100,000	West Virginia	40,000
Minnesota	50,000	Wisconsin	65,000
Missouri	150,000	Wyoming	30,000
Montana	50,000		
Nebraska	50,000	Total	$2,695,000

In several of these States the appropriations made are only preliminary, and will be largely increased. In Iowa, for example, the Executive Committee of the State Commission has prepared estimates aggregating $339,000, and will ask the legislature to appropriate accordingly. Colorado, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey and West Virginia promise increased appropriations. In Colorado, an additional $50,000, approximately, has been voted by the counties, and in Indiana about $10,000 has been raised by school pupils and teachers. In California, too, some of the counties are supplementing the State appropriation.

Nine States which, owing to constitutional restriction, or other prohibitive reason, made no World's Fair appropriation, have held State conventions and formed organizations of the stock-subscription sort for raising the amounts deemed necessary for creditable representation. These States, and the sums they are thus raising, are:

Alabama	$ 50,000	Oregon	$100,000
Arkansas	100,000	South Dakota	80,000
Florida	100,000	Tennessee	100,000
Georgia	100,000	Texas	300,000
Kansas	100,000	Total	$1,030,000

The legislatures of several States which have made no provision for representation are now in session, or soon will be. In Maryland, a bill for $100,000 is pending. In New York, a bill for $250,000 has been introduced, and a second bill for $500,000 is advocated by several influential organizations, which believe that sum necessary for creditable representation. Nearly all of the States and Territories are sure to get into line this winter, for popular sentiment among their people demands it. It is reported that the Government will be asked to appropriate $50,000 for the representation of the District of Columbia, and perhaps something for an Alaska exhibit. The aggregate expenditure by the States and Territories is expected to reach $5,000,000.

Information concerning the State buildings is yet quite incomplete, as but few of the plans have been approved. It is expected that nearly all will erect buildings as State headquarters and receptacles for collective exhibits illustrating their resources. Thus far, data for the buildings of twenty-two States, as projected, have been received at headquarters. These structures, for the most part, will be two stories in height; will average about 50 by 75 feet in dimensions, and will cost all the way from $10,000 to $100,000 each.

THE EXPOSITION BUILDINGS.

The size and cost of the great Exposition buildings are indicated in the table on following page.

The last three are being erected, the first two by the United States Government, and the third

by the State of Illinois. The visitor, however, will naturally class them among the great Exposition structures.

All of the annexes will be scarcely less imposing and architecturally beautiful than the main buildings themselves. The live-stock sheds, which will cover an immense area as indicated, are to be constructed as inexpensively as possible without marring the general architectural effect. The power houses, pumping works, etc., are to be exhibits in themselves, and so constructed as to be readily inspected by visitors. There will be several Exposition buildings in addition to those named, but data concerning them are not yet fully determined. Among them will be a Press building, in which every possible convenience and accommodation for the press representatives of the world will be provided; and a reproduction of the Spanish convent, La Rabida, in which a wonderfully complete collection of Columbus relics and allied exhibits will be gathered. The total cost of the Exposition structures alone is estimated at $8,000,000.

DIMENSIONS, AREA, AND COST OF BUILDINGS.

Buildings.	Dimensions in feet.	Area in acres.	Cost.
Manufactures and Liberal Arts	787x1687	30.5	$1,500,000
Administration	262x 262	1 6	435,000
Mines	350x 700	5.6	265,000
Electricity	345x 690	5.5	401,000
Transportation	256x 960	5.6	370,000
" Annex	425x 900	8.8	
Women's	499x 388	1.8	138,000
Art Galleries	320x 500	3.7	670,000
" Annexes (2)	120x 200	1.1	
Fisheries	165x 365	1.4	224,000
" Annexes (2)	135 diam.	.8	
Horticulture	250x 998	5.7	300,000
" Greenhouses (8)	24x 100	.5	25,000
Machinery	492x 846	9.6	1,200,000
" Annex	490x 550	6.2	
" Power House	100x 461		
" Pumping Works	77x 84	2.1	85,000
" Machine Shop	146x 250		
Agriculture	500x 800	9.2	612,000
" Annex	300x 550	3.8	
" Assembly Hall, etc	125x 450	1.3	100,000
Forestry	208x 528	2.5	100,000
Saw Mill	125x 300	.9	35,000
Dairy	100x 200	.5	30,000
Live Stock (3)	65x 200	.9	
" Pavilion	280x 440	2.8	335,000
" Sheds	....	40.	
Casino	120x 250	.7	*210,000
Music Hall	120x 250	.7	
		153.8	$7,041,000
U. S. Government	345x 415	3.3	400,000
" Imitation Battle Ship	69.25x 348	.3	100,000
Illinois State	160x 450	1.7	250,000
" Wings (2)	.....	.3	
		159.4	$7,791,000

*Including connecting peristyle.

The Exposition buildings, not including those of the Government and Illinois, have also a total gallery area of 45.9 acres, thus making their total floor space 199.7 acres. The Fine Arts building has 7,885 lineal feet, or 145,852 square feet, of wall space.

MONEY IS NOT BEING SPARED.

The amount ($8,000,000) which the Exposition Company expects to expend upon buildings represents less than one-half of its total estimated expenditure for the great enterprise. Following are estimates of various other expenses prepared by the Grounds and Buildings Committee:

Grading, filling, etc	$ 450,400
Landscape gardening	323,490
Viaducts and bridges	125,000
Piers	70,000
Waterway improvements	225,000
Railways	500,000
Steam plant	800,000
Electricity	1,500,000
Statuary on buildings	100,000
Vases, lamps, and posts	50,000
Seating	8,000
Water supply, sewerage, etc	600,000
Improvement of lake front	200,000
World's Congress Auxiliary	200,000
Construction department expenses, fuel, etc	520,000
Organization and administration	3,308,563
Operating expenses during Exposition	1,550,000
	$10,530,453

Add to this the amount estimated to be necessary for buildings ($8,000,000) and the grand total sum to be expended by the Exposition Company stands at $18,530,453. This does not include, of course, the expenditure by the United States Government, the States of the Union, or foreign countries. Of this $18,530,453, about $17,000,000 must be paid out before the gates of the Exposition are thrown open to the public on May 1, 1893. The total amount which the Exposition Company has paid out up to date, for all purposes, is $2,779,707. Owing to the present enormous demands of construction, the expenditure is now running at nearly $1,000,000 a month.

EXPOSITION RESOURCES.

In view of the showing given above, a statement of the Exposition's resources will be found interesting in this connection:



N. E. DAWSON,
PRIVATE SECRETARY TO DIRECTOR GENERAL DAVIS.
[See Page 119.]

RESOURCES.

Stock subscriptions	$ 5,721,230
City of Chicago bonds	5,000,000
Prospective gate receipts	10,000,000
Concessions and privileges	1,500,000
Salvage	1,500,000
Interest on deposits	33,452
Total	$23,754,682

To the resources will be added future interest on bank deposits and future subscriptions to stock. New subscriptions are coming in daily, and the amount which will thus be realized is certain to be large, though how much it will be can now only be surmised. An increase of $200,000 from these sources is a safe estimate. On the other hand, some deduction must be made for delinquency in the payment of subscriptions to stock. Thus far, 60 per cent. of the subscribed amounts has been called for, and $3,433,800, or more than 60 per cent., has been actually paid in, quite a number of subscribers having voluntarily paid up in full without waiting for the successive calls. The subscribers number about 30,000. Among subscribers, there have been nearly 500 deaths, and this, together with impoverishment, etc., has caused thus far a delinquency in collections of between 7 and 8 per cent. of the amount due. This is less than was anticipated. Making a very liberal allowance for delinquencies, the net resources, as estimated, stand, in round numbers, at $23,350,000, or about $4,825,000 in excess of the total estimated necessary expenditure.

But of the resources the gate receipts, concessions and privileges, and salvage, representing a total of $13,000,000, are not only estimates, but are necessarily prospective. They cannot be realized even in part until the Exposition opens and is in progress. The salvage from the disposal of the buildings cannot, of course, be realized until after the Fair closes. It follows that the resources available previous to the opening of the Exposition, by which time, as explained above, $17,000,000, approximately, must be expended, are cut down to about $10,750,000. It will be seen that about $6,250,000 must be provided for in some manner. Accordingly the United States Government may be asked to aid the Exposition by taking a financial interest in it to the extent of $5,000,000. With such assistance, to the extent of $5,000,000, the Exposition Company believes it will be able to meet all demands.

PROGRESS OF CONSTRUCTION.

The actual erection of the Exposition buildings began in June, 1891. Now all of them are being pushed rapidly towards completion. Already several are under roof. About 4,000 workmen are employed. Work proceeds day and night.

Women's Building.—This is farthest advanced of all. It is roofed and almost completed exteriorly. Covered and adorned with "staff," it appears like a marble palace. The furnishing of the interior is proceeding.

Mines Building.—The framework is up, and finishing touches are being put on the iron and glass roof. The "staff" is being applied.

Electricity.—Framework completed up to gallery floor, and nearly all of the great steel trusses for the roof in place.

Horticulture.—The pavilions are up to the roof-line. The west curtain is roofed and windows are being placed. The iron work of the dome is being put in position.

Transportation.—Framework practically completed, as also roof sheathing over galleries. Clear-story trusses are being raised.

Administration.—Structural work of the four pavilions completed and exterior covering being applied. Iron work in place up to base of dome, 170 feet from ground.

Machinery Hall.—Floor and 6,000 supporting piers completed; superstructure going up, and foundation for annex being laid.

Agriculture.—Interior columns and gallery girders and joists in position, and the great iron columns supporting the roof being placed. Of the 7,000,000 feet of lumber which the building will contain, more than half is already utilized.

Manufactures and Liberal Arts.—The thirty and one-half acres of flooring are laid, and the

superstructure is begun. The huge steel trusses for the roof, which together will contain more metal, by 50 per cent., than the Brooklyn bridge, will soon be raised.

Art Galleries.—Basement and floor are completed, and the brick walls have reached an average height of ten feet above the second floor More than five million brick are already laid.

Fisheries.—The gallery trusses of the main building are placed, and the iron framework of both pavilions is completed.

Forestry.—This is about three-fourths finished, and will be occupied by the model-makers until spring, when the outside rustic work will be put on, and the temporary roof will be replaced by a thatched one.

In the construction of the buildings about 60,000,000 feet of lumber and 18,000 tons of steel and iron will be used. In their adornment will be utilized nearly 84,000 pieces of ornamental "staff" work, of which about one-third are already completed

WATER, SEWERAGE, LIGHTING, ETC.

To supply the Exposition buildings and grounds with water two plants are being put in, one with capacity of 24,000,000 gallons a day, and the other of 40,000,000 gallons. Thus 64,000,000 gallons a day will be available. The pumping works and all of the great machinery furnishing power to the Exposition will be open to the inspection of visitors.

as extensive as was employed at the Paris Exposition. The light and motive plant at the Exposition, it is estimated, will require 26,000 horse power, of which 22,000 will be required for the electric plant.

TRANSPORTATION MATTERS.

Transportation to and from the Exposition, both for visitors and exhibits, will be as perfect as it is possible to make it, both in the matter of facilities and rates. Greatly reduced rates on all railroads and some of the steamship lines will prevail. Definite arrangements are yet to be perfected. Much attention is being given to the question of furnishing abundant facilities for reaching the grounds from all parts of Chicago,



MAIN CONDUIT OF ELECTRIC SUBWAY IN PROGRESS OF CONSTRUCTION

Dairy.—All the columns are up to the roof line, and the gallery floor is being laid.

Work on the Illinois State building and the United States Government building is being pushed rapidly. The imitation battleship is completed to the deck level.

Insurance is placed and increased on the buildings as their construction proceeds. The amount now carried is above $1,000,000. During the Exposition, it is estimated, not less than $150,000,000 or $200,000,000 of insurance will be carried on the buildings and exhibits.

All possible precautions are taken against fire. The Exposition grounds are already provided with a full equipment of fire engines and apparatus.

A system for drainage, believed to be adequate and perfect, has been adopted. Perfect sewerage, too, is planned. All refuse from the cafés and kitchens, and from the lavatories and closets, of which 6,500 will be constructed at an expense of some $450,000, will be received by injectors, and forced by compressed air through underground pipes into four huge tanks, where it will be treated chemically and rendered entirely inoffensive. Work upon these systems is progressing.

Plans adopted for lighting the buildings and grounds provide for 138,218 electric lamps, of which 6,766 are to be arc lamps of 2,000 candle power each, and 131,452 incandescent, 16 candle power each. The electric lighting will cost something like $1,500.000 and will be ten times

and it can be asserted that existing means, already extensive, will be increased so that a maximum of 400,000 a day can be carried to and from the grounds. For the transportation of exhibits, arrangements have already been made with nearly 500 railway and steamship lines, including all of the trunk railroads and more important lines in the United States. Of these transportation lines, 417 have agreed to charge regular tariff rates on exhibits to the Exposition, and to return them to starting points free of charge, provided their ownership remains unchanged. Thirty-seven have agreed to charge half regular rates both ways, and thirty-three have promised to transport them free both to and from the Exposition.

ONE YEAR'S WORK.

A year has passed since the organization of the executive of the World's Columbian Exposition was begun. With this anniversary the WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION ILLUSTRATED also completes its first year and starts on the second quite as well equipped for its work as is the great Exposition for its own. It is fitting that a brief review be given of the work done by the executive of the Exposition.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BUILDING IN COURSE OF ERECTION.

To this end brief statements have been obtained from the chiefs of the various departments of the executive, most of them bearing the signatures of the respective officers. For a review of the present condition of the buildings the reader is referred to our issue of last month. The other departments are represented in the following statements:

AGRICULTURE, LIVE STOCK, AND FORESTRY.

Departments A, C, and N.

The Department of Agriculture has received the united support of State Exposition boards, State boards of agriculture, and important organizations of farmers in the matter of securing satisfactory exhibits of the products of agriculture comprised in the classification of the department. It is confidently believed exhibits will be secured from every civilized country, covering the entire range of food products.

Arrangements for the dairy school are well advanced, and its success assured. Exhibits of cereals are being collected in a number of States. The exhibit of animal and vegetable fibers, wool, cotton, hemp, flax, etc., will be complete and exhaustive. Methods of irrigation and farm management will be illustrated by models, etc.

The exhibit of farm implements and machinery will be the most complete ever seen at any exposition. The educational features of the department's work, illustrating important processes, will cover a wide scope. A typical agricultural experiment station provided by the agricultural experiment stations of the United States will be located in the agricultural building.

The premium list apportioning $150,000 in premiums among the various species, breeds and varieties of live stock has been published and 10,000 copies distributed in this and foreign countries. A large number of the live stock associations of this country have announced their purpose of offering supplemental premiums for their respective breeds, ranging from $200 up to $10,000 each. A magnificent home representation is assured, while reports from foreign countries render certain the statement that the live stock exhibit will bring together the most remarkable collection of pure bred animals ever witnessed in the history of expositions. The exhibit will also comprise specimens of wild animals, song birds and birds of plumage from this country and abroad.

A suggestive plan for the forestry exhibit has been sent to all State and foreign Exposition boards and generally indorsed. This will insure a thorough representation of the forest resources of the world. Each State has been asked to present a monograph of its most prominent timber trees. The columns for the colonnade will be trunks of trees contributed by the States and Territories. The development of forest growth in the West will be shown, with specimens of timber grown. The relation of forestry to agricultural life will be illustrated.

In a separate building complete saw-mill plants will be in operation, illustrating the methods of lumbering common to our country.

W. I. BUCHANAN,

Chief of Department of Agriculture, and Acting Chief of Departments of Live Stock and Forestry.

HORTICULTURE.

Department B.

Horticulture, embracing the important groups of Pomology, Floriculture, Culinary Vegetables Seeds, Arboriculture, Greenhouses and Conservatories, with methods of heating and ventilating the same, implements and designs used in horticulture, etc., will be presented at the World's Columbian Exposition on a scale never before attempted.

There has been provided for the department a building commensurate in size with the object

aimed at: The exhibiting space within its walls is greater by many thousand feet than the combined floor areas of the buildings used for a similar purpose at the now famous expositions held at Philadelphia, New Orleans and Paris. The dome over the central portion of the building is 187 feet in diameter at the base, and rises to a height of 132 feet; the extreme height clear inside being 113 feet. It is intended to exhibit in this dome the finest specimens obtainable of palms, bamboos, tree-ferns, giant-cacti, etc., and in order to counteract the dwarfing effect that would be produced by the immense proportions of the dome, the very largest specimens of the above mentioned plants are being collected in this and foreign countries. Orange and other tropical and semi-tropical fruit trees, in full bearing, will be one of the most attractive features of the Exposition. Among the plants fine effect will be produced with the aid of thousands of incandescent lights, and the effect of electric light on the growth of plant life will be thoroughly tested in caves made specially for this purpose and lighted entirely by electricity; unique rose gardens, fountains, statuary, rock-work, garden seats and rustic ornaments, many of the more hardy species of fruit trees in bearing, nursery work as carried on in the largest and most successful commercial nurseries in the country, methods of raising vegetables, etc.

The classification of the department provides for everything of interest to horticulturists, in all parts of the world, and nothing will be left undone to insure the most complete representation of the horticultural interests of this and foreign countries, and to fulfil the expectations of those who are looking forward eagerly to the benefits to be derived therefrom, by all branches of horticulture.

MACHINERY.

Department F.

The machinery exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition will be one of the most important of the entire exhibition. The United States of America will put forth their best efforts to demonstrate to the world the justice of their claims to supremacy, while on the other hand



DETAIL OF DECORATIONS ON THE FISH AND FISHERIES BUILDING.

many points bearing on that subject, now in dispute, will be satisfactorily settled, and we hope to deduce conclusions from the experiments that will be of great benefit, practically and scientifically. All forms of aquatic plant life will be shown; and the display of orchids is expected to be the most complete ever brought together. Special displays of fruit and cut flowers will be held at frequent intervals during the season.

The department has had assigned to it on the grounds, outside of the building, about 25 acres, including all the space available for horticultural purposes on the wooded island which is situated in the centre of the grounds and around which are grouped all the great buildings. Greenhouses of considerable size are now being planned in which to nurse plants sent from a distance, and in which they can be brought to their greatest perfection before being placed on exhibition; these houses will also be used for storing valuable plants, such as orchids, etc., whose beauty ends with their season of flowering.

On the outside grounds will be shown collections of all the hardy trees, shrubs and plants, the great manufacturing nations of Europe will spare no pains to prove to the world at large that their artificers have not lost their skill, and that in the great competition for wealth the old world is still abreast with the new.

There has been assigned to the display of machinery the second largest area set apart for any single branch of exhibits. The enormous extent of the space under roof in the buildings devoted to the display of machinery, in round figures nearly eighteen acres, is a proof of the appreciation of the importance of this branch of the Exposition entertained by the management.

Applications for space to exhibit machinery show that there will be no trouble in filling the building with very creditable exhibits, over two-thirds of the space being applied for, and if only one-tenth of the applications are in, that there are good reasons for expecting, as the practical work among the State boards is hardly commenced, and from the way they have organized, we may judge that each State noted for its manufactures of machinery proposes to be well represented at the World's Columbian Exposition.

The work on machinery hall is advancing very satisfactorily. Although commenced but a short time ago, the progress already made with the foundation work shows that ere long it will be one of the attractions of the grounds.

The main building of machinery hall is 850 feet long and 500 feet broad. The interior will present the general appearance of three railroad train houses placed side by side. These train houses are spanned by arched trusses with spans of about 125 feet each, and these trusses are about fifty feet on centers. Each of these arched naves is lighted and aired from above by large monitor roofs. In the center three domed roofs, each covering an open space 125 feet square, take the place of monitors. Outside of this immense three-naved room on the north, east and south runs a fifty feet wide two-story building. This opens directly into the main hall; both on the first floor and on the second floor on the north and east fronts, forming a great gallery.

The annex building is a similar structure but more simply roofed; it contains three naves and runs 550 feet to the westward, carrying out the long naves formed by the trusses in the main building, so that each will measure 1,400 feet in length.

L. W. ROBINSON,
Chief Department of Manufactures.

MANUFACTURES.

Department H.

The exhibition in this department will certainly prove an attraction of supreme interest, not only to the people of the United States, but to the world at large. Under the liberal classification prepared by the committee of the National Commission the Department of Manufactures embraces thirty-four exceptionally large groups, with two hundred or more subdivisions or classes, collectively representing the products of modern machinery and man's skillful handiwork in every conceivable form and design. The constantly increasing interest of our home manufactures and the world-wide rivalry will be fittingly illustrated in the great variety of exhibits of home and foreign production displayed in the most attractive manner.

It is the desire to encourage only such exhibits of superior excellence as will best exemplify the signal advances and progress made in all the leading manufacturing industries of the world, rather than the semblance of a great and varied warehouse display; hence all applications for space should be reduced to the minimum before being presented, in order to accommodate the greatest number of applicants.

The building designed for Manufactures and Liberal Arts in the World's Columbian Exposition is the largest ever contemplated or erected for similar uses, and is the giant among the group of mammoth buildings now in course of construction for the World's Fair.

The exterior outline will cover an area of thirty-two acres, and, including galleries encircling the interior, will afford in the aggregate upwards of forty acres exhibiting space. This vast structure will be covered with an arched roof of steel and glass, as will be seen by the description, affording ample light and ventilation. Broad avenues and other conveniences will be provided generously for the comfort of the visitors. Colonnades encircle the exterior, overlooking Lake Michigan; the government parade grounds, the pier, and the surrounding Exposition and State buildings will all contribute to create for the spectator a scene never equalled within the history of the World's Expositions.

The chief of the department, in presenting this brief outline of its general scope and character, hopes to enlist the hearty co-operation of

all representing manufacturing interests throughout the world, and desires again to impress upon all intending exhibitors the fact that he is not only glad but instantly ready to furnish any further information that may be desired, upon application. JAMES ALLISON,

Chief Department of Manufactures.

FINE ARTS.

Department K.

Prof. Halsey C. Ives, Director of the St. Louis Museum of Fine Arts, and also of the Art schools of Washington University, was appointed Chief of the Department of Fine Arts in May, 1891. After formulating the classification for the Art Department, he went to Europe in the interest of the department, and is abroad at the present time. He has visited and conferred with the leading artists, directors of art museums and schools and the various foreign commissioners appointed for the Exposition in France, England, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Germany, Russia, Austria, Austro-Hungary and Bavaria, and is now in Italy in company with the commissioners recently appointed to visit Southern Europe. Later, he will visit Spain.

The result of Prof. Ives' visit to the various European countries has been the awakening of great interest among artists and others interested in art in the coming Exposition. In France, M. Proust, formerly Minister of Fine Arts, is the Art Commissioner, and enthusiastically promises an exhibition of French art which will compare favorably with that shown in the French Universal Exposition of 1889. He has asked for 82,000 square feet of space in the Art Department. In England, the officers of the Society of Arts are the Royal Commissioners for the Exposition, and are forwarding the work in that country. Thus far, England, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Denmark and Japan have sent in their applications for space, and commissions are rapidly being formed in other countries.

In America, the work has been confined thus far to the forwarding of information to American artists, sculptors, architects, owners of private collections and others interested in the work of the department. Already many American artists have forwarded lists of work which they propose to submit to the properly constituted juries at the proper time. It is the aim of the Art Department to represent the contemporary art of the whole world at its best. It is hoped to form a retrospective collection of American paintings, which may illustrate the history of our own art from the beginning, by examples of the characteristic work of each artist who has materially assisted in its development.

The main building of the Art Department is well under way, and promises to be admirably adapted for the purpose for which it is designed. It is probable that the proposed annexes to the main building will have to be considerably enlarged to suit the requirements of the department. CHARLES M. KURTZ,

Assistant Director and Acting Chief Department of Fine Arts.

LIBERAL ARTS.

Department I.

The Department of the Liberal Arts has been definitely assigned to a space in the south end of the Manufactures Building, fronting upon the grand avenue that joins the railway station with the principal water entrance. The area is 400,000 square feet, or above nine acres. While the interests to be provided for in this area are various, and some of them seem to be diverse, they group themselves closely about education, which is evidently the central and dominant interest. The provision made for the department is about twice that at Paris in 1889, and many fold greater than that made at any previous Exposition.

The educational exhibit will be organized both by States and by progressive grades of educational work, In this respect the student will find opportunities for comparison and investigation such as have not before been given. Special interests will be grouped together. Active exhibits will be arranged so far as their specialties can thus be brought effectively before the public. The total area given to this class will be about 200,000 square feet. Already the leading States have perfected organizations for gathering and arranging their educational exhibits. A growing and concerted interest is manifest, and no doubt exists as to either the extent, the interest, or the value of the exhibit,

Steps have been taken towards procuring elaborate exhibits in the sections of hygiene and sanitation, with the active aid of various State boards of health; of charities and corrections, assisted by the national society; in religious and social organizations; apparatus for physicians and surgeons; apparatus for physical research; engineering and architecture; literature, books, journalism, etc.

MUSIC.

The Bureau of Music is organized as a section of the Department of Liberal Arts. It will arrange for the presentation of music in all its phases, as a means of education, of æsthetic culture, and of popular amusement, during the whole Exposition. That these most important interests will be skilfully handled is beyond question. Mr. Theodore Thomas will have the arrangement of all forms of orchestral music; Mr. William L. Tomlins of all choral presentation. They have for their coadjutor and secretary Mr. George H. Wilson, an accomplished and efficient worker. It is expected that a large pavilion will be provided for grand and popular musical festivals; a concert room suitable for the rendition of the finest classical music; and a recital hall, for the exhibition of musical instruments. For the display of such instruments a large space will be set apart in the main building. SELIM H. PEABODY,

Chief Department of Liberal Arts.

FREE OF DUTY.

By an act of Congress, all exhibits from foreign nations were admitted to the United States free of duty, but were under the official control of the goverment during the continuance of the Exposition. At any time an exhibiter desired to sell an exhibit he was required to first pay the regular custom duties. The entire exhibit made in all the departments at the Exposition from foreign countries was under bond, unless the exhibiter paid the duties upon entering them, after which they were free to dispose of them if desired.

They could not be removed from the building without a permit from the collector of customs, or by payment of the duties. At the close of the Exposition all dutiable goods were returned from whence they came except those on which the duties had been paid, and which, in many cases, were sold by the exhibiter. But few cases of selling without paying duties occurred.

STATE BUILDINGS.

North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama Nevada and Mississippi were the only states in the Union which failed to erect special buildings at the Fair. The action of the legislatures of these states in not taking advantage of the opportunity thus offered did not meet with approval from a majority of the citizens. It was a mistake, and one that will be regretted by the states in years to come. Of these states Mississippi is represented, through the exertions of the public-spirited women of the state, who have arranged for a practical display of their cotton industry in the Agricultural department, and North Carolina has arranged to make a handsome display of her products in the same department.

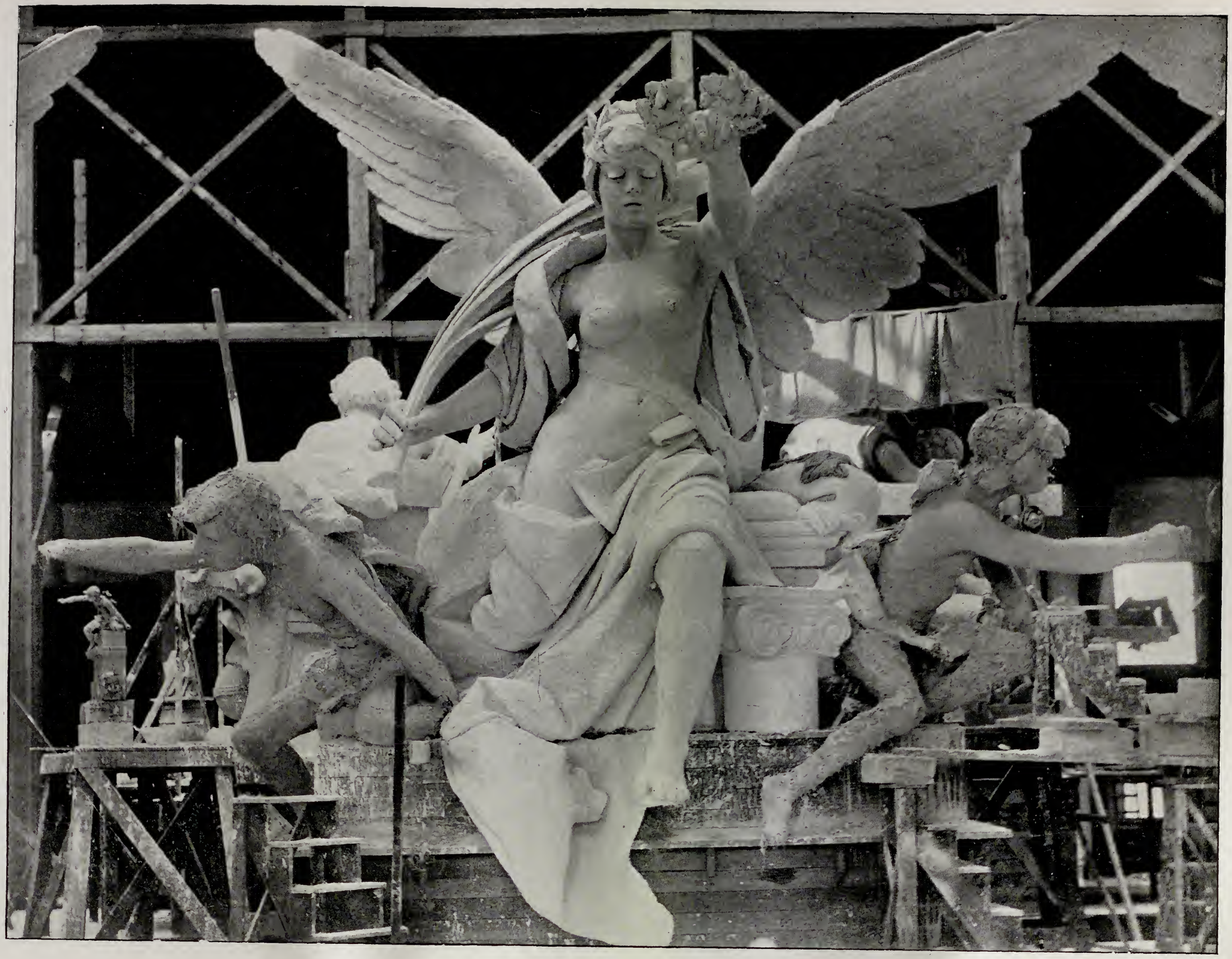
The fact that but few states failed to take an active part in the Exposition is evidence of the interest in such an enterprise. Each state in the Union occupies a position of its own and recognizes the benefits to be gained from an active participation in the Exposition. With the present great strife between Southern states to develop their resources it seems strange that any of them should fail to grasp the opportunity.



DETAIL OF DECORATIONS ON THE FISH AND FISHERIES BUILDING.



STATUE OF INDUSTRY, ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.



STATUE OF ART, ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

BENJAMIN BUTTERWORTH.

Benjamin Butterworth was born in Warren county, Ohio, October 22, 1837. His father, William Butterworth, moved from Lynchburg, Va., to the Miami Valley in Ohio in the early part of the century. His education was acquired in the public shools of the neighborhood and in the Ohio State University. He then attended law lectures in the Cincinnati College of Law, and continued his studies in the office of General Durbin Ward and William M. Ramsey. He was admitted to the bar in 1861. After the war he resumed the practice of law in his native state.

In 1884 Mr. Butterworth was elected to the Forty-ninth Congress, and was successively re-elected to the Fiftieth and Fifty-first Congresses. After his election in 1888 he notified his constituents that he would not accept another nomination. In the summer of 1890 he was elected secretary of the World's Columbian Exposition, and entered upon the duties of that office. Some months later the board of directors requested him to act as Solicitor General of the Exposition, in addition to his duties as secretary. In the capacity of Solicitor General he had charge of the legal and legislative work connected with the Exposition until 1892, when he resigned.

J. H. KINGWILL.

Mr. J. H. Kingwill was born in Yates County, New York, in 1847. From 1867 to 1873 he was engaged as bookkeeper for several firms in the farm machinery business. From 1873 to 1878 he was in the produce commission business on South Water street. From 1879 to 1884 Mr. Kingwill was bookkeeper and private secretary for Mr. Marshall M. Kirkman, vice-president of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad company. In 1884 he was appointed accountant of the Manitoba and Northwestern railway company of Canada. In 1886 he returned to Chicago as auditor of the Chicago and Indiana Coal and Railway company.

Upon the organization of the Columbian Exposition, in May, 1890, Mr. Kingwill was selected by Treasurer Seeberger to take charge of the clerical work of the treasurer's office.

In the midst of the work of organizing the treasurer's accounts, Mr. Kingwill was called upon by the board of directors to serve as assistant secretary; the selection of a secretary being deferred until July, 1890, when General Butterworth, of Ohio, was appointed to that position.

Prior to Secretary Butterworth's arrival in Chicago, and during that gentleman's absence in Washington and elsewhere, in the interests of the Exposition, Mr. Kingwill was in charge of the work of the secretary's office.

In fact, he practically carried the responsibilities of most of the detail work of the two departments named. His services were fully appreciated by those of the directory who kept themselves posted as to the workings of the offices with which he was identified.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF HORTICULTURAL BUILDING FROM TOP OF MANUFACTURES BUILDING, FEBRUARY, 1892.

ELBERT E. JAYCOX.

Mr. Elbert E. Jaycox, the efficient Traffic Manager, enjoyed the proud distinction of being the first appointee of the Director General. The important office of Traffic Manager was one for which there were hosts of applicants, but the gentleman on whom the mantle fell was not among the number who were scrambling for a title bearing with it, influence, dignity and honor. Mr. Jaycox was born in New York City, October 24, 1856, his parents removing to Evanston, Ill., during his early childhood. He graduated with honors from the Evanston High School in 1871, and immediately began a period of service with the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, which was only broken by his appointment to the high position of Traffic Manager of the World's Columbian Exposition. A circumstance which cut not a little figure in his appointment as Traffic Manager was that his twenty years of railroad service had been confined directly to the various traffic departments.

PROF. JOHN P. BARRETT.

The Electricity department, under Prof. Barrett, was one of the first organized, the Director General and the board of directors recognizing the importance of an early organization of the work.

John P. Barrett was born near Auburn, N. Y., in 1837, and removed with his parents to Chicago when only seven years of age. At the age of twelve years he went to sea, entering as a ship's boy, and rising to the position of an able seaman.

The fire department of the city of Chicago has been greatly benefitted by his connection with it. In fact, the whole world is indebted to him for developing the fire alarm telegraph system which is now in general use.

When the fire department was organized on the metropolitan system, and telegraphy was employed as the means of communication between engine houses, Chief U. P. Harris appointed Prof. Barrett battery man and assistant operator. Despite the objections of the fire commissioners to his appointment, because of Prof. Barrett's inability to operate, he was retained upon Harris' recommendation and the latter's belief in his protege's ability to master the business. This confidence was not misplaced. Prof. Barrett studiously applied himself to the duties of his new position, and not only became an expert operator, but continued his studies and experiments, introduced new ideas, suggested many improvements, and soon became recognized as the authority of the office.

But the fire alarm system did not employ all his attention. He devoted himself to the police patrol system, the underground telegraph system, the bridge telephone system, the scheme of lighting the river by electricity, and numerous others. His ideas have been copied throughout

the United States and Europe, and the electricians of the world made pilgrimages to Chicago to study the minutiæ of his department.

N. E. DAWSON.

Mr. N. E. Dawson was Director General Davis' confidential secretary and right hand man during the Exposition. For the delicate and important duties of this position a better choice could not, perhaps, have been made. Mr. Dawson brought to his task rare tact and discretion and strict integrity of character. Col. Fred Grant, writing to a friend in 1889, said: "Mr. Dawson is one of the most honorable men I ever met; you can trust him with anything." It is this quality of entire trustworthiness, united to abilities of a high order, that renders the subject of this sketch an ideal private secretary.

The outbreak of the war found him pursuing a classical course at the Iowa Wesleyan University which he abandoned at the call to arms. While in a Confederate prison, he managed to get hold of some text books on Spanish and short-hand and employed his leisure in laying the foundation of an expert knowledge of these valuable accomplishments.

At the close of the war, after graduating at Eastman's College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Mr. Dawson turned his attention to newspaper work and enlisted as a reporter on the Chicago *Republican* at that time edited by Charles A. Dana. He was for several years an official stenographer in congress, giving up that work in response to General Grant's request for his assistance in the preparation of the famous "Memoirs." He devoted his time to the work and was with the General to the last, being present at his death bed at Mount McGregor.

In selecting Mr. Dawson as his secretary, Col. Davis gave another evidence of the keen discernment that marked his course in World's Fair matters.

JOHN T. DICKINSON.

Hon. John T. Dickinson, commissioner for Texas and secretary of the World's Columbian Commission, was born June 18, 1858, in Houston, Texas, where his people have lived for fifty years. His father was a Scotchman and his mother a Virginian. His parents died when he was but a boy. He took the degree of Bachelor of Law, in June, 1879, when he was twenty-one years of age. Preferring newspaper work, he became the editor of the leading Democratic daily in that city, the Houston *Telegram*. He was secretary and one of the directors of the famous Inter-State Military Encampment and International Music Contest given at Austin, Texas, May, 1888. He was elected secretary and general manager of the International Fair Association at San Antonio, Tex., and managed for this association its first great Texas-Mexican Exposition, which was held in November, 1888.

In the summer of 1889 Col. Dickinson's services were engaged by the Chicago World's Fair committee and he interviewed members of congress in several states and joined the committee in Washington upon the opening of congress, working as a member of the committee until Chicago finally won the fight for the location of the World's Fair. Col. Dickinson was one of the youngest members of the national commission, being 32 years of age, and on account of his past experience as secretary of successful celebrations, fairs, and expositions, he was elected to the secretaryship of the World's Columbian Exposition, serving with ability until its close.

Work on the Woman's building was pushed with such rapidity that long before some of the other buildings even assumed shape that building rose up on the borders of the lagoon with majestic strides as though symbolical of the leading part woman would take in the Exposition.

MRS. HELEN A. PECK.

Mrs. Helen A. Peck, Lady Commissioner-at-Large for the National Board of Lady Managers, was born in New York of American parentage. Her childhood and early life was spent at her father's home under private instruction, after which she attended Clover street Seminary where her education was completed.

She took a prominent position in society soon after her graduation and it was but a short time before she was the wife of Campbell K. Peck, of Clifton Park. Mrs. Peck has an extensive acquaintance among the intelligent and representative people of the country and she is thoroughly capable and fitted to represent the interests of her sex in the great Exposition. She possesses in a large degree an executive ability of the highest order and with her capacity for work will be an able assistant to the Board of Lady Managers, in their labors to make that department equal in importance to the national commission.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF LAKE SHORE FROM TOP OF MANUFACTURES BUILDING, LOOKING NORTH, FEB., 1892.

RAPID WORK.

January, 1891, there was not a single sod turned in Jackson Park to mark where the World's Fair was to be held. When this fact is taken into consideration, together with the fact that on May 1, 1893, the Fair was practically complete, in so far as the buildings and grounds were concerned, the amount of labor done in the interval seems almost impossible.

In a little over two years a wild tract of land was made to blossom as a garden and was covered with structures covering hundreds of acres of land. Beautiful lagoons and canals were formed from what was originally a boggy marsh. Paved walks and rustic bridges had taken the place of sand and mire-holes and what was a comparative wilderness only two years before was then the most beautiful city on earth.



MARTINY'S DIONYSUS, GOD OF THE VINE, ON AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.



STATUE OF LIBERTY, ADMINISTRATION BUILDING. CARL BITTER, SCULPTOR.

THE LESSON OF THE EXPOSITION.

It has been said by those who object to the great expenditure of money, energy, and ability in organizing great world's expositions that there is not a corresponding profit either commercially or educationally in these periodical reviews of human progress to make up for the sacrifices. It is claimed that expositions are all alike, that one will see in Chicago in 1893 just what was seen at Paris in 1889, that expositions follow one another too closely to permit of any material progress being shown at each one. On this ground it is argued that while the country in which the exposition is held may be able to show great accomplishments, the other nations, owing to distance and transportation charges, cannot keep step and derive that benefit which should come from displaying their industries to others.

It may not be amiss at the present time, when the World's Columbian Exposition has become known and understood by the American people, to review these ideas for a moment and see if there are not some very material advances even now discernible that will lend to this enterprise a peculiar character and give it an importance that will cause it to rank among the most beneficial events in human history from an educational as well as commercial and industrial point of view.

Industrial and intellectual development is proceeding at an ever increasing rate of speed. A decade brings greater changes in these "fin de siecle" days than three times that length of time would have brought when expositions on a grand scale were first organized. Although but four years will intervene between the World's Columbian Exposition and the Paris Exposition of 1889, it is safe to predict even now that there will be such an advance shown as will amply repay for any outlay of money, time, and energy that may be made.

Expositions not only received an entirely new character, but became an absolute necessity by the introduction of steam power in manufacturing and transportation. The exposition which made the machinery hall the principal one among the buildings marks, by that fact alone, a new period of industrial development. The exposition that spends hundreds of thousands in collecting and arranging exhibits of an historic character intended by their very nature for no other possible object than education and instruction, separates the exposition of the present from the fair of old by a gap that can be measured by no material standard, but spiritual only. The subordination of the entire plan of an exposition to the laws of art and beauty displays that mental condition of the world which gives undisputed sway to the highest moral law of which beauty is but the external manifestation.

The World's Columbian Exposition will mark another large stride in the purely industrial line, coupled with applied science. It is no longer disputed that electricity will be to the world of the near future what steam was to the world of the immediate past. It will revolutionize methods of production and transportation. Its work in this direction has begun and is progressing with a rapidity characterized best by the swiftness of the electric current itself. The electrical exhibit will without question be the grandest part of the coming Exposition; in fact, the entire Exposition, it has been said, will be a huge, superb electrical exhibit, that power being used, as far as the present state of science will permit, for all practical purposes. The recognition of the importance of this new element of industrial progress is in itself justification for the Exposition. A beginning was made in this direction at the last Paris Exposition. But it was only a beginning. In Chicago this exhibit will be the center of attraction, as machinery hall was at the great Expositions of the past.

From a commercial point of view it may be stated that the resources, the magnitude, the high degree of development of the United States, are almost unknown to the body of the people abroad. To become acquainted with these is sufficient inducement for foreign nations to take a most active part in the Exposition.

Commerce was ever the most powerful agent in leveling distinctions. It smoothed over tribal differences and amalgamated heterogeneous elements into great empires. Its tendency is to-day visible in a more pronounced degree, perhaps, than ever before. Commerce no longer remains national or confined to a continent or a small region of the earth. Steam and electricity have made it international, world wide. Thus while it binds more closely together those dwelling near one another and thereby produces a revival of the national or patriotic spirit, at the same time it tends to break down the very barriers which it thus creates by causing confederations and international leagues. United Italy, nationalized Germany, the independance gained by the Balkan States, the extension of the Russian empire, the struggle of our own country for national unity, the present Pan-American tendencies, the coalition of the Australian colonies, are witness of this ever increasing tendency. A gigantic commercial league is forming in Central Europe, embracing Germany, Austria and Italy, and destined to absorb Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Roumania, Servia, and perhaps the entire Balkan peninsula. The commerce of this league is constantly growing. It cannot afford to remain away from our Exposition. Its international trade would be threatened—they do not hesitate to confess this fact.

There is going over the earth a mighty spirit using the common interests of selfish man for the realization of the lofty ideal of the carpenter of Nazareth—the brotherhood of man. The United States prides itself on being the most advanced exponent of this doctrine, at least in the political field. It is fit that it should summon the nations of the earth together on its soil at such a time.

Was it by accident that the managers of the World's Columbian Exposition departed from the rule and made the Administration Building the crowning architectural effort as well as the center of the main group of buildings? Or did they clearly realize the lesson that this conveys to those who remain under a less advanced form of government, namely, that in a people that governs itself government is nevertheless as strong as elsewhere, that it does not conceal its machinery, but dwells high in the love of the people? Thus will the architectural scheme of the Exposition teach the lesson of true freedom, that freedom which is tempered by regard for the rights of the neighbor, which is the idea of the brotherhood of man.

It is not to be supposed that the advisability of holding the Exposition has been called into question at this late day. The historic event which it is to commemorate is ample ground. But it cannot be too often called to mind that this Exposition is of rare importance in so many other ways and in matters of such magnitude, as viewed from the standpoint of humanity, that it will leave all previous undertakings in this line far behind.

HELLENIC ART AT THE EXPOSITION.

Ancient Greece, the birthplace of art, literature and philosophy, will be represented at the Exposition. This is one of the most noteworthy achievements of the past month. Without Hellenic art our civilization would be sadly imperfect; without due representation of Hellenic art the World's Columbian Exposition would be but an incomplete picture of that civilization.

Letters have been received by Director-General Davis from T. Cavreading, Director of Grecian Antiquities, and Charles Walstein, Director of the American School of Classic Studies at Athens, in which the intelligence is conveyed that the Greek government has accepted the invitation of the United States government to take part in the Exposition. True, its participation is limited to a representation of Grecian antiquities. The industries and sciences of Modern Greece will not be represented through the government, although individual participation is by no means excluded. But undoubtedly to the civilization of the nineteenth century Grecian antiquities are of greater importance than Romaic industries. In fact, taking the Exposition as a means of education, Hellenic antiquities are absolutely essential. The art department above all would be seriously defective without the historic basis that Hellenic art supplies for all modern art. Hellenic architecture and its direct offshoots of the renaissance period are the prevailing types in the buildings of the Exposition. The decision of the Greek government should therefore be hailed with the greatest satisfaction.

That the Greeks themselves realize the vast importance of this part of the Exposition is shown by the comprehensiveness of their plan for their exhibit. Financial considerations appear to have been decisive in the resolution not to organize an industrial exhibit. It is the more satisfactory to note that no pains or expense will be spared to make the art exhibit as complete as possible.

The Greek government has agreed to send a representative exhibit of the great part of its classic life, and will organize especially for this purpose government manufacture of casts in which they will take impressions of the principal works of ancient art now to be found in Greece and send to Chicago first-class specimens from the originals.

Dr. Walstein makes a suggestion that might be taken up by the directors of the Art Institute. He refers to the intention of this institution to erect a superb permanent art temple and establish a museum, and throws out a hint that the institute might acquire the best casts to remain in the Chicago museum after the Exposition. At the same time casts could be reserved from the most important productions of Grecian art now scattered over Europe, in order to make the exhibit complete. To accomplish this, people i America will have to assist the Greek government financially and otherwise.

It is well worth the effort and expense, for if the plan is carried out, Chicago will be the first and only place in the world to have compiled a set of the most interesting monuments of many of which casts have never been made.

Two ancient Greek vases, made of baked clay, and which are reputed to be twenty centuries old, were received at the Custom House, consigned to Potter Palmer. The vases were procured from a Parisian dealer in antiquities. They will be exhibited at the Fair.

PROGRESS OF WORK FROM JANUARY, 1892, TO OCTOBER, 1892.
PAGES 123 TO 172.

HON. THOMAS M. WALLER.

We take pleasure in presenting to our readers a picture of the Hon. Thomas M. Waller, the distinguished and able First Vice-President of the National Commission, and a member of the Commission from Connecticut. Mr. Waller was born in the city of New York, is fifty years of age, a lawyer by profession, and one of the firm of Waller, Cook & Wagner, 15 Wall street, New York. He has had considerable experience in political life. He has been a member of the General Assembly of Connecticut several times, and in 1876 was Speaker of the House of Representatives. For several years he was attorney for the State of Connecticut; has been mayor of the city of New London, Governor of Connecticut, and during President Cleveland's administration was our Consul-General in London.

In the early days of the Exposition the abilities of Mr. Waller were recognized by the members of the National Commission, and he was their unanimous choice for the second highest honor in the Commission, that of First Vice-President. During the early work of the Commission his progressive views and sound judgment were found of great benefit to that body. During the absence of President Palmer from meetings Mr. Waller assumed the duties of presiding officer, which he fulfilled with dignity and courtesy to all.



HON. THOMAS M. WALLER.
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT WORLD'S COLUMBIAN COMMISSION.

He was one of the most active of the officials in furthering the interests of the World's Columbian Exposition, and many important measures taken by the Commission were due to his wise suggestions.

His work and influence in the Exposition was always directed to its broad and progressive features. He represented that element in the East which looked upon the enterprise as national in every sense of the word, and did not sulk because the West was successful in securing the prize. He was for the success of the Exposition in all things, and especially solicitous that the National Commission should direct its best efforts toward accomplishing the plans adopted. He was a warm advocate of Chicago after it secured the Exposition, and exerted his influence at the National Capital in favor of liberal legislation to aid in carrying out the enterprise in all its national aspects. Mr Waller's whole work in connection with the Exposition proved his patriotism to his country, regardless of section or locality.

Next to President Palmer, Mr. Waller was honored by the Commission with all the confidence that can be reposed in an officer who is called upon to exercise the functions of an administrative nature in the absence of the chief executive.

COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

DEPARTMENT "O" AND THE PRESS.

To the press of the world will be due in a large degree the pre-eminent success which is already assured to the World's Fair of 1893. And the history of the Fair, when it is written, will possess a most glaring defect if it fails to recognize and record that obligation. As a rule, the press has treated the great enterprise handsomely. This was good policy, even though viewed solely from the standpoint of the editors and publishers. They have interested their readers, and by promoting the Exposition have promoted their own local interests, for the success of the Fair will surely result in conferring upon almost every community, however remote, some commercial, industrial and educational benefit. But though this is true, the obligation of the Exposition to the press is thereby in no degree diminished.

To the press is largely due the fact that the Exposition is favorably known and talked about from one end to the other of the civilized world. I do not believe anyone will dispute me when I say that the World's Fair has received more attention during the past year, by both the press and the people the world over, than has any other one subject. Had the press ignored it, or disparaged it, the masses would not be enthusiastic concerning it, as they now are; they would not be planning to visit it; intending exhibitors would be numbered by hundreds instead of by thousands, as now; and, to sum it all up, the Fair, if held at all, would probably be local and a failure instead of international and a magnificent success, which no one now doubts it will be.

It has been the province and business of the Department of Publicity and Promotion to advertise the Exposition—to bring it to the favorable attention of the world, and as far as possible to counteract hostility and correct misapprehensions concerning it, comparatively at least; the Department must have proved a failure had it not been for the generous co-operation of the press. But such co-operation was counted upon from the beginning, and the result has happily shown that this was not in vain. The Department has sought to aid the press, rather than to work independently, in drawing favorable attention to the Exposition. It has placed the press of the world, week by week, in easy possession of information concerning the great enterprise—its scope, status and prospects. Extravagant and false rumors and alleged facts—scores of them—have appeared from time to time and had their run in the newspapers. That was inevitable in the case of such a gigantic undertaking. Doubtless others of like character will appear hereafter. But I venture to say that there would have been thousands instead of scores of these harmful reports, and that their effect would have been far more injurious had not the Department of Publicity and Promotion been in operation. Coming, as it did, from headquarters, the information sent out week by week in printed slips to the newspapers of this country and of foreign nations has been accepted by them as authentic and reliable, and has been given generous space in their columns. In the face of this flood of correct information it would be impossible for false and injurious rumors to have any very extended circulation.

Another branch of the work of the Department has been carried on, for the most part, necessarily independently of the press. It includes the sending out of lithographs and other pictorial representations of the Exposition buildings, the replying to countless inquiries, and the issuance of pamphlets, rules for exhibitors, and other formulated and detailed information necessary to particular individuals but not adapted to publication in full by the press generally.

The Department has spent considerable money, but the amount is certainly insignificant in comparison with the benefit which has accrued to the Exposition; moreover, this expenditure is less by many thousands of dollars than the estimates of the Finance Committee. Not a few private concerns of far less magnitude have spent more money in the same time in advertising



NORTHWEST CORNER OF HORTICULTURAL BUILDING AS IT APPEARED MAY, 1892.

their business. It is not disputed that the expenditure of the Department has been an excellent investment on the part of the Exposition management, and I am confident that this fact will become more and more apparant as time hastens the opening of what will surely be the greatest and most successful World's Fair in history.

Were I to recount in detail the work of the Department of Publicity and Promotion I would have to write a sizeable book. A few facts and figures must suffice.

Special articles and notes upon Exposition affairs, setting forth the scope, progress of construction of buildings, arrangements for exhibits, preparations being made for participation by the States, Territories, and by foreign nations and colonies, exhibits that are expected, attractions that visitors will enjoy, and in short, information of every sort relating to the Exposition, are sent each week in five or six languages to thousands of newspapers and interested persons in all parts of the world. The Department has a newspaper exchange list of 2,100, or much larger, probably, than that of any newspaper in the world. It includes papers from England, India, Japan, Australia, France, Germany, Spain, South America, Africa, etc. These newspapers and periodicals are all carefully read, and whatever appears in them concerning the Exposition is clipped out and preserved in scrap books. These clippings and those received from clippings bureaus average about 2,500 weekly or approximately 500 columns. Matter descriptive of the Exposition and relating to its interests, which is prepared by the Department, is sent to a mail list comprising 35,500 addresses, divided as follows: American, 25,000; German, 4,500; French, 2,500; Spanish, 2,500; others, 1,000. The number of different pieces of mail matter sent out each week ranges all the way from 50,000 to 200,000. One week the number of pieces reached 249,522 The weekly average runs about 80,000, but has been greatly increased at times owing to the sending out of a large number of lithographs, and other extra matter. Scores of papers are received each week—many of them from foreign countries—which contain from one to ten columns of matter relating to the Exposition. A large proportion of this matter was furnished by the Department.

Previous World's Fairs have had advertising departments, but nothing in scope or extent like the Department of Publicity and Promotion of the World's Columbian Exposition. I venture to predict that no future Exposition will be a great success without one.

M. P. Handy,
Chief Department of Publicity and Promotion.

CUTTING AND POLISHING DIAMONDS.

Visitors to the Exposition may witness the complete process of washing diamonds out of dirt and cutting and polishing the rough stones into the finished product.

A proposition to do this was made to the Director-General by M. Berlina, the special World's Fair Commissioner from Cape Colony, South Africa. Commissioner Berlina said the Colony would be well represented in every particular, but it was the special wish to illustrate the process of diamond mining. He wanted to bring here 2,000 tons of blue earth from the neighborhood of Kimberly, which, he said, was the center of the diamond district. He asked for 10,000 square feet of space on which to dump the dirt that he said would be conveyed across the ocean as ballast. Every ton of this earth, he thought, would contain probably two carats of diamonds.

He did not feel distressed about the safety of the diamond dirt. All that would be necessary for its protection would be to build a fence about it and engage two or three watchmen. The cost of making the exhibit he proposed to defray by the sale of the cut stones. The matter was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.



NORTHWEST CORNER OF AGRICULTURAL BUILDING AS IT APPEARED MAY, 1892.

DEPARTMENT *D* OF THE EXPOSITION.

FISHERIES.

Those engaged in fish culture in this and other countries and those concerned in carrying on the commercial fisheries throughout the world have become much interested in this particular phase of the Exposition. In nearly all sections of this country where fisheries are prosecuted committees have been appointed to take such measures as are necessary for the promotion of fishery exhibits; many of the State fish commissions are actively at work preparing displays illustrative of their functions and the result of their efforts, while in some of the foreign countries special appropriations have been asked for to enable the proper officials to prepare and bring to Chicago exhibits of fisheries and fish culture. Many private firms have already asked for space, and it may be reasonably expected that the buildings will be filled to overflowing with attractive and instructive displays.

In the Fisheries Department will be shown living fishes and other animals inhabiting both fresh and salt water, as well as various kinds of aquatic and marine plants. Many of these plants are commercially important, besides having a value for keeping fish alive in the aquaria.

In the angling building will be shown all the methods of angling used throughout the world, while in the rectangular structure will be exhibited the methods of fishing, fishery appliances, products of the fisheries, etc., as used and produced by the world generally.

J. W. Collins,
Chief Department Fish and Fisheries.

DEPARTMENT *G* OF THE EXPOSITION.

TRANSPORTATION.

The exhibits in the Department of Transportation will cover all known methods of locomotion and conveyance, ancient and modern, on land and water. A gratifying success in this specialty of display is assured. Applications for space are numerous, and personal and official correspondence has aroused a growing interest in all parts of the habitable globe.

With sixteen acres under cover, there will apparently be room adequate to all needs. Of the actual available space for exhibits—450,000 square feet—about 250,000 will be devoted to railways and the rest to the marine and vehicular display.

The railway division will comprehend the grandest aggregate of locomotives, cars, track and appliances ever yet brought together. Especial features will be entire passenger trains of American and foreign manufacture. The Baltimore and Ohio Company propose to illustrate by a series of object lessons—commencing with the first coach, engine and tramway—a complete history of that road. The town of Pullman will be elaborated to the smallest detail in a model 35x100 feet. Relics of early railroading will include, in models where the originals cannot be obtained, such primitive curiosities as the "Rochet," the "Samson" and other "first efforts" of Trevettuch, Stephenson and Peter Cooper, as well as engines of the old grasshopper and camel-back type, and other forms now obsolete. These with their correlative tramways and wagons, stone stringers, straps and fish-bellied rails, will inspire extraordinary interest among all classes of visitors.

In the Marine Division will be shown not only specimens of water craft of all kinds and descriptions, but everything relating to the science of navigation. The great steamship companies will illustrate by model the exterior form and interior construction of some of their finest vessels. Not only the merchant marine, but ships of war will be represented. There will also be a vast and varied collection of boats and vessels of national types and peculiar form and rig procured through our consulates abroad. Of special interest are those promised from Malta, Turkey, the Nile, South America, Ceylon, the Philippine Islands, China, the Adriatic, Japan and other countries. Harbor work, docks, life-saving stations and apparatus will also secure deserved prominence among other interesting maritime features.



CONVENT LA RABIDA IN COURSE OF ERECTION. FEBRUARY, 1892.

To the right from the Golden Door entrance the visitor will behold an astonishing array of vehicles of every conceivable kind, from the clumsy agricultural cart of ages ago, down through the centuries to the ingeniously designed, elaborate and exquisitely finished products of modern carriage-builders. Fine exhibits will here be shown of French, German, and Russian carriages with harness and equipment, as well as saddles, bridles, horse trappings and accoutrements used in South America, Asia, and among semi-civilized and barbarous tribes. Nor will there be a lack of instructive historical relics, among which can be instanced the carriage of Andrew Jackson, made from timbers of the ship of war "Ironsides;" the carriage once owned by Daniel Webster, one belonging to Stephen Girard, one used by Lafayette on his second visit to America, one that belonged to President Lin-

coln, and numerous others. Interspersed with these will appear notable examples of crude and quaint construction, typifying the long-established customs of travel and conveyance peculiar to the countries where they are still made and in general use. In close proximity will come the display of bicycles, tricycles, velocipedes and their appurtenances, one striking feature of which will be a cycle perfect in all its parts, 39 feet high with a wheel of 30 feet diameter. It goes without saying, that every possible facility will be extended to the carriage-makers, vessel builders and harness and saddlery manufacturers of the United States for elaborating the most complete and superb exhibits in their several departments ever conceived or accomplished.

DEPARTMENT *P* OF THE EXPOSITION.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Although the United States may monopolize nearly one-half the total space in Jackson Park, the greatest interest of visitors to the Exposition will naturally center in the unique displays of foreign countries, in the wealth and luxury of European art, science and handicraft, the vast undeveloped resources of South America, Africa, and Australia, and the little known but incomparably beautiful examples of Asiatic ingenuity. Each of these continents is now thoroughly awakened to the grandeur of the coming Exposition, and their best men are actively preparing for the great competitive dress parade of the nations in 1893.

Most encouraging reports from all quarters of the earth are pouring into the Department of Foreign Affairs, and although a few months ago it was feared that many countries might not secure representation, it can now be positively asserted that not a single government of any importance whatever will fail to send its choicest products to the Fair. Every republic and colony of the three Americas has chosen commissioners to prepare its exhibits, and the assurance is given that the development of this continent from the period of its discovery to the present time will be most thoroughly depicted. South ern Africa will contribute wonderful collections of its mineral, vegetable and animal kingdoms; India, the beautiful productions of its highly civilized and exceedingly skillful natives; Turkey and Persia, their famous oriental splendors; and Japan will spend a million dollars to show what a wonderful country Columbus was seeking when he stumbled upon the Bahamas. A single colony of Australia has applied for 200,000 square feet of space, more than had been allotted by the management to Great Britain and all her colonies combined. Ceylon, Madagascar, Hayti, Tasmania, New Zealand, Hawaii, Cuba, Jamaica, Iceland and all the other great islands of the globe are preparing their exhibits. England, France, Germany, Russia, Austro-Hungary, and Spain have determined to surpass in 1893 at Chicago their efforts at Paris in 1889, and the official statement is just flashed under the ocean that Italy has determined to be present in all her strength.

But the labors of the Foreign Affairs Department are by no means at an end. The participation of all nations is assured only in general terms. The innumerable details are yet to be perfected. Space is to be allotted and exhibits are to be installed. The interest that has been created must continually be nurtured and enthusiasm maintained during the remaining year of preparation. Then when the gates are thrown open May 1, 1893, the whole world will be astonished at its own boundless wealth for the first time gathered together.

RICHARD LEE FEARN,
Secretary Department of Foreign Affairs.

MR. DION GERALDINE.

On the next page will be found a portrait of Mr. Dion Geraldine, the first Superintendent of Construction of the Exposition buildings.

Mr. Geraldine is a comparatively young man, being but thirty-three years of age, and holds the very important position of superintending the erection of the great buildings, construction of waterways, sub-ways, and in fact the entire creating of the World's Fair site. He does it well, too, and the huge buildings grow steadily, notwithstanding the apparently unsurmountable obstacles that often arise.



PROGRESS OF WORK ON BUILDINGS IN JACKSON PARK. FEBRUARY. 1892.

Mr. Geraldine was born near Chicago in 1858, of Irish parentage. He became an orphan at an early age, and has since led a varied and exciting life. Soon after the death of his parents, he became dissatisfied with the restrictions of his guardian and ran away to become a newsboy on the streets of Chicago. In after years he became successively a gold hunter in the Black Hills, an Indian fighter and a civil engineer. He traveled for three years in the Eastern countries, afterward going to South America.

After spending some years in the West, Mr. Geraldine returned to Chicago and accepted his present position, for the duties of which he is admirably adapted. Much of the energy and progress so remarkable in the work at Jackson Park is directly the result of Mr. Geraldine's active and forceful supervision.

PROGRESS OF THE WORK.

WHAT FOUR THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND NINETY-TWO MEN ARE ACCOMPLISHING.

Dion Geraldine, Superintendent of Construction, makes the following report, which shows what has been done:

Lines and grades have been established for the thirty-six inch water pipe at the south end of the park, which will connect with the city supply at the Hyde Park pumping station. A twenty-four horse-power electric motor has been installed and put in service at the Fisheries Building, making the total number of motors now in use thirteen. One fire-alarm box and two police boxes have been put up, making a total of sixty-one boxes of each kind in service to date.

In the Landscape Department 178 cubic yards of black soil and 9,314 cubic yards of sand have been moved during the week. One hundred and eighty cars of material were received and 178 delivered to the contractors at the various buildings. Water has been turned on the ten-inch pipe across the lagoon, thus putting two additional hydrants in service near the Administration Building. Ten hydrants have been placed in the Horticulture Building, making a total of 106 hydrants in service. Work on the electrical subway has been pushed forward to the extent of laying 1,730 linear feet, which is ready for plastering and placing of manholes. Three of the statues for the Transportation Building are finished, and two of them have been cast. The fourth statue is almost completed. The structural work on the second and third groups for the Administration Building has been completed, and work begun on the fourth.

On the Woman's Building carpenters are laying the finished floor on the second story, and the staff work is entirely completed.

Plaster work on the Mines and Mining Buildidg is finished; the gallery railings are nearly completed and wire work is being set. Staff work on the south end of the building is nearly finished. All of the carpentry work and iron work on the Transportation Building is in place, except the central elevator tower. The panels of the arch around the Golden Door are in position.

All of the trusses of the Electricity Building, with the exception of the central diagonal trusses, are in position. Twenty thousand feet of lumber have been placed in position in the Horticulture Building during the week, making a total of 1,271,331 feet in the building. All the skylight glass is in position, also the canvas roofing on the north and central pavilions.

On the Administration Building 160,000 feet of lumber and 20,000 pounds of iron have been added during the week. Roofers are working on the northeast and northwest pavilions.

On the big Manufactures Building the record shows 100,000 feet of lumber placed in position, making a total of 9,797,152 feet to date, in addition to which has been received 444,000 feet of lumber and 168,000 pounds of carpenter's iron. The great traveler which is to be used for hoisting the immense girders spanning the central court is already 120 feet high and is yet less than half completed. This monster piece of work offers a landmark for miles around.

The iron work for the dome of the Fisheries Building is complete, and staff work is nearly finished in both annexes.

Ornamental staff work is being rapidly placed on the west end of the Agricultural Building and the roof trusses over the nave and transept are in position. During the week 109,874 feet of lumber and 41,000 pounds of iron have been added to this structure. The iron for the entire building is on the ground, and the walls for the south half are about ready for the roof iron.

Work on Machinery Hall has been retarded, owing to non-delivery of iron, but the total amount of lumber placed foots up 30,000 feet, and iron 102,000 pounds. Most of the carpentry work has been to frame the annex superstructure. The second of the large arches is now in position.



MR. DION GERALDINE,

FIRST GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT CONSTRUCTION, WORLD'S FAIR.

Work on the Dairy Building is nearly finished, also on the Forestry Building. The latter is being temporarily used as a shop for the molders who are casting the big figures and groups for the Administration Building.

Buildings have now reached that stage in their construction when the most extreme care is necessary on the part of the men, many of whom are compelled to work at heights varying from 100 to 300 feet.

The entire area of the Exposition grounds, including the north end of the improved portion of Jackson Park, has been fenced in. That portion which has hitherto been called "improved" has already lost all semblance to the claim to such a title. Its driveways, smooth grass plats and paths are torn up in every direction by trenches for sewer pipes and wires, or plowed out of semblance of a park by wheels of heavy drays employed in conveying material for the construction of the Fine Arts Building. Out towards shore the low-lying stone summer-house stands as a solitary reminder of the appearance of the park before the invasion of the Exposition workers. At the southeastern corner of the north end of the park, where the maps show the site to have been set apart for Great Britain, a solitary watchman stands guard over the newly-sodded banks of the lagoon adjoining the Fisheries Building. So marked is the inactivity on this part of the site wherever buildings for foreign nations and States are to be erected that the Chief of Construction has taken steps to hurry along the representatives of such nations and urge them to commence work at the earliest moment. The result of this stirring up is expected to be shown in the course of a month or two, when the work on several of the State buildings will then be commenced.

Midway Plaisance, where the rest of the unofficial buildings will be erected, is being quickly prepared for the builders. Under the superintendence of Landscape Gardener Ulrich the work of leveling this portion of the site is making rapid headway.

SECRETARY DICKINSON'S REPORT TO BOARD OF CONTROL.

Secretary Dickinson has submitted his bi-monthly financial report to the Board of Control, which shows that the total amount of vouchers of the National Commission and Board of Lady Managers certified by him to the Secretary for payment reaches up to date $160,864. This includes the expenses incurred from the date of the organization of the commission, June 26, 1890, up to and including June 30, 1891, the end of that fiscal year.

The report presents in detail all vouchers of the commission certified by the Secretary to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment from Feb. 9, 1892, to March 9, 1892, amounting to $4,193,38, making a total to date of $48,472 for expenses incurred from July 1, 1891, the same being chargeable against the appropriation of $59,500 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892. This leaves a balance to the credit of the commission of $11,027.16.

This report also shows all vouchers of the Board of Lady Managers certified to by the Secretary for payment, from Feb. 9, 1892, to March 9, 1892, amounting to $1,066, making a total amount certified to date of $21,786, for expenses incurred from July 1, 1891, the same being chargeable against the appropriation of $36,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892; leaving balance to the credit of the Board of Lady Managers of $14,216.10.

The British Government increased its World's Fair grant $300,000, enabling the commission to allott space free of charge. The original appropriation by Parliament was $125,000. Owing to the numerous protests from intending exhibiters and the fact that Japan appropriated $630,000, Germany something like that amount, and France $640,000, Parliament approriated the additional sum, as at first the commission determined to charge for space

CONGRESSIONAL VISIT.

The most important event transpiring during the entire progress of the Exposition was the Congressional visit. Nearly three hundred State senators and members of Congress and numerous newspaper correspondents, representing the Press of the whole Union, arrived on Saturday, Feb. 19th, as the invited guests of Chicago, and were royally entertained until their departure on the following Tuesday morning. The delegation was escorted to Jackson Park, and given every opportunity to inspect the Exposition buildings, to hear descriptions of unfinished details, and to grasp the stupendous magnitude and the international character of the complete plan.

Simultaneous with the coming of Congress, the Board of Lady Managers published some interesting statistics of their enterprise, and made a statement of the larger and more important associations of women co-operating with the Board. Altogether it would be scarcely overestimating the facts to say that millions of women representing powerful organizations are auxiliary to the Women's Board of the Exposition, both in Europe and America. The Red Cross Association of Prussia is arranging an exhibit. The Bohemian Women's Union is doing the same, as are also the Irish Cottage Industries, and numerous music organizations in Germany and Austria. Among its strongest auxiliaries are the W. C. T. U., numbering its hundreds of thousands in every part of the world, the National Association of King's Daughters, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Philadelphia Exchange for Women's Work, the National Women's Relief Corps, the New England Kitchen, the Non-Partisan National W. C. T. U., the Salvation Army, the National American Women's Suffrage Association, the Women's Medical College of Philadelphia, the National College Alumnus Association, the Daughters of the Revolution, the Daughters of 1812, the Ramons Association of New Mexico, several organizations of working girls, the Women's Baking Powder Co., National Ceramic Association, National Press Federation Society of the Promotion of Physical Culture, the Ladies' Annex to the Los Angeles, Cal., Chamber of Commerce, many kindergartens, kitchen-gardens and creche associations, Association of Original Women Dentists, Queen Isabella Association, Chicago Women's Press League, Women's Press Department, the Decorative Art Society, and Women's Exchanges almost without number. Many of the working girls' associations are already laying by funds which are to be used in bringing members to the Fair. These have been organized in many States, and are flourishing, and the Lady Managers have arranged to have a Bill introduced before Congress which shall so amend the Interstate Commerce Law as to enable working women who wish to profit by the Exposition to reach it at the least possible expense.



MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL CONGRESS VIEWING THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION BUILDINGS, FEBRUARY 22, 1892.

HON. JAMES B. McCREARY.

James B. McCreary, of Richmond, Kentucky, who served as a member of the Congressional Committee on the Columbian Exposition, from Kentucky, was born in Madison County, Kentucky, July 8, 1838; received a classical education, and graduated at the age of eighteen at Centre College, Danville, Ky., in 1857, and at once commenced the study of law, graduating from the Law Department of the Cumberland University of Tennessee, with first honors in a class of forty-seven, in 1859, and immediately commenced the practice of law at Richmond, Kentucky.

He entered the Confederate Army in 1862 and served with distinction until the close of the war. He was selected as a presidential elector on the Democratic ticket in 1868, but declined; was subsequently elected a Delegate to the National Democratic Convention held in New York in 1868; was elected a member of the State House of Representatives of Kentucky in



HON. JAMES B. McCREARY.

1869, '71, '73, and was Speaker of the House in '71 and '73. He was elected Governor of Kentucky in 1875, and served four years. He was a member of the '49th, 50th and 51st Congresses.

HON. JOSEPH McKENNA.

Joseph McKenna, of Snisin, California, member of Congressional committee on the Columbian Exposition from California, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 10, 1843. He went to California with his parents in January, 1855; was District Attorney of Solano county for two terms commencing in March, 1866. He served in the California Legislature in the sessions of 1875, '76; was the unsuccessful candidate of the Republican party in the Third District as the State was then districted, and was again the unsuccessful candidate in 1879. He was elected to the '49th, 50th and 51st Congresses, and was returned to the 52d Congress on a good round majority.

MATTHEW D. LAGAN.

Matthew D. Lagan, of New Orleans, member of the Congressional Committee on the Columbian Exposition from Louisiana, was born in Ireland, June 20, 1829; was educated in the public schools of his native town; emigrated to the United States, arriving at New Orleans in 1843; since which time he has engaged in manufacturing and mercantile pursuits. He has held many position of trust in the city of New Orleans, notably as member of the School Board and City Council, being President *pro tempore*, and Acting Mayor. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention which framed the present constitution of Louisiana.

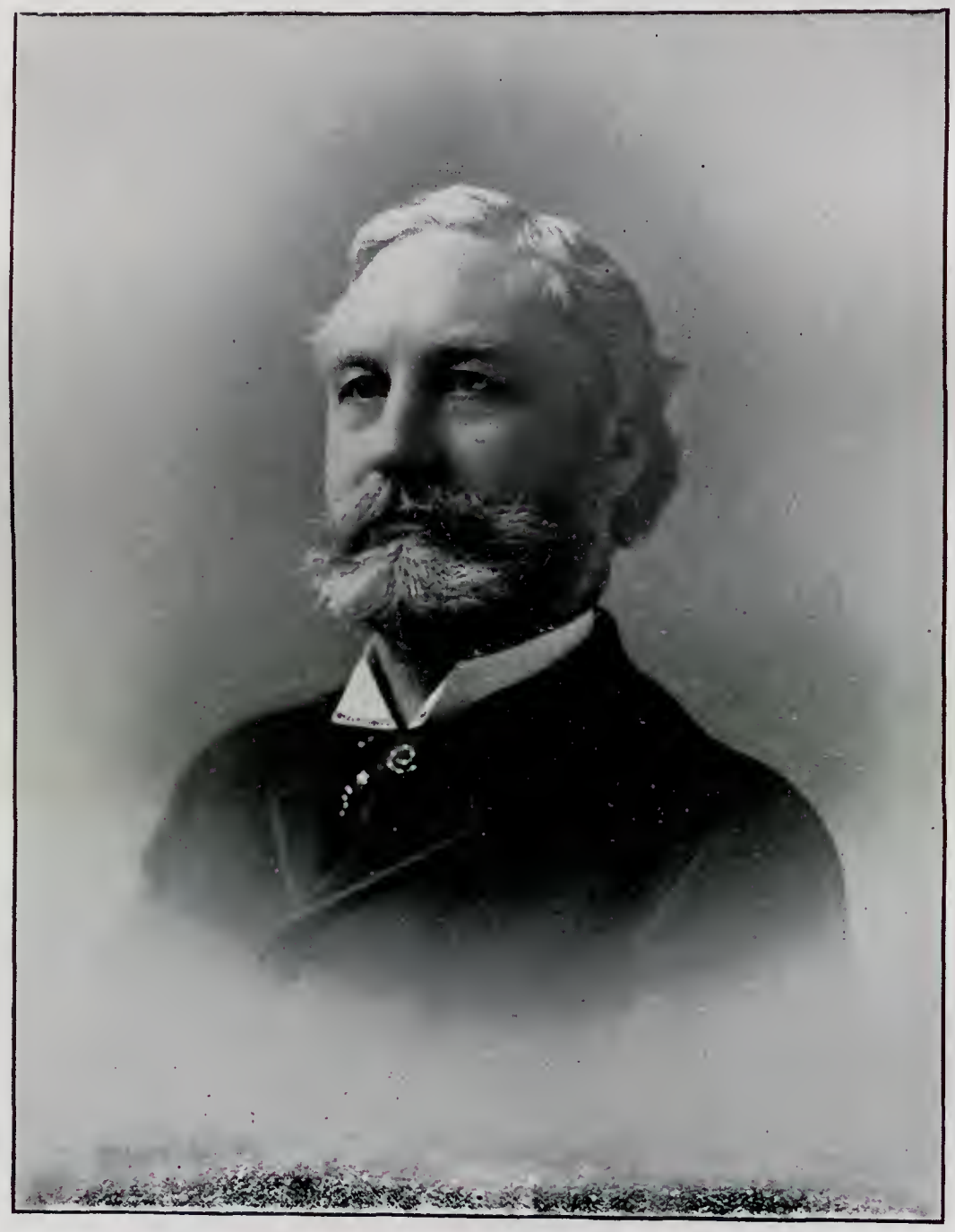
He was elected as a Democrat to the 50th and returned to the 52d Congresses upon a handsome majority.

HON. JOSEPH J. LITTLE.

Joseph J. Little, of New York, member of the Congressional Committee on the Columbian Exposition from New York, was born in the city of Bristol, England, June 5, 1841, and in the spring of 1846 immigrated to the United States with his parents, who settled in the village of Morris, Ostego county, New York. He was educated at the village district school, apprenticed at the age of fourteen to the local printer, and four years later entered a New York book-printing house to complete his trade.

He served in the army as Corporal, First Sergeant and First Lieutenant, and is now Colonel of the Seventy-first Regiment Veteran Association, and is a prominent member of the G. A. R, belonging to La Fayette Post No. 140, Department of New York.

Mr. Little was married in 1866 to Miss Josephine Robinson, a direct descendant of John Robinson, who came over in the Mayflower. In 1867 he established a printing business, which still continues under the name of J. J. Little & Co. He is a prominent Free Mason;



HON. JOSEPH J. LITTLE.



HON. MATTHEW D. LAGAN.

was a prominent member of the New York World's Fair Committee, and was named as one of the incorporators of the World's Fair bill passed by the New York Legislature, as also of the Congressional bill introduced on behalf of New York. He was elected to Congress to fill the unexpired term of Roswell P. Flower, his Democratic majority being large.

HON. JONATHAN P. DOLLIVER.

Jonathan P. Dolliver, of Fort Dodge, Iowa, was born near Kingwood, Preston County, Virginia, (now West Virginia), February 6, 1858. He graduated in 1875 from the West Virginia University, and was admitted to the bar in 1878. He never held any political office until elected to the 51st Congress, and was returned by the Republicans of Iowa to the 52d Congress.

Mr. Dolliver was the youngest member of the Congressional Committee on the Columbian Exposition.

HON. NELSON DINGLEY, Jr.

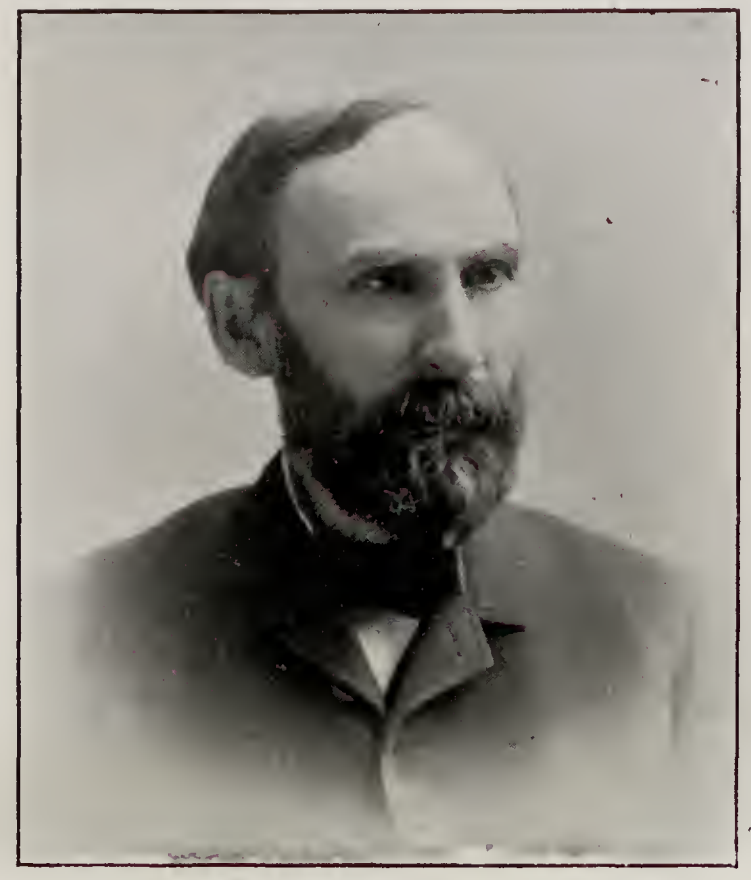
Nelson Dingley, Jr., of Lewiston,



HON. JOSEPH McKENNA.



HON. JONATHAN P. DOLLIVER.



HON. NELSON DINGLEY, Jr.

Maine, the member of the Congressional Committee on the Columbian Exposition from Maine, was born in Durham, Androscoggin county, Maine, February 15, 1832, and graduated from Dartmouth College in the class of 1855. He studied law and was admitted to the bar, but left the profession in 1856 to become proprietor and editor of the *Lewiston Journal*, a daily and weekly paper, and still maintains that connection. He was a member of the State House of Representatives in 1862, '63, '64, '65, '68 and '73, and was speaker in 1863 and '64. He was Governor of Maine in 1874 and '75. He received the degree of LL. D. from Bates College in 1874; was a delegate to the National Republican Convention in 1876; at a special election on the 12th of September, 1881, he was elected to Congress to fill the vacancy made by the election of Hon. William P. Frye to the United States Senate.

He was re-elected to the 52d Congress as a Republican, receiving 16,499 votes against 11,937, the combined votes of other candidates.

HON. WILLIAM COGSWELL.

William Cogswell, of Salem, Massachusetts, was born at Bradford, Mass., August 23, 1838. He fitted at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, New Hampshire, and at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and entered Dartmouth College on his 17th birthday, August 23, 1855. He graduated from the Dane Law School at Harvard University, and is a lawyer by profession. He was Mayor of Salem in 1867, '68, '69, '73 and '74; was member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1870, '71, 1881, '83, and a member of the State Senate in 1885, '86. He served in the Union Army from 1861 to 1865. He was elected to the 50th, 51st, and 52d Congresses. Mr. Cogswell served as a member of the Congressional Committee on the Columbian Exposition from Massachusetts.



HON. WILLIAM COGSWELL.

HON. GEORGE W. HOUK.

George W. Houk, of Dayton, Ohio, member of the Congressional Committee on the Columbian Exposition from Ohio, was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, September 25, 1825; removed with his father to Ohio in 1827, and settled at Dayton, his present home. He received an academic education, taught school, studied law, and was admitted to the bar and formed a partnership with his preceptor, Hon. Peter P. Lowe, in 1846. In 1852–'53 he was elected to the State Legislature from Montgomery county. In 1860 he was a delegate to the Charleston-Baltimore Convention. He was in active law practice with Hon. John A. McMahon, from 1861 to 1882, in Dayton. In 1883 he was nominated (again unanimously) candidate for the third Congressional, and again defeated. He was elected to the 52d Congress as a Democrat.



HON. GEORGE W. HOUK.

HON. JAMES B. REILLY.

James B. Reilly, of Pottsville, Pennsylvania, was born in West Brunswig township, Schuylkill county, Pa., August 12, 1845. He was



HON. JAMES B. RILEY.

educated at the Pottsville High School, read law, and was admitted to the bar in 1869. He was elected District Attorney of Schuylkill county, October 8, 1871, and served four years. He was elected to the 44th, 45th, 51st and 52d Congresses by a nice majority. Mr. Reilly was one of the most active members of the Congressional Committee on the Columbian Exposition.

HON. JOSEPH WHEELER.

Joseph Wheeler, of Wheeler, Alabama, member of Congressional Committee on the Columbian Exposition from Alabama, was born in Augusta, Georgia, September 10, 1836; graduated from West Point in 1859; was a Lieutenant of Calvary and served in New Mexico. He resigned in 1811 and became a Lieutenant of Artillery in the Confederate Army, and for valuable service was successfully promoted.

He was appointed Professor of Philosophy in the Louisiana State Seminary in 1866, but declined to serve, and became a lawyer and planter. He was elected to the 47th, 49th, 50th, 51st and 52d Congresses.



HON. JOSEPH WHEELER.

STATUS OF THE EXPOSITION AT THIS DATE.

Six months remain before the dedication of the buildings of the Exposition is to take place. The National Commission will meet during the month of April to make arrangements for the ceremonies and for practically taking charge of the Exposition from that time on, for according to the act of Congress the functions of the board of directors virtually end with the completion of the buildings and their turning over to the National Commission. For the information of such members of the Commission as may not have had leisure to follow the progress of the Exposition in all details a summary of the work up to date may prove valuable.

The World's Columbian Exposition was created by act of Congress approved April 25, 1890, and will be held in Jackson Park, opening May 1, 1893, and closing October 31st of the same year. The nations of the earth were invited to take part by a proclamation of the President of the United States issued December 24, 1890.

FOREIGN PARTICIPATION.

The response to this invitation has been most liberal, so much so, in fact, that although the Exposition was, from the beginning, conceived on the most gigantic scale, it has nevertheless become necessary to provide additional space, and Director-General Davis has asked for more buildings in order to be able to satisfy the demand for space. A table is here appended showing the foreign nations and colonies that have signified their determination to take part in the Exposition, together with the amounts of their appropriations as far as has been decided and information received by the Exposition. The notification of participation is not official in all cases, but only such nations or colonies have been inserted in the table from which information has been received that in the judgment of the Department of Foreign Affairs justifies the assumption that the acceptance of the invitation by the United States Government is official.

Argentine Republic	$100,000
Austria	149,100
Belgium	
Bolivia	100,000
Brazil	660,000
China	
Chile	100,000
Colombia	100,000
Costa Rica	100,000
Denmark	
Danish West Indies	
Ecuador	125,000
Egypt (informal)	
France	400,000
Algeria	
Germany	214,200
Great Britain	125,000
Barbadoes	6,000
British Columbia	
British Guiana	25,000
British Honduras	7,500
Cape Colony	25,000
Ceylon	40,000
India	
Jamaica	20,000
Malta	
Mashonaland	
New South Wales	
New Zealand	
Queensland	
South Australia	
Tasmania	
Trinidad	15,000
Victoria	
West Australia	
Guatemala	$120,000
Hawaii	
Hayti	
Honduras	20,000
Italy (informal)	
Erythria	
Japan	630,765
Corea	
Madagascar	
Mexico	750,000
Netherlands (informal)	
Dutch Guiana	10,000
Dutch West Indies	5,000
Nicaragua	30,000
Orange Free State	
Paraguay	25,000
Persia	
Peru	125,000
Russia	
Salvador	12,000
San Domingo	
Siam	
Spain	
Cuba	25,000
Transvaal	
Turkey	
Uraguay	
Venezuela	
Total	$4,004,565

Thirty-nine nations.
Twenty-four colonies.

In some cases the total amount given above was not appropriated for immediate use, but preliminary appropriations were made, to be supplemented from time to time until the total is reached. Thus Bolivia appropriated $10,000 for preliminary expenses, and authorized its president to draw on the regular diplomatic appropriations for any further sum needed. Of the $125,000 appropriated by Ecuador, the city of Guayaquil gives $25,000. Paraguay has given its president carte blanche to spend whatever amount may be necessary to secure the proper representation of the republic. The appropriation by Mexico as stated in the table is only preliminary.

Other foreign governments will soon be added to the list. Enough information has been received to indicate that very few governments will decline to be represented. The appropriations by all foreign governments will foot up in the neighborhood of $5,000,000. Most of them will put up buildings of their own. Sites have been selected for Great Britain, Germany, Japan, Turkey, Mexico, Peru, Brazil, Venezuela, Argentine Republic, Ecuador, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, and Chile.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

The United States Government has appropriated $1,500,000 up to date for the Exposition. Of that amount $400,000 was set apart for the building of the United States, and $250,000 has been used to defray the expenses of five sessions of the National Commission, the meetings of the Board of Control, the Board of Lady Managers, the voyages of special agents of the Treasury to Europe, and a part is used to prepare the Government exhibit. Congress has been asked to appropriate about $7,000,000, partly for the National Commission and the other part, $5,000,000, for the use of the Directory in finishing the buildings. The President has sent a message to Congress recommending an appropriation of $7,000,000 to $8,000,000.



WINTER VIEW ACROSS LAGOON SHOWING THE ILLINOIS, INDIANA, WISCONSIN, MICHIGAN AND ART BUILDINGS.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.

The following States and Territories have, thus far, made appropriations for their representation at the Exposition:

Arizona	$ 30,000
California	300,000
Colorado	100,000
Delaware	10,000
Idaho	20,000
Illinois	800,000
Indiana	75,000
Iowa	50,000
Maine	40,000
Massachusetts	75,000
Michigan	100,000
Minnesota	50,000
Missouri	150,000
Montana	50,000
Nebraska	50,000
New Hampshire	$ 25,000
New Jersey	20,000
New Mexico	25,000
North Carolina	25,000
North Dakota	25,000
Ohio	100,000
Pennsylvania	300,000
Rhode Island	25,000
Vermont	15,000
Washington	100,000
West Virginia	40,000
Wisconsin	65,000
Wyoming	30,000
Total	$2,695,000

Some of these appropriations are preliminary, and will be largely increased. Iowa, Colorado, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, West Virginia, and Tennessee promise large

additions. In a number of States where constitutional or other obstacles prevented an appropriation out of the public funds associations have been formed, and the amounts that were deemed necessary subscribed. These States are:

Alabama	$ 50,000	Oregon	$100,000
Arkansas	100,000	South Dakota	80,000
Florida	100,000	Tennessee	100,000
Georgia	100,000	Texas	300,000
Kansas	100,000	Total	$1,030,000

Those States which have not yet taken any action looking to a proper representation at the Exposition are expected to do so within a few months. It is estimated that about $5,000,000 will be expended by the State and Territorial governments. Many of them will have their own buildings on the Exposition grounds, and places have been assigned to them. As to the designs of these buildings the data are as yet incomplete. They will be located in the northern part of the grounds around the Art Building, and are expected to measure on an average 50 by 75 or 100 feet.

Horticulture	250x 998	5.7	300,000
" Greenhouses (8)	24x 100	.5	25,000
Machinery	492x 846	9.6	1,500,000
" Annex	490x 550	6.2	
" Power House	100x 461		
" Pumping Works	77x 84	2.1	85,000
" Machine Shop	146x 250		
Agriculture	500x 800	9.2	
" Annex	300x 550	3.8	618,000
" Assembly Hall, etc	125x 450	1.3	100,000
Forestry	208x 528	2.5	100,000
Saw Mill	125x 300	.9	35,000
Dairy	100x 200	.5	30,000
Live Stock (3)	65x 200	.9	
" Pavilion	280x 440	2.8	335,000
" Sheds		40.	
Casino	120x 250	.7	
Music Hall	120x 250	.7	*210,000
		153.8	$7,011,000
U. S. Government	345x 415	3.3	400,000
" " Imitation Battleship	69.25x 348	.3	100,000
Illinois State	160x 450	1.7	250,000
" Wings (2.)		.3	
		159.4	$7,791,000

* Including connecting peristyle.

This table includes only the Exposition buildings proper, the United States Government and Illinois State buildings. The numerous structures that will be put up by foreign governments, States and Territories of the Union, and persons holding concessions and privileges, cannot yet be estimated, as their erection remains under the control of the respective parties, subject only to supervision by the Construction Department, so as to harmonize with the general architectural and landscape scheme, and comply with all the requirements for protection against fire.

To the figures given in the table showing the area of the buildings, there should be added the floor space available for exhibits in the galleries of the main buildings. The total gallery area amounts to 45.9 acres, which swells the total floor space to 199.7 acres. This does not include the 145,852 square feet of wall space for pictures in the Art Building. In addition there will be the power houses, landing places, and many other small structures intended for entertainment and refreshment.

ESTIMATED EXPENSES.

The estimates for the expenses of the Exposition are tabulated as follows:

Grading, filling, etc	$ 450,400
Landscape gardening	323,490
Viaducts and bridges	125,000
Piers	70,000
Waterway improvements	225,000
Railways	500,000
Steam plant	800,000
Electricity	1,500,000
Statuary on buildings	100,000
Vases, lamps, and posts	50,000
Seating	8,000
Water supply, sewerage, etc	600,000
Improvement of lake front	200,000
World's Congress Auxiliary	200,000
Construction department expenses, fuel, etc	520,000
Organization and administration	3,308,563
Operating expenses during Exposition	1,550,000
	$10,539,453
Buildings	7,791,000
Total	$18,321,453

CONDITION OF THE BUILDINGS.

The construction of the buildings is going on at an enormous rate at present, the expenses reaching about $1,000,000 per month. Over 4,000 workmen are continually at work. The present condition of the buildings may be briefly described:

Administration Building.—The four pavilions almost completed and covered with staff. Iron framework completed to base of dome and part of dome in place.

Mining. — Framework completed. Exterior



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING AS IT APPEARED WHEN COMPLETED.

THE BUILDINGS.

The stupendous plans, with which the Exposition management began when the buildings were first under discussion, have suffered nothing by more mature deliberation, nor even by the execution of the designs as far as it has gone. On the contrary, the magnitude of the work seems to grow as the buildings approach completion.

The following table will convey a just idea of the size and cost of the buildings:

Buildings.	Dimensions in Feet.	Area in Acres.	Cost.
Manufactures and Liberal Arts	787x1687	30.5	$1,500,000
Administration	262x 262	1.6	435,000
Mines	350x 700	5.6	265,000
Electricity	345x 690	5.5	401,000
Transportation	256x 960	5.6	370,000
" Annex	425x 900	8.8	
Women's	199x 388	1.8	138,000
Art Galleries	320x 500	3.7	670,000
" Annexes (2)	120x 200	1.1	
Fisheries	165x 365	1.4	224,000
" Annexes (2)	135 diam.	.8	

Manufactures and Liberal Arts.—Framework completed and staff covering in progress.

Mines.—Framework completed and staff covering in progress.

Electricity.—Framework completed and staff covering in progress.

Transportation.—Framework completed, roof covered, frame of tower being erected. Staff work and reliefs being put on.

Horticulture. — Framework completed and dome being covered; pavilions are under roof. Staff work on pavilions far advanced.

Agriculture.—Framework completed and staff covering being put on.

Women's.—Under roof and completed outwardly. Interior furnishing in progress.

Machinery.—Floor and supporting piers completed, two steel arches in position, framework of annex completed.

Manufactures.—Flooring laid and framework of corner pavilions in position. Most of the steel and iron work on the grounds.

Fine Arts.—Exterior brick walls up to second floor completed. South front finished and scaffolding removed.

IMPORTANT EVENTS OF THE PAST MONTH.

Three important events in the history of the administration of the Exposition occurred during the month of April.

A committee of Congress, of which J. C. Dockery was chairman, was appointed to investigate the administration of the Exposition for the information of the national legislature. Hitherto the action of Congress as related to the Exposition was practically confined to dealings with the National Commission. But in this case it was proposed that the investigation should cover the entire administration, including the actions of the directory, in order to ascertain how the money had been and was being spent in the preparation of the grounds and buildings for the reception of the exhibits. The enormous amounts constantly spoken of had somewhat staggered Congressmen and caused a suspicion that much of the money was not spent in the interest of the Exposition. The directory made the concession of raising no question at all as to the authority of Congress to look into its methods of spending the money raised by the Illinois corporation. This was not only an exhibition of confidence, but also wise policy, as it was hardly fair to ask of Congress an appropriation to finish the work without being willing to make proof that the money spent hitherto had been used to the best interests of the Exposition and thereby give the most convincing security that any money advanced or given by Congress would be put to the proper uses. Like most or all people who were possessed of any doubt as to the genuineness of any claims made by the Exposition management regarding the grandeur of the preparations for the Exposition, if they were only willing to look at things with impartiality, the members of the investigating committee had only to come to Chicago, to view the grounds and buildings, take an insight into the books, and listen to the statements of the officers, in order to become convinced that there had been no exaggerations and that so far from being mismanaged the Exposition was in such condition that they could only wonder how it had been possible to accomplish so much in such a short time. The report of the committee while containing some mild criticisms on minor points is, in the main, highly flattering to the management of the Exposition.

The National Commission held a session early in the month to adjust certain questions as to the management of affairs over which the directory could not exercise jurisdiction. It was a session characterized by harmony throughout and productive of much good. Petitions were received from numerous bodies asking that the Exposition be closed on Sundays. The matter was not decided, but a hearing was set for next fall, when the Commission will meet to dedicate the buildings. At that time the advocates of both sides of this question will be invited to present arguments and a decision will be reached. There seem to be weighty arguments on both sides, but a discussion of them at this time would be premature.

An election of directors of the Illinois corporation was held and the following board was elected:

William T. Baker, C. K. G. Billings, Thomas B. Bryan, Edward B. Butler, Benjamin Butterworth, Isaac N. Camp, William J. Chalmers, Robert C. Clowry, Charles H. Chappell, George R. Davis, Arthur Dixon, James W. Ellsworth, George P. Engelhardt, Lyman J. Gage, Charles Henrotin, H. N. Higinbotham, Charles L. Hutchinson, Elbridge G. Keith, William D. Kerfoot, William P. Ketcham, Milton W. Kirk, Edward F. Lawrence, T. J. Lefens, Andrew McNally, Adolph Nathan, Robert Nelson, John J. P. Odell, Ferd W. Peck, Eugene S. Pike, Washington Porter, Alexander H. Revell, Edward P. Ripley, A. N. Rothschild, George Schneider, Charles H. Schwab, Paul O. Stensland, Henry B. Stone, Charles H. Wacker, Edwin Walker, Robert A. Waller, Hempstead Washburne, John C. Welling, Frederick S. Winston, G. H. Wheeler, Charles T. Yerkes.

Those who have followed the events of the Exposition will see that this is practically the same board as that which was in office last year, and which thus obtained a well deserved vote of confidence.

The election of officers of the directory which was held within a few days after the election of the board resulted in a similar manner in the rëelection of most of the old officers. Some members of the directory nominated Harlow N. Higinbotham for president, but that gentleman found it would be impossible for him to give the necessary time to the office and withdrew, leaving W. T. Baker, the former president, the only candidate in the field. Mr. Baker was rëelected by an almost unanimous vote. Thomas B Bryan, just returned from his European tour, was made Commissioner-at-Large, while Mr. Higinbotham succeeded him as First Vice President. A better man could not have been found for commissioner. Mr. Bryan's trip through Europe was the best proof that could be desired on that point.

Mr. Butterworth declined rëelection as Secretary and Solicitor. Mr. Carlisle, who assisted him in his legal duties, became Solicitor. Mr. Seeberger was rëelected Treasurer and Mr. Ackerman, Auditor. For all practical purposes the officers remain the same as before.

ORNAMENTAL WORK ON THE BUILDINGS.

The readers of this journal have been enabled by means of the illustrations given with painstaking accuracy from month to month to follow in their minds the gradual growth of the great Exposition structures almost as closely as if they had been present upon the grounds where the construction was going on. It has been a most interesting study.

The buildings are beginning to exchange their appearance of skeletons to substantial bodies clothed with solid building matter. In all except the great Manufactures building and Machinery hall the iron and steel frame has long been in place and the carpentry work completed. The interior work is going on as far as can be done before the dedication, when the buildings are to be turned over to the National Commission to be fitted up under its direction for the reception of exhibits. Interior decoration is keeping pace with the changes as far as may be. The exterior is being covered with staff as fast as the condition of the frame work will permit. There has been more accomplished in this direction than most people are aware of. On some of the buildings the staff is nearly all in place, and here the painting has commenced. On others the staff work is well under way, and will be completed shortly after the carpentry work shall be in place. This has been made possible by preparing the staff in advance, so that in some cases most of the staff was ready long before the structure was sufficiently advanced to allow it to be put on.

The Woman's building has been ready to receive its coat of paint for some time. But the first attempt at painting was made on the Mining building. This has received a dark cream color. The Woman's building will be painted ivory, the Transportation a reddish cream color, the Fisheries a purple tint. On these buildings and the Horticultural work was commenced the latter part of April and is now well under way.

The painting has been one of the most difficult questions that confronted the Construction Department. Not alone was it necessary to give to the buildings colors that would harmonize and fall in with the general scheme of architecture so as to bring out all the various features contemplated and carried out in the architecture as far as possible, but relying for emphasis largely upon skillful application of color, but there were mechanical difficulties to be overcome which at first seemed enormous. For many months before any one outside of the Exposition management gave the subject of color any thought the Construction Department was at work experimenting with various paints, their application to staff and their durability in combination with that material. Most of these questions were new and had to be settled by experiment. It was of little use to know that such and such a color had done excellent service at Paris, where staff was for the first time used extensively. A color might appear very beautiful beneath the clear sky of Sunny France and in the midst of a big city like Paris constructed with an eye to beauty. A paint might serve very well in the pure air and equable weather of that city noted for the attractiveness of its climate as well as for its artificial entertainments. But how would such colors appear on the shore of Lake Michigan flanked by a broad sheet of water, for all practicable purposes as boundless as the ocean? How would the lights and shadows between the various buildings in such novel groupings affect the eye? How would the contrast with the landscape consisting partly of gardens laid out with the greatest art of the horticulturist and partly of wild forest glens, rustic bowers, lagoons and islands, influence the various shades of color? How, finally—and this was a most important and difficult question—would the paint be affected by the rough continental climate of Chicago with its sudden changes and alternating spells of great heat and sudden coolness and moisture? How could a paint be put on the staff during one summer in such a way that it would resist the storms of the coming winter and be fresh and beautiful in the summer of 1893?

These were most difficult questions and occupied Mr. W. L. Prettyman, the superintendent of color, for a long time. He made experiment after experiment, and each experiment required time, the one article of which the World's Columbian Exposition possesses a smaller measure than previous expositions. But the questions have been decided and the work is under way. Attempts are made to supersede the brush by a squirt gun in order to expedite the painting. But it was found that this invention of Mr. Prettyman will require some improvement before it can be of practical service. There is no doubt that the coloring of the Exposition buildings as it is intended is one of the most successful of the many beautiful ideas that have found place in the landscape and architectural plan of the great work. It is striking, novel and beautiful, with no improper loudness nor too somber, but entirely in keeping with the thoughts which each department as well as the Exposition as a whole so well express.

Excellent progress has also been made with the various heroic and allegorical figures that

will adorn the department buildings, expressive of the branch of human thought or industry which finds representation within the building. Most of the ordinary ornamentation, including the capitals, friezes, reliefs and cornices, is made of staff and in the shops on the grounds by the general contractors for the staff work. But for the principal figures extraordinary things were required and extraordinary efforts were therefore needed. The principal statuary has been divided among the leading artists who give full scope to their individual imagination. The sixty-foot statue of the Republic, which will stand in the basin opposite the Administration building, has been finished in a ten-foot model by the artist, Mr. French. The statue will be made of plaster and will be commenced as soon as Mr. Burnham has passed upon the model. The nine big groups for the Administration building are well advanced and the forms for the figures on the Agricultural are about completed. The statues for the Transportation, Woman's and Mining buildings are nearing completion. Lorado Taft's work for the Horticultural building is being finished on the grounds. The figures for the Machinery building are finished and the management has been notified that they will be shipped at once. All the ornamental staff work for the Manufactures building is completed.

Chief Thorpe, of the Bureau of Floriculture, with Gardener Ulrich, has devoted much time and attention to the landscape gardening at the Exposition grounds. The lawns and flower beds are being laid out around the Horticultural building and the basin east of the Administration building. About 15,000 trees and shrubs have been planted on the Wooded Island and other parts. Midway plaisance has been graded. The rose garden on the island has been prepared and planting commenced. Fifteen thousand shrubs and twenty thousand roses from Germany and Ireland are now being put in the soil.

THE NATIONAL COMMISSION.

SIXTH SESSION OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN COMMISSION.

At 12 o'clock noon, on Wednesday, April 6, the World's Columbian Commission met in convention in the Council Chamber, City Hall, in this city. President T. W. Palmer presided, and about ninety Commissioners and alternates responded to their names at roll call.

The reports of the Board of Control made in November, 1891, and February, 1892, to the President of the United States, together with the President's message to Congress, were submitted and were made a special order for Friday morning at 10 o'clock. Secretary Dickinson submitted a report of the changes in the membership of the Commission occurring since the previous session. Nine changes have occurred in the body. Secretary Dickinson also submitted a report of the expense of the Commission since its September meeting. The total expenses of the Commission from the date of its organization, June 26, 1892, to March 31, 1892, and including the expenses of the Board of Lady Managers, have been $160,864.33 Eleven changes in the personnel of the Board of Lady Managers were announced by President Palmer.

A communication from Mrs. J. C. Bateham, as representing the World's and National Woman's Temperance Union, asking for a hearing upon the question of Sunday closing and the sale of intoxicating liquors on the grounds, resulted in the making of a special order for the second day of the next session of the body, and upon that day the Commission will hear anyone who has anything to offer upon the Sunday closing question. The entire day will be devoted to that matter.

Mr. De Young, of California, submitted communications asking for the setting apart of a day for a reunion of Firemen. The Committee on Ceremonies was authorized to assign all dates for special or ceremonial days from the opening to the closing of the Exposition.

A very extended report was submitted by Director-General Davis, which was accompanied by all documents bearing upon matters contained therein. The report was very elaborate and detailed everything in connection with the various departments. The expense of this department up to April 1 have been $71,319.10.

The Committee on Ceremonies submitted its report, reciting the steps taken, and giving the form of invitation extended to those whom it is desired to have participate in the dedicatory ceremonies. Miss Harriet Monroe's Commemoration Ode was accepted by the Committee. The invitation extended to the Hon. William C. P. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, to deliver the oration of the day together with his acceptance, was also presented. The outline of the water pageant, to be known as the Procession of the Centuries, was given, with the list of twenty four subjects to be represented by the floats. This pageant will be a magnificent and beautiful display as the gorgeous spectacle glides gently over the still waters of the lagoons. A generous exhibition of fire-works will be given each night. The programme in full was given for the exercises on Dedication Day, October 12.

Mr. Bromberg, of Alabama, offered a resolution providing that the removal of any Lady Manager, or alternate, from the State of her appointment shall operate as a revocation of her appointment, and providing for the filling of such vacancy. The resolution was referred to the proper committee.

A resolution offered by Mr. Brainard, of Connecticut, that persons desiring to express themselves upon the question of selling spirituous liquors on the grounds, be given an opportunity to do so during the day set apart for the consideration of the Sunday closing question was laid on the table.

Numerous petitions and memorials on Sunday



WOMAN'S BUILDING AS IT APPEARED FEBRUARY, 1892.

closing and the sale of intoxicants were presented by some of the members, and were ordered filed with the Secretary. Secretary Dickinson has received 2,725 petitions for Sunday closing from forty-six States and Territories. Pennsylvania heads the list with 440 petitions.

A communication from J. A. McKenzie, Vice Chairman of the Executive Committee, stated that the departments were so well organized as not to require continuous supervision from him, and announcing that he would no longer accept the salary of that office.

The consideration of the reports of the Board of Reference and Control and of the President's message to Congress was the special order and was considered in detail. Numerous reports were considered from committees upon matters referred to them. Memorials and resolutions were adopted upon the death of Hon. C. H. Richmond, of Michigan; Hon. William McClelland, of Pennsylvania; Hon. Lafayette Gregg, of Arkansas, and Hon. M. B. Harrison, of Minnesota, after which, out of respect to the deceased members, the Commission adjourned for the day.

The most important business of Saturday was the discussion of the shipping rates on exhibits. The Commission rejected the rate as offered by the railroads of full fares going and return shipment free, holding that it would effectually prevent a large representation of exhibits of a perishable nature. To a large number of exhibiters a full rate one way is no concession, while a half fare both ways is a reasonable rate to all. The eight cents per one hundred pounds for terminal charges, as published by the Mines and Mining department, was rejected as being excessive and exorbitant.

The Committee on Ceremonies was requested to invite the distinguished Spanish orator, Don Emelio Castelar, to deliver an address upon the occasion of the dedicatory exercises, in recognition of the part taken by his country in the discovery of the New World.

The principal feature of the last day of the convention, was the granting to Director General Davis of the power of grouping the varied products of large manufacturers together, regardless of the classification already made. This makes it possible for a large manufactory to display its entire product in one collective body to a much greater advantage than if grouped separately and distributed throughout the various departments.

The Commission visited the Exposition grounds and the progress of the work and all points of interest were explained and pointed out to its members, who were well pleased with what they saw and heard.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

On April 2, 1892, the stockholders of the World's Columbian Exposition held their annual election, and practically elected the old board, there being but seven changes, as follows: Messrs. George B. Harris, Egbert Jamieson, Potter Palmer, Martin A. Ryerson. George W Paul, B. E. Summy and Franklin H. Head retired, and Benjamin Butterworth, Arthur Dixon, George P. Englehardt, Charles Henrotin, Eugene Pike, Washington Porter and George H. Wheeler becoming the new members.

At the election of officers, W. T. Baker was re-elected president. Mr. Harlow N. Higinbotham was made First vice-president; H. O. Edmunds, secretary; W. K. Carlyle, solicitor; A. F. Seeberger, treasurer; W. K. Ackerman, auditor; Thomas B. Bryan, commissioner-at-large.



A SECTION OF THE FISH AND FISHERIES BUILDING, SHOWING THE TOWERS AND ARCH WORK.



LEWIS WOOD ROBINSON,

CHIEF MACHINERY DEPARTMENT, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

LEWIS WOOD ROBINSON.

Lewis Wood Robinson, Chief Engineer United States Navy, Chief of the Department of Machinery of the World's Columbian Exposition, was born in Camden county, N. J., March 7, 1840. Three months in the year he attended Friends school in the county, the remainder of the time being spent in working on a farm. At the age of fifteen he went to reside near Pendleton, Ind., with relatives (Friends) and attended school in the same manner until he was eighteen years of age when he returned east. After four months at a Friends school at Haddonfield, N. J., he entered the Polytechnic College of Pennsylvania, where he graduated in June, 1861, taking the degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering and subsequently receiving that of Master of Mechanical Engineering.

Having had some experience as draughtsman in a machine shop, he entered the Navy, September 15, 1861, as Third Assistant Engineer and served during the war on the U. S. S. Kennebec in the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, commanded by Commander, afterwards Admiral D. C. Farragut. He participated in the capture of Forts Jackson and St. Phillips, the City of New Orleans, the passage of the forts at Vicksburg in 1862 and other minor engagements in the Mississippi, also in the capture of nine blockade runners in the Gulf. Was Chief Engineer of the Kennebec in the fight at Mobile Bay, August 5, 1864, resulting in the capture of Forts Morgan, Gaines and Powell and the Confederate fleet, and received special mention in the report of his commanding officer for conduct during the engagement.

He was promoted to the grade of Second Assistant Engineer, Rank of Mas'er, July 30, 1863. Was present at the second surrender of Galveston, Tex., and was detached from the Kennebec of that place June 9, 1865, and ordered north. He was married September 5, 1865. From November, 1865, to December, 1869, he was attached to the U. S. S. Shamokin on the East Coast of South America. On October 11, 1866, he was promoted to the grade of First Assisstant Engineer (rank of Lieutenant), and title changed to Passed Assistant Engineer, February 24, 1874. After two years duty at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, he made another cruise to the East Coast of South America from January, 1871, to February, 1874, on the U. S. S. Ticonderoga. He was then placed on special duty till August 1, 1875, when obtaining leave of absence, he occupied the position of General Superintendent of the Bureau of Machinery of the United States Centennial Exposition under Chief Engineer John S. Albert, U. S. N., Chief of the Bureau.

In January, 1877, he was ordered to the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., as Senior Instructor in the Department of Steam Engineering. He was detached from the Naval Academy in June, 1880, and on August 24, 1880, was ordered to the U. S. S. Minnesota flagship of the Training Fleet. Detached from the Minnesota in August, 1882, and ordered to the U. S. S. Tennessee flagship of the Home or North Atlantic Fleet, from which he was detached in August, 1883. He was promoted to Chief Engineer (rank of Lieutenant Commander) on August 19, 1883. Was ordered to special duty at the Navy Yard, League Island, Philadelphia, in November, superintending the fitting out of the U. S. S. Ossipec, after which he made a three years' cruise on the Ossipec in the Asiatic Station, returning home in February, 1887.

From April, 1887, to September, 1891, he served as Member and Recorder of the Examining Board for Naval Engineers, when he was detached to accept the position of Chief of the Department of Machinery, World's Columbian Exposition.



VIEW OF WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS FROM BALCONY OF THE WOMAN'S BUILDING.



STATUE OF ABUNDANCE, ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.



FISH AND FISHERIES BUILDING.

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW LOOKING SOUTHEAST FROM ILLINOIS



U. S. GOVERNMENT BUILDING. MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING.

STATE BUILDING, AS IT APPEARED MAY 25, 1892.

HIS HOLINESS POPE LEO XIII.

In an interview with the Pope Commissioner Bryan so impressed his Holiness that he became enthusiastic and promised a representation from the Vatican. Whereupon Mr. Bryan ventured to suggest that if his Holiness could be induced to embody, in even a few lines, the sympathic assurances just given, and in the form of a letter bearing the august signature of the Pope himself, it would be of inestimable value to the Exposition, in awakening interest among the faithful in all lands. His Holiness consented to reply directly to a letter, if addressed to him on the subject, and did so accordingly.

The fac-simile here given with the translation into English are very timely and appropriate in this issue.

Another letter authorized by his Holiness and received by Mrs. Potter Palmer, President of the board of Lady Managers, is here translated into English.

TRANSLATION OF THE POPE'S LETTER.

HONORABLE SIR, GREETING: While we see on all sides the preparations that are being eagerly made for the celebration of the Columbian quatro-centenary in memory of a man most illustrious and deserving of christianity of all cultured humanity, we hear with great pleasure that the United States has among other nations, entered this competition of praise in such a manner as befits the vastness and richness of the country, and the memory of the man so great as he to whom these honors are being shown.

Nothing certainly could be more splendid than what is told us the grand and magnificent Exposition which that nation will hold at Chicago, bringing together every kind of produce and work which fruitful nature bears, and the artful industry of man creates. The success of this effort will surely be another proof of the great spirit and active energy of this people, who undertake enormous and difficult tasks with such great and happy daring. We rejoice, moreover, in the nobility of the purpose which is equal in greatness to the undertaking itself. It is a testimony of honor and gratitude to that immortal man of whom we have spoken, who, desirous of finding a road by which the light and truth, and all the adornments of civil culture might be carried to the most distant parts of the world, could neither be deterred by dangers, nor wearied by labors, until, having in a certain manner renewed the bonds between two parts of the human race, so long separated, he bestowed upon both such great benefits that he, in justice, must be said to have few equals, and no superior among benefactors of mankind. While, therefore, we bestow on the citizens of the great republic well-merited praise, we express the fervent hope that their noble undertaking, other nations uniting with them and lending them aid, may have a most prosperous issue, that will prove of great use in stimulating the ingenuity of man in promoting the development of nature, and in advancing the culture of all the fine arts.

Given at St. Peter's, Rome, February 27, A. D. 1892, and the fifteenth of our pontificate.

LEO P. P. XIII.

To the HONORABLE THOMAS B. BRYAN.

TRANSLATION OF A LETTER TO MRS. POTTER PALMER.

Most distinguished Madam: The High Pontiff, Leo XIII., was very much pleased with the respectful letter addressed to him by you on the 5th of April, in the name of the Board of Lady Managers to whom the Congress of the United States has entrusted the care of the interests of women in the great Exposition of Chicago.

Interested as is the Holy Father in everything that may redound to the honor of the church and may serve to stimulate noble and useful endeavor, he cannot fail to applaud the intention and plan of making at this great Exposition a collective exhibit of the most celebrated works produced by the ingenuity and industry of Catholic women, even in those ages so-called barbaric, because lacking in the refinement of the civilization of which we boast at the present time. The public exhibition of such objects would furnish a new proof of how much Christian religion and education have done to raise and ennoble the condition of women, so debased and downtrodden under the dominion of paganism.

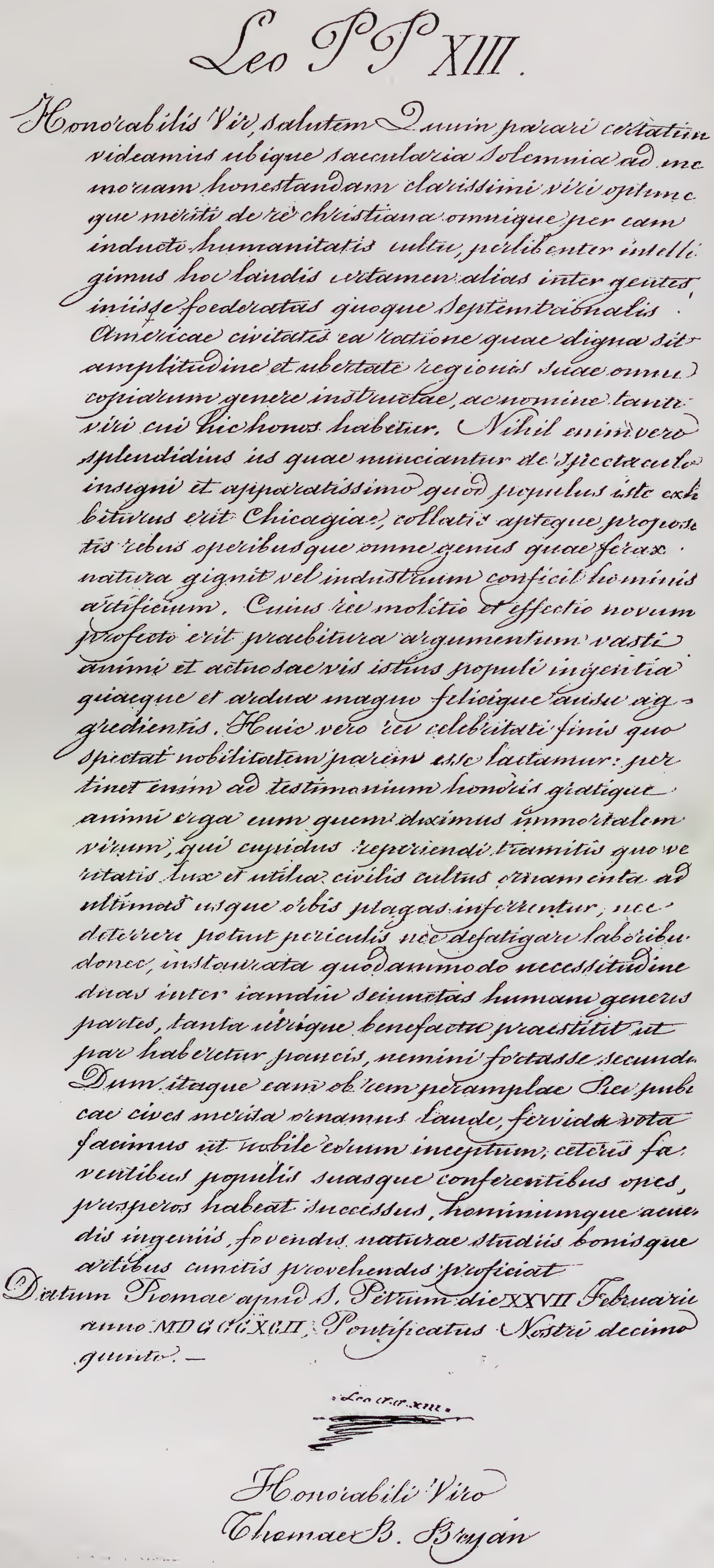
His Holiness, therefore, desires that Catholic women shall willingly take part in the execution of this praiseworthy project, and believes that there will not be lacking those who, if invited by the Board of Lady Managers, will organize themselves into one or more committees or sub-committees for the purpose of lending you and your associates in office sympathetic and efficient assistance.

With this assurance the Holy Father trusts that the plan set forth in your letter may be as prosperous and fruitful of good results in its execution as it is wise and prudent in conception.

It gives me pleasure to improve this opportunity of expressing the sentiment of high esteem with which I subscribe myself, most distinguished Madam, yours most devotedly,

M. CARD. RAMPOLLE.

Rome, July 6, 1892.



WORK OF THE DEPARTMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

As a part of the Live Stock exhibit it is intended to show and liberate a number of homing pigeons. The breeders of these intelligent and beautiful animals in many parts of the country have expressed a desire for such an exhibit and will send a considerable number of them if it is decided to have the exhibit. There would be contests in connection with the exhibit in order to establish the speed of different breeds. The birds will be released at certain points and records taken of their flight. George W. Childs, of Philadelphia, has interested himself in this exhibit and will offer prizes under certain conditions. Prizes are also assured from other quarters. In order to make the exhibit valuable it will be necessary that the birds should be trained on the grounds. It has been suggested that messenger stations be established on the grounds and at outlying points to send out birds at stated intervals with messages on neatly gotten up paper so that they may be kept as souvenirs. At these stations the birds would be for hire by visitors. A rather pretty idea is to have the lake steamers take a number of pigeons on board for the purpose of communicating with persons on shore.

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICITY.

It has been repeatedly said that more or less the entire Exposition will be devoted to an exhibition of electricity, and that the electrical exhibit will be found almost as much in the various means of transportation, lighting and other work requiring power all over the grounds as within the building devoted to electricity. In pursuance of this plan electricity is given the preference wherever it can be applied to the practical uses of the Exposition.

It has recently been decided to have an elevated electric railroad within the grounds for the purpose of transporting visitors from one point to another within the grounds. Some means of conveyance was made imperative by the extent of the Exposition, which will cover an area of something like 600 acres, too large a territory for a visitor to cover on foot. The Committe on Buildings and Grounds has given the contract for this road to the Western Dummy Electric Company. The elevated road will have double tracks to avoid congestion and collisions. Trains will run every few minutes. The track will be about five miles in length, with stations every 1,000 feet, as nearly as may be. It will cover the Exposition proper and the Midway Plaisance. The Western Dummy Electric Company is backed by the Thompson-Houston Company. The contract is conditional, however, upon the company showing that it has made sufficient provision to accommodate the people. That means that they must be able to carry 20,000 people past a given point in an hour. The bid of the company proposed that trains consisting of the motor and three cars be used, each train being capable of carrying 320 passengers. This would not be sufficient. There will haue to be more powerful motors and longer trains. These minor points will be settled before the contract is signed, and thus rapid transit with little noise or smoke is assured.

In addition to the elevated railroad there will be a number of launches running on the lagoons and canals which will, in all probability, also be operated by electricity.

DEPARTMENT OF FINE ARTS.

The apportionment of space in the Art Temple has been completed. The number of square feet of hanging space assigned to the different countries is shown in the following table:

America	24,324	Norway	8,282
England	21,325	Sweden	6,825
Canada	2,895	Denmark	3,930
France	29,201	Russia	7,725
Germany	20,340	Spain	7,807
Austria	11,564	Holland	9,337
Belgium	11,558	Japan	2,235
Italy	8,110	Mexico	1,500

It will be seen that the largest space has been given to France, the second to the United States. All the figures fall considerably below what had been asked for. There was only a certain amount of space at hand and it had to be divided in the most equitable manner that could be found. A large portion of the space that goes to France will, however, be occupied by paintings of French origin owned in America.



SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BUILDING AS IT APPEARED MAY 25, 1892.

The Art Building consists of a pavilion with two annexes connected with the main part by corridors. Galleries run around the upper part of the walls. The United States will occupy the portion at the northeast corner of the main pavilion and a section in the galleries. Some of the inequalities in the apportionment are accounted for by the fact that in some cases the space is intended only for oil paintings, in others for all kinds of paintings, and in some even for decoration and architectural exhibits as well. The galleries in the pavilion and the transept of the building will be filled with sculpture, monumental work and architectural exhibits.

DEPARTMENT OF MACHINERY.

A great pressure for space is felt in the Machinery Department. Chief Robinson has reported to the Director-General that he has not room to accommodate all who desire to become exhibitors. The applications received up to date are no less than 329,867 square feet in excess of what remains to be assigned, letting alone the applications that may yet come in later on. Chief Robinson has suggested that a separate building be put up to accommodate such machinery as will require fire, thus combining safety with comfort. It is doubtful if such a building can be put up. Chief Burnham is of opinion that there is hardly room anywhere for more buildings of any magnitude.

DEPARTMENT OF LIBERAL ARTS.

The demands for space in the Department of Manufactures has grown so far beyond all expectation that this department is encroaching more and more upon the space set aside in the same building for the Departments of Liberal Arts and of Ethnology. The greater part of these departments has long been crowded into the galleries. Over 450,000 square feet have been assigned to foreign countries in the Manufactures Department and still Russia, Italy, Spain, Persia, Turkey and all of South America have to be provided for in the foreign section. The National Commission has attempted to relieve the pressure by permitting foreign governments to use the buildings which they are going to erect for purposes of exhibition, the general rule being that all exhibits must go into the respective department and the buildings assigned therefor. Still the pressure remains great, and Director-General Davis thinks the only way to remedy it is to erect another building in which to house the Department of Liberal Arts, at least, if not the Ethnological Department as well. The Director-General says that the disappointment will be acute unless some provision is made. Chief Allison, of the Department of Manufactures, has repeatedly called attention to the necessity of making adequate provision, and still has some hope that measures will be taken to relieve the present condition.

Better proof could not be desired of the hugeness of the whole enterprise or of the remarkable interest taken in it by the people in this country and abroad than that the room should be too small in so gigantic a building as the Manufactures. When the dimensions of this giant of the giants were first announced it was doubted whether it could be filled at all. It was considerably lager than most of the buildings that had formerly housed entire expositions.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION EXHIBITS.

An invitation has been extended to Albert A. Pope, of Boston, to organize an independent exposition of street building. Mr. Pope has offered to contribute $1,000 toward putting up a separate building for this exhibit, if the money can be brought together. In the building would be exhibited the machinery used in building streets and roads, from the rudest to the most perfect now in use, while outside Mr. Pope suggests that in the immediate neighborhood of the Exposition grounds some streets be built according to the most approved fashion to serve as exhibits. He thinks that railroads, wagon manufacturers, agricultural socities, bicycle manufacturers, street builders, horse fanciers and others who are particularly interested in having good roads, will contribute toward getting the necessary funds together. Inasmuch as the wheelmen are at present agitating the question of good roads in all States where there is a sufficient number of them to make themselves heard, their influence might be readily enlisted in this behalf.

Chief Willard A. Smith is about to start on a European tour. He intends to visit London, Liverpool, Madrid and Genoa in order to secure exhibits to complete the historical presentation of the development of transportation and its



SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF THE MINES AND MINING BUILDING AS IT APPEARED MAY 25, 1892.

instruments which he has commenced so successfully.

In his report to the Director-General, Chief Smith states that the requests for space from domestic exhibiters have reached the figure of 385,525 square feet, and from foreign exhibiters 103,000 feet, making a total of 491,023 feet. Furthermore, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has asked for 39,000 square feet outside of the building, and various street car concerns have asked for about 40,000 square feet altogether in the grounds. The applications for space in the building exceed the available area by 52,423 feet at the present time, and there are many manufacturers yet to hear from.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

A total of $4,500,000 has been appropriated up to date by foreign governments for their shares in the Exposition.

United State Consul Goldschmidt, in Vienna, writes that the Exposition work is progressing favorably in Austria, and a good exhibit may be expected from that country. Hungary is not officially represented, but many firms will nevertheless make exhibits individually. Consul Hammond, in Buda-Pesth, is working in the interests of the Exposition and assisting merchants to organize.

Greece has made an appropriation of $60,000 for the exhibit from that country, which will be mainly one of art. It took King George much time and labor to bring about this result. Some months ago he suggested that in view of the impoverished condition of his kingdom, the Exposition authorities should appropriate a sum of money to help the Greeks, but he has at last succeeded in securing the funds.

Switzerland has been about the least favorably disposed of all European countries towards the Exposition. It is now reported, however, through R. S. McCormick, the agent of the Exposition in London, that an influential committee of merchants has been formed at Geneva for the purpose of securing a creditable exhibit from that country. Watchmaking will form the principal object to be exhibited. The Swiss government has promised to give or secure all possible assistance short of official representation at the Exposition.

A. B. Farquhar, member of the Pennsylvania Exposition Board, returning from a trip to Europe, reports that he found much interest in the Exposition in Spain. In France, he says, the artists especially are quite enthusiastic, and will make a splendid showing.

Cape Colony will exhibit raw diamonds and polished ones, together with the apparatus for gathering and the machinery for working the raw stones.

William Saunders, Commissioner for Canada, during a recent visit in Chicago, promised a magnificent exhibit from the Dominion. The people there, he said, are taking great interest in the Exposition. The principal exhibits will be agricultural and mineral. The former will show the capacity of the soil to produce cereals. The mineral resources have been greatly developed during the last years, and the collections will be very comprehensive. There will be a good exhibit from the dairy industry. Manufactures will be shown chiefly in the line of agricultural implements, but applications are also numerous in other departments. The Dominion government has made liberal provisions for subventions, and the provinces are making special grants for the same purpose.

Lieut. Scriven, special commissioner for Central America, has made a report of the condition of Exposition matters among the republics in that part of the continent. Accordingly, Costa Rica will spend $20,000 on a separate building, in which will be displayed, among other things, several thousand interesting relics, taken from the various museums of the country. There will be native Costa Ricans, selling the drinks of their country and exhibiting the products peculiar to the republic.

A commission consisting of government officials has been appointed in San Salvador, and is actively at work to get the exhibit together. President Ezeta hopes that the appropriation of $125,000 may yet be increased.



STATUE REPRESENTING FIRE, MACHINERY HALL. M. WAAGON, SCULPTOR.

THE LIBERAL ARTS DEPARTMENT.

Great expositions are the milestones of the world's progress. If in the later years they occur more frequently, it is because the velocity has been accelerated so that the life even of the Methuselah of the ancient chronicle was not so long as that of the average citizen of London, Paris or Chicago. The cause of this grander and more imperious movement lies in the development of the arts, always the faithful attendants of the sciences. The knowing has led, to be closely followed by the doing, which in turn has shown the way to larger knowledge and grander achievement.

This brings us to the subtle yet broad distinction between art and the arts. The first is the expression of sentiment, taste, feeling, in their higher and nobler phases, but it leads nowhere. Its acme is in itself. There is inspiration, but no instruction, in the noblest statue, the divinest painting, the most enchanting music. Each stands ineffable in its own firmament, the expression nearest to the infinite, but it shows the way to nothing beyond. The arts present the realization of the intelligence, the scientia, the knowing, working to will and to do in concrete forms, that touch the daily lives of all men, and weave in myriad sympathies the fibres of national growth. Each achievement is stimulant and guide to a nobler successor. The art of to-day is in many instances only the lingering twilight of a glory that has departed. The arts of to-day are the dawning effulgence that precedes the coming sunshine. The first are called, from their innate and intrinsic worth, the FINE ARTS; the second, from their influence upon the progressive fortunes of humanity, the LIBERAL ARTS.

The whole Exposition may be classed under two great heads, the Fine Arts and the Liberal Arts. The extent of this department of the Liberal Arts has compelled subdivision and therefore in succeeding expositions great sections have been split off and established under other titles. Agriculture, nothing to-day if not scientific, is one of the earliest of these sections. Machinery is another. The steam-engine is the child of science, and the parent of all other machines. For the first time, Mines and Mining and Electricity set up housekeeping at this Exposition on their own account. The same may be said of Transportation, a large part of which found its home in the palace of the Liberal Arts at Paris in 1889.

These departments have been differentiated out, not because of any generic characteristics of their own, compelling separation, so much as the fact that they have acquired magnitude either in the multitude and amount of the objects which they include, or in the prominence which they have lately assumed in the world's development. If astronomy, for example, were in the next decade to develop as intimate relations to the affairs of every man's business as has electricity in the last decade, it would occupy the place of a department in the organization of the next succeeding Exposition.

This process of segregation still leaves the department of the Liberal Arts the central one, about which most of the others cluster. This explains the fact that so many subjects, really of great intrinsic importance, and in some respects apparently incongruous, yet remain grouped in the department of Liberal Arts. In the next Exposition some of these will be separated into departments by themselves.

The department includes nominally twelve groups, and in fact two or three more, each of which, with sufficient study and adequate pecuniary aid, could be made a department by itself, of great interest and of intense educative value. Every exhibit should have some educative influence or it should not be admitted to occupy space. Some exhibits rest upon a commercial stimulus; the exhibitor believes that he has the skill to produce a superior article; he wants the world to know it, and he expects that this knowledge will increase his sales and swell his profits. But the institution which displays the designs of the most approved hospital does not expect thereby to gather more inmates. It will appear that most of the departments which have been thus separately organized rest mainly upon the commercial element, while in a larger degree the educative element is the force which stimulates exhibits in the department of Liberal Arts.



SELIM HOBART PEABODY, PH.D., LL.D.,
CHIEF OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LIBERAL ARTS OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

Although not named first in the classification, the most important group in the department, and one which holds to it the same central relation which it holds to the whole Exposition, is that of Education. It is especially important that in our America, where the education in a broad way of the whole people is a corner-stone of our whole social fabric, education should have full recognition and a central place in the Exposition. Upon this point the teachers of the country have felt great solicitude, because at the Centennial, at New Orleans, and at Paris, the treatment which this interest received seemed to indicate a lack both of appreciation and of respect. Thus far here it has had fair recognition. Its exhibit is assigned to a prominent position in the south end of the great building named for Manufactures and the Liberal Arts. It has space largely in excess of anything before granted for this purpose. Some forty States will contribute to it. Special exhibits will be made in the work of the Kindergarten, manual training, cooking, physical culture, industrial art, instruction of the blind, the deaf, the feeble-minded. There will be a collective exhibit of business colleges; of schools under the instruction of the Catholic Church. The leading colleges and universities are preparing to make elaborate exhibits, headed by a magnificent one from Harvard University. Educational exhibits will be made also in this department by England, France, Germany, Austria, Russia and Canada. There seems little doubt that the educational exhibit will be the most comprehensive and complete that has yet been made.

Following the other groups in their order, the first gives rise to the bureaus of Hygiene and Sanitation and of Charities and Correction, each to be under a specialist as a superintendent. These exhibits will be constructed almost entirely by the superintendents, as the commercial exhibits will be few. The bureau of Hygeine and Sanitation will illustrate the bad, and demonstrate the good, sanitary condition of streets, houses, schools, shops and manufactories; the means of cleaning streets; removing and disposing of garbage; systems of sewerage; the use of disinfectants; methods of heating and ventilation.

The bureau of Charities and Correction will present charitable and philanthropic institutions for young and old, the sick and the unfortunate, including asylums, hospitals, crêches, etc. All these institutions will, by maps, plans, models and photographs, illustrate the best practice in the world. Another part will present plans and models of houses of correction, jails, reform schools, reformatories, prisons. A corridor will exhibit prison cells of different nations and states, with the intent to show the worst and the best practices in vogue, reference being had to the safety, the health and the possible reformation of the persons in confinement.

The group of Medical and Surgical Instruments will appeal immediately to physicians and with great interest to all persons, since no one knows how soon his life may depend on the skill of the surgeon and the excellence of his apparatus. This department will contain the materials of the druggist and pharmacist; dietetic preparations for the sick; the instruments and apparatus of the surgeon and the dentist; and the wonderful improvements in modern surgery, which with anæsthesia and ascepsis leave the patient in less danger from what ten years since were considered very dangerous surgical operations than from a cold or a bilious attack.

The group of Books and Literature. This includes all publications of general science and literature, school books, journalism, libraries, etc., together with fine printing, lithography, photogravures, and printing from plates, etched, engraved, etc.

The group of Instruments of Precision will contain a large and important variety of exhibits: Apparatus for scientific weighing, measuring and calculation; astronomical instruments of large caliber; instruments for surveying and geodesy; apparatus for the physical, the chemical, the electrical laboratory, to demonstrate theories of heat, sound, light, etc. Photography and photographs are here fully provided for.

Then follow groups illustrative of associations for the advancement of science; of government and law; of commerce and banking; of organizations for social improvement, culture, aid, and religious organizations.

Lastly comes the group of Music and the

Drama, including musical instruments. Incidental to this will be a collection of instruments illustrating, so far as they may be procured, those of all nations and of all times. It will not be forgotten that the American piano has received a marvellous development, and that the makers will wish to demonstrate this fact in a most exuberant fashion. The purpose will be to give this interest the largest reasonable latitude. But the merit of a piano lies in its character as a musical instrument rather than as an article of cabinet work or bric-a-brac. The exhibit will make the musical element prominent and the other one incidental. Organs will have their place upon a similar plan. Church organs will find suitable opportunity in the great music halls. Chimes will be exhibited upon the towers.

The objects offered in the department of Liberal Arts will be such as are attractive chiefly to persons of culture, of literary tastes, of scientific attainments, of scholarly habits. The area needed for it and accorded to it is 400,000 feet. Its own needs, and the pressure for space in the great building for Foreign Nations and for Manufactures, peremptorily require that a separate building be provided for it.

SELIM HOBART PEABODY, PH.D., LL.D.,

CHIEF OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LIBERAL ARTS.

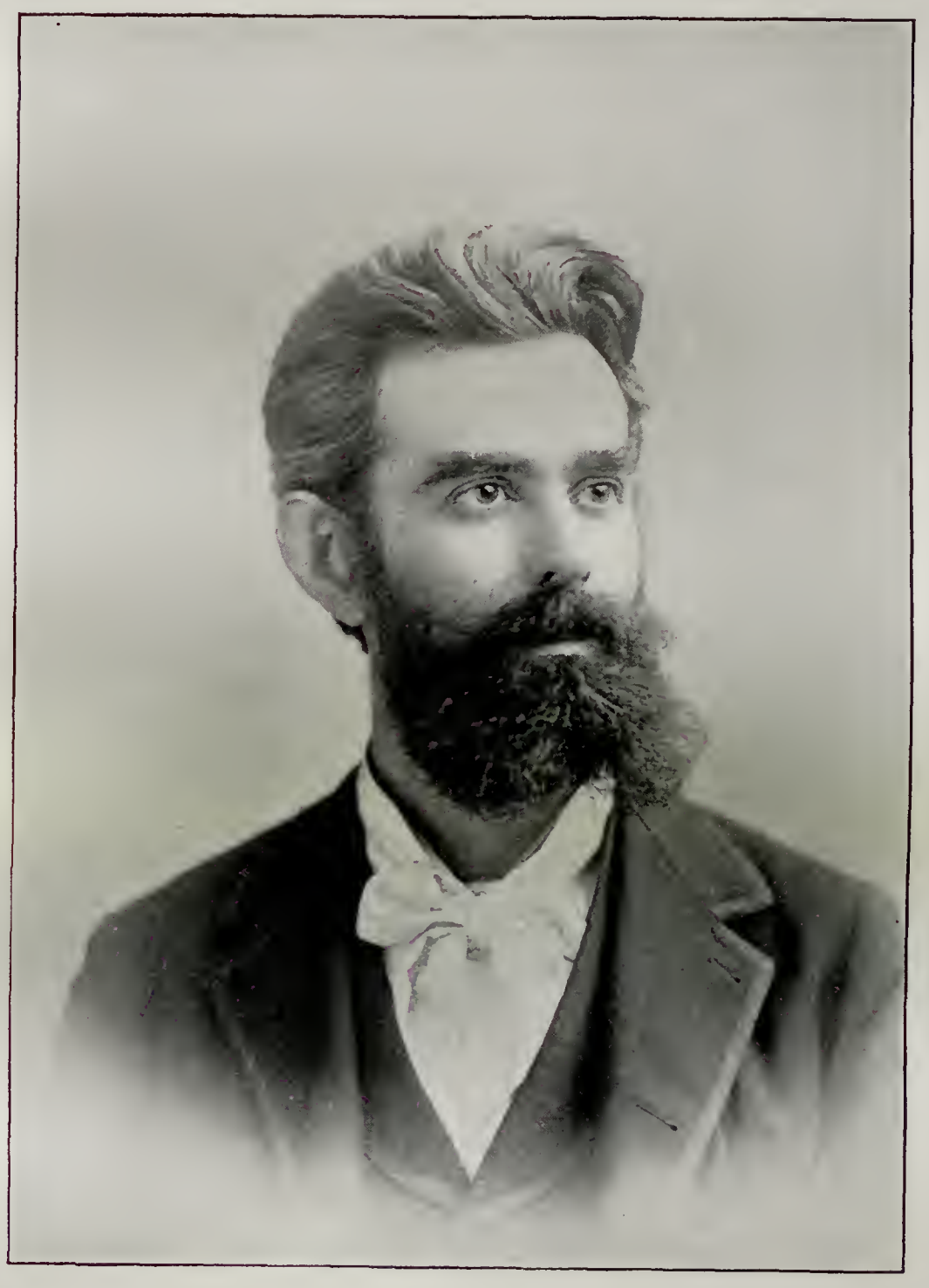
Selim Hobart Peabody, Ph.D., LL.D., Chief of the Department of Liberal Arts, was born at Rockingham, Vermont. His father was the Rev. Charles Hobart Peabody, of Essex County, Massachusetts. His great-grandfather, Stephen Peabody, served as a Colonel in the Revolutionary army at the battle of Bunker's Hill. Charles,' like most clergymen of the time, estate consisted chiefly in the furnishing of his brain. He had acquired some reputation as a teacher, and as such had laid the foundation of his son's intellectual growth. The boy was precocious. At ten years of age he had covered the usual curriculum of the public school, had analyzed and "parsed" the knotty nubbins in Paradise Lost, and was pursuing a steady course of reading which included Josephus. Milman's History of the Jews, Lauders' Discovery of the Niger, and the similar light reading included in Harper's Family Library. This reading was done regularly and intelligently. At the time of his father's death the lad had read no fiction, but more of history, travel, biography, etc., than has usually been covered by young men when graduating from a college course.

In the autumn of 1842, he entered the Boston Latin School, where he spent a year under the immedlate instruction of that man who, of all Boston teachers was both nestor and ulter, Francis Gardner. He had previously learned both the Greek and the Hebrew alphabets and a good number of the paradigms in both these languages, but he had not a word of Latin. Mr. Gardner was a man of vast erudition and of great nobility of character, but he understood as little of teaching in general or of the quality of the boy before him as he did of quaternions or the phonograph. To one trained as the boy had been trained the "damnable iteration" of Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar, which repeated *verbatim et literatim* twice daily formed the only business of the school-room for about ten weeks, had very much the same effect that a diet of only raw meat for the same length of time would have had upon an otherwise healthy stomach. But the stomach and the brain were heatthy and survived, and the latter had much of Latin Grammar indelibly stamped upon its convolutions. Changing fortune closed this experience at the end of one year, and continued instruction elsewhere.

After the Latin school followed five years of very varied fortune. For a time his service was menial, his recompence small, his treatment harsh. Then he worked at type-setting, at shoemaking, and chiefly at carpentry in summer and taught school in winter, all the time by desultory study, mostly in odd hours snatched from labor, keeping up his classical studies and perfecting his preparation for the college work which he hoped sometime to undertake. This, his first goal, was won in 1848, when he entered the University of Vermont. In 1852 he was graduated, ranking third in his class, but during the four years he had done two full years' work of teaching in elementary and high schools. In 1854 he became professor of mathematics and engineering in the Polytechnic College at Philadelphia. Here he gave instruction in mathematics, physics, engineering and architecture until 1857, when he removed to Eau Claire, Wis., and took charge of a government land officc. He was principal of the high school at Fond-du-Lac, Wis., in 1859; superintendent of public schools in Racine, Wis., in 1862, and became instructor in physics in the high school in Chicago, Ill., in 1865, where he remained until 1871. During this time he conducted for several winters the first evening high schools established for workingmen in that city.

From Chicago he removed to Amherst, Mass., where he was professor of physics and engineering in the Massachusetts Agricultural College. Here he conducted a series of exhaustive experiments upon the flow of sap in bleeding trees, such as maples, birches, etc. Although these experiments were originated and conducted by himself, to the minutest detail, proper credit was not accorded to him in the matter of their publication, and he threw up his professorship, returning to Chicago and to his high school and evening school work in 1874. In 1876 he added to his other duties that of Secretary of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, which office had been vacated several years before by the death of William Stimpson. In 1878 he abandoned his Chicago work to occupy the chair of Mechanical Engineering at the Illinois Industrial University at Champaign, Illinois, and in 1880 he became President of that institution. This position he held for eleven years, retiring therefrom in 1891, when he received his appointment to that department of the Exposition in which he is now chief.

Dr. Peabody is an accomplished entomologist, in which department of science he had gathered a large and valuable collection. He has written a "Natural History for Children," text-books in astronomy and arithmetic, and a considerable number of addresses and essays for the magazines. He is one of the editors of the International Cyclopedia. He has been president of the National Council of Education, is president of the Chicago Academy of Sciences and the Chicago Folk-lore Society, and a member of various scientific and literary societies in this country and in Europe. Shortly after he graduated from college he married Mary Elizabeth Pangborn, of Burlington, Vermont. Their four children all survive as honorable workers in the world's work.



LOUIS H. AYMÉ,

FOREIGN PRESS DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLICITY AND PROMOTION.

THE FOREIGN PRESS DIVISION

The Department of Publicity and Promotion may be said to have begun its existence toward the end of December, 1890, when Moses P. Handy was appointed chief of the Department.

Mr. Handy very rapidly organized his Department, and February 1, 1891, he appointed Dr. Thomas Weston to take charge of the Foreign Press Division. Four days previously Mr. Henry E. O. Heinemann had been assigned to work on the German Division.

Dr. Weston was a gentleman possessing special qualifications for the important post he was called to fill. He had conducted newspapers in England, India, South America and Australia. For six years he was surgeon on the White Star line of steamers, and later was for several years acting in similar capacity on American lines. He spoke five languages fluently and was a highly endowed scholar in Columbiana and matters pertaining to the Latin American countries.

He died very suddenly March 7, 1891, deeply regretted by all of his associates. March 22, 1891, the writer was called to assume his duties.

Mr. Heinemann came to the Department from *The Tribune*, on which newspaper he had held an important position for many years.

The work of the Foreign Press Division was thus divided. To. Mr. Heinemann was entrusted the German press both of Europe and the United States. He had also supervisory duties over publications and correspondence in Swedish, Danish, and other Teutonic and Slavonic tongues.

To the writer was assigned the French, Spanish, Italian and Portuguese press and correspondence.

Mr. Altschul, a Portuguese by birth, who also spoke French, German and English, and Mr. M. R. Sallard, a Frenchman, were temporarily employed as assistants in the preparation of preliminary matter in Portuguese and French. This organization continued until July, 1891, when Messrs. Altschul and Sallard were relieved from duty.

October 31, 1891, Mr. Heinemann resigned his position to assume the city editorship of of a new daily which was to appear in Chicago. Two weeks later Mr. Victor Sarner was appointed to the vacant German editorship, which position he still fills. Mr. Sarner was for many years city editor of the *St. Louis Tribuene*, and later managing editor of the "*Kladderdatsch*," in the same city. September, 1891, he accepted a position in the Chicago *National Zeitung*, from which paper he came to the Departuent.

The Foreign Press Division is at present organized as follows: German Section, in charge of Mr. Sarner; Foreign Press Section, the writer; Foreign Exchange Editor, Mr. M. Molano, a native of the United States of Colombia, well known in Chicago as a professor in Spanish.

The first work of the Foreign Press Division was the compilation of a mail list of newspapers in various languages and the preparation of an advisory letter to the editors of these announcing that at regular times they would receive printed forms of authentic current World's Fair news in their respective languages. At the same time lists were prepared of prominent exhibitors at preceding expositions, important manufacturers, and of individuals prominent in arts, sciences and industry throughout the world.

Some idea may be gained of the work done by the Division from the following facts and figures:

In connection with the editorial work of the whole Department, four or five mailing clerks were employed. All addresses on all matter were written by hand, and it was for a time a part of the duty of the foreign editors to address the few hundred letters at first sent out weekly. The foreign newspaper and individual addresses now number over 15,000, and a force of nine employees are busily engaged in the great mail room sorting, folding, wrapping and addressing Exposition documents prepared in the Department editorial rooms. The weekly mail numbers on an average 80,000 pieces of mail matter, and not infrequently double that number have been sent out in a single week.

Since March, 1891, nearly 100 forms of World's Fair notes in French, as many in German, nearly as many in Spanish, and a hundred divided between Portuguese, Italian, Swedish, Danish, Dutch, etc., have been sent out. These documents run in length from 1,500 to 6,000 words each. In addition to these printed forms, a very large number of special articles have been prepared for selected journals and publications. These articles will average 4,000 words each.

Thirteen thousand lithographs have been distributed in like manner, and one thousand papers and magazines have been supplied with electrotypes varying in number from one to twenty.

One of the principal means employed to increase the addresses on the mail lists was the following: Letters were sent to all United States Ministers and Consuls asking for the names and addresses of persons in their jurisdiction who might be interested in the Exposition either as exhibitors or as visitors. Many of these, in acknowledging receipt of documents, forwarded other addresses, and at this time the mail list is steadily growing at the rate of five hundred names per week.

To these Consuls and to the various Exposition Commissioners and to all of the foreign, State and National Commissioners great packages of printed matter have been sent also for distribution.

Soon after the mailing of the first foreign newsletters there began to be received at the Department a great number of newspapers from all parts of the world. These newspapers were supplemented by clippings sent weekly or oftener by half a dozen European clipping agencies. There are received now every week nearly 800 foreign newspapers and 1,000 clippings in foreign languages. The newspapers come from the remotest quarters of the globe, and on the writer's desk at this moment there are papers of all sizes, hues and languages. From Japan there is a soft pink sheet of sixteen pages closely covered with columns of tea chest looking characters; from Beirout comes the *Hadikat-el-Akbar*, with the delicate tracery of curves of the Arabic or Turkish character; Russia sends many papers printed in characters like Greek capital letters; there are half a score of Greek journals; there are papers from Bulgaria, Servia, Roumania and Hungary, each in its own tongue; there are papers from Madagascar and from New Caledonia; from every country in South and Central America; from India and Egypt; from the Congo and the Amazon; from the tropic islands of the Pacific and the frozen regions of the north. There are papers, many of them from Mexico and Central America, that are gorgeous in crimson, green and black; others are printed on silk paper, violet colored or blue or green or yellow, and others again on the common yellow straw wrapping paper. Some are tiny leaflets measuring scarcely four inches square, while others are great sheets of paper forty-eight by thirty-six inches, printed on both sides without a fold. They have but one thing in common, each and all publish long columns of Exposition news, nearly every word of which was written by the editors of the Foreign Press Division. All these clippings are read and filed away. They average 1,500 words each in length. There are now



VIEW FROM WOODED ISLAND, SHOWING ELECTRICITY, ADMINISTRATION

accumulated over 30,000 of these clippings, and they are growing in amount and in length weekly. It must be remembered that these clippings thus filed represent about twenty per cent., not more, of what has actually been published. It will not be an extravagant estimate that the Foreign Press Division furnishes 6,000 words weekly on Exposition matters to fifty million readers all over the world. To this number must be added the millions who read translations into a score of tongues and dialects from the original matter furnished and published. No account whatever is here taken of the people who are reached by the English papers at home and abroad.

The creation of the Department of Publicity and Promotion was a complete innovation. No such Department ever before existed in any Exposition. The work assigned to the Foreign Press Division of the Department was therefore entirely new. There was nothing to fall back upon, either to be copied or improved upon. The results attained have justified both those who conceived the plan and those who have directed its execution. Instead of haphazard and, in the main, incorrect accounts of work done and work to be done going abroad, millions of people have been kept fully informed of every step taken and every step proposed.

By this means it has been possible for the administrative officers of the Exposition to keep their fingers on the pulse of the whole civilized world. The figures that represent the aggregate of work done are enough to give one a headache. Newspapers and clippings received and read by hundreds of thousands, newsletters sent out that together would make a work of a dozen great volumes, translations and letters of thousands of words. Will it not suffice to say that two mail wagons are daily used to carry away the mail that the Department sends to every corner of the globe? No other single factor perhaps will have had so much effect toward making the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 at Chicago the magnificent success it is now universally conceded that it will be as the Foreign Division of the Department of Publicity and Promotion.

LOUIS H. AYMÉ

LOUIS H. AYMÉ.

Mr. Aymé is modest and refers to himself only as the writer in the above. He is the senior in service in his Division, having occupied his desk since March 22, 1891. In addition to the work in foreign languages which he has outlined above, he has written a great number of special articles on the Exposition in English, notably a series which appeared in the *North American Review*. Mr. Aymé is as perfect a master of Spanish and French as he is of his native tongue, and reads and writes in Italian and Portuguese with great facility.

He was born in New York City, his father, Dr. Henry Aymé, of La Rochelle, France, having come to this country as a young man. Dr. Aymé was one of the earliest volunteers in the late war, and served to the end.

Young Aymé was meanwhile pursuing his studies at Trinity School and Columbia College, from which university he graduated in 1874. In the same year he was appointed as Scientific Assistant on the Government Transit of Venus Expedition, being assigned to the New Zealand station. This was his first trip around the world. In subsequent years of travel he visited nearly every country on the globe.

In 1880 he was appointed United States Consul at Merida, Yucatan, Mexico, which post he held until 1884. He made a great number of scientific explorations of the ruined cities of Yucatan during this time, and in the latter part of 1884 and the year 1885 was engaged in making the splendid collection of antiquities in the Smithsonian Institution, which bears his name in Oaxaca and other states of Southern Mexico.

Returning to the United States, he at once came to Chicago and engaged in newspaper and other literary work. For nearly two years prior to his accepting his present position he was a member of *The Inter Ocean* staff.

Mr. Aymé is married to a Chicago lady, and owns a beautiful home in the village of La Grange. He is prominently connected with the Masonic and Odd-Fellow's orders, and is member of half a score of literary and scientific societies at home and abroad.

Mr. Aymé is possessed of rare personal magnetism, is a fluent conversationalist and a good public speaker. During the last National campaign he was employed as a speaker by the Republican committee, and did excellent service for the party.



AND MINES AND MINING BUILDINGS AS THEY APPEARED JULY, 1892.



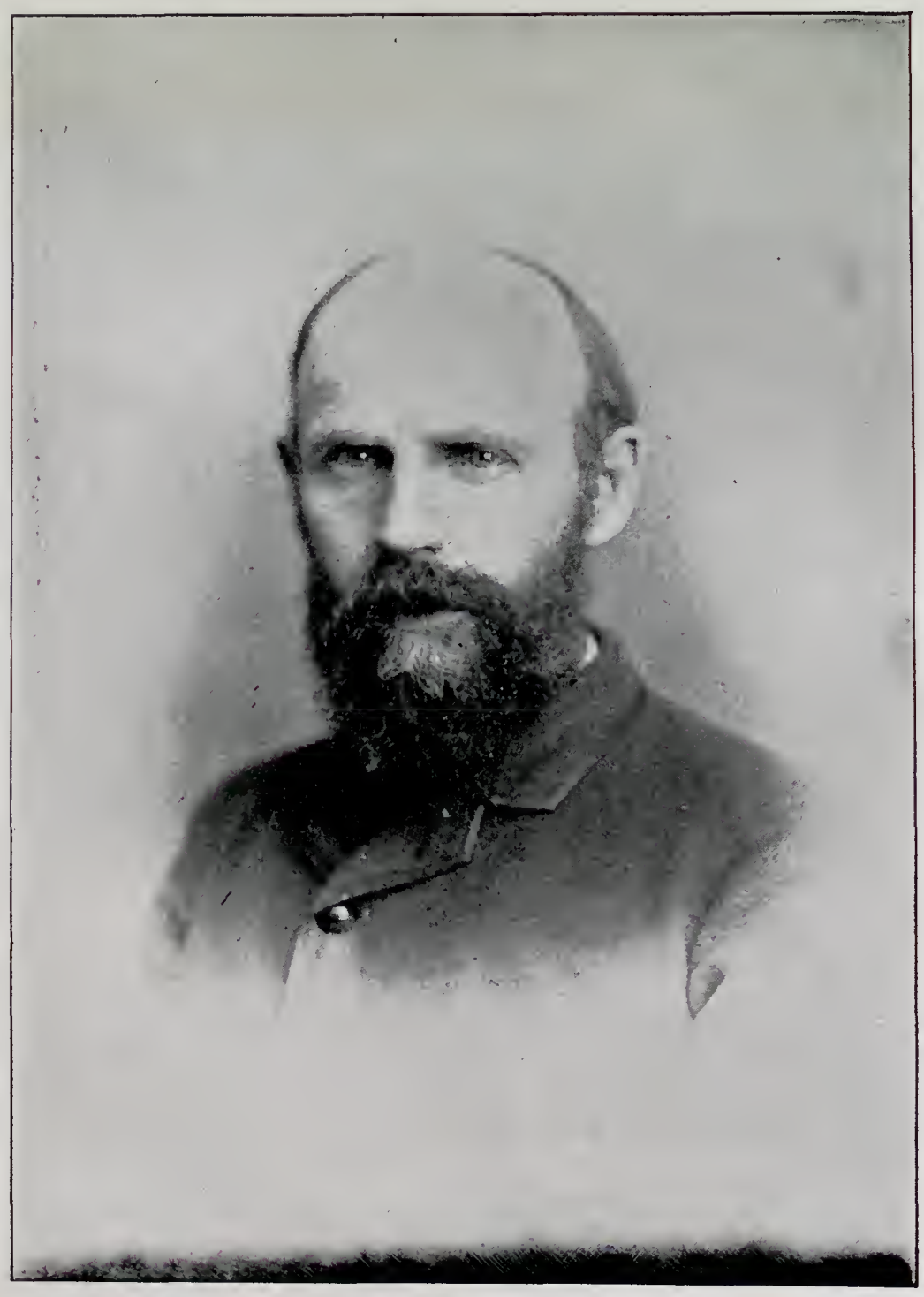
P. H. LANNAN,

NATIONAL COMMISSIONER FROM UTAH.



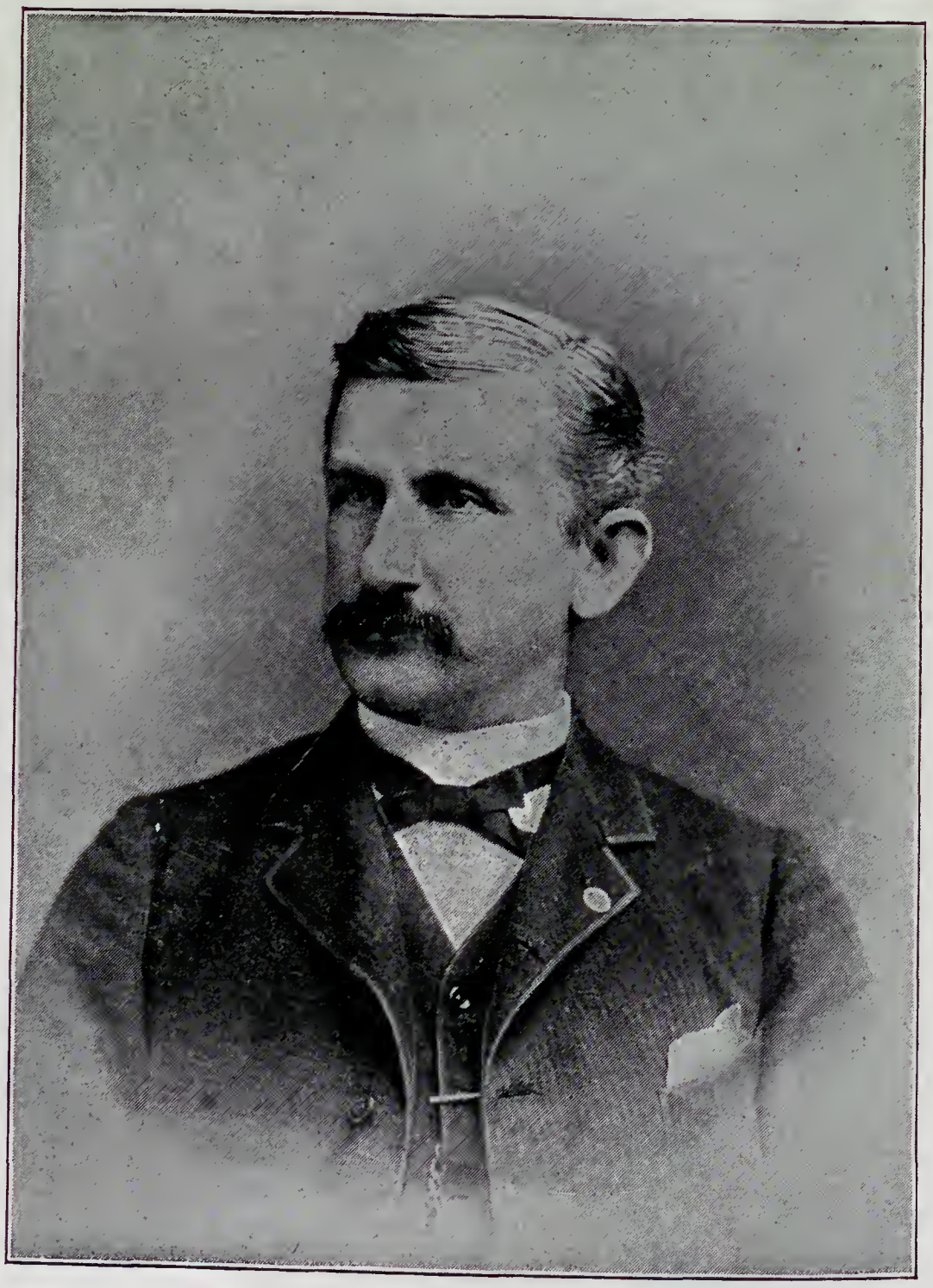
HON. GORTON W. ALLEN,

COMMISSIONER-AT-LARGE FROM NEW YORK.



HON. ASA S. MERCER,

ALTERNATE COMMISSIONER FROM WYOMING.



HON. JAMES D. BUTT,

NATIONAL COMMISSIONER FROM WEST VIRGINIA.

HON. GEORGE H. BARBOUR.

The subject of this sketch was born in Collinsville, Conn., June 26, 1843. His mercantile education began when he was quite young. Learning that the Michigan Stove Company was just organized in Detroit he negotiated to take an interest with them, and selling his business in Collinsville, he removed to that city in 1872, and was elected secretary of the new organization. The first goods of the company were put on the market in September of that year.

At the last annual election Mr. Barbour was chosen vice-president and manager of the Michigan Stove Company. He is director in the following institutions in Detroit: Peoples Savings Bank; Dime Savings Bank; Michigan Fire and Marine Insurance Company; a member of the committee to look after the welfare of the city of Detroit; a director in the Buck's Stove and Range Company of St. Louis, and was president of the National Association of Stove Manufacturers in 1889.

With all these business cares, Mr. Barbour has found time to serve in the capacity of alderman, having been elected to that position in 1885 for a term of two years. Mr. Barbour was Alternate National Commissioner from Michigan.

In the business world and among those of his own line, especially, his standing is very high. He is accredited with possessing a high degree of administrative ability, is quick and correct in judgment, positive in his decisions, and all in all, a desirable man to have business dealings with. Having a personal acquaintance with almost every stove manufacturer in the country, he has many friends.



HON. JOHN T. HARRIS,

NATIONAL COMMISSIONER FROM VIRGINIA.

HON. JOHN T. HARRIS.

Judge John T. Harris, who heads the Commission from Virginia, is a native of that state where his ancestors have resided since the early settlement of the colony. He has filled many important and responsible positions. A member of the legislature of his State, a circuit and District Judge and twelve years a representative in Congress. He ranks among the prominent members of the Democratic party and the legal profession of his State. He takes great interest in the success of the Exposition and is held among the foremost members of the Commission.

Judge Harris upon the organization of the Commission was made its temporary president, and upon taking the chair thus addressed the Commission:

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMISSION:—By authority of the Act of Congress, approved April 25, 1890, and the subsequent act of the Secretary of State of the United States, you assemble here to-day to organize the World's Columbian Commission, for the purpose of celebrating the 400th anniversary of that unparalleled historic event—the discovery of America in the year 1492.

Prior thereto, America, which now shows the world the way to human enlightenment and human liberty, was unknown to civilization.

It was for the Italian, Christopher Columbus, to discover and the Anglo-Saxon to develop the new land, and in the brief space of 400 years to make America the greatest, the wisest, and the best on earth.

Then it is befitting that the great event, which under the providence of God has been of such transcendent good to mankind, should be duly solemnized and celebrated by a grateful people. It was befitting that the United States should inaugurate the movement. It was befitting that the infant city by the lake should be the place—befitting because her phenomenal growth, the result of the energy and the brain of her people, is typical of the growth of this great country. Its founders have lived to see it the third city among English-speaking people. Her motto has been, "Never despair;" but onward and upward has been her course, until to-day the world's history presents no rival—no parallel.

With such people as these this Commission are to join hands to make the coming celebration worthy of the thought that conceived it, of the magnitude of the event it celebrates, and to make it like the city in which it is held, without an equal now or for a century to come.

Gentlemen of the Commission, we must steadily bear in mind that while we are at the helm directing the course of the ship the people of Chicago are at the oars—that they are the motive power, and that to succeed perfect harmony of thought and action must be our guiding star. Let no thought of section, party, or self be your governing motive, but let us all with one heart join hands with the local authorities with a firm, determined, and inflexible purpose.



HON. GEO. H. BARBOUR.

ALTERNATE NATIONAL COMMISSIONER FROM MICHIGAN.



STATUE OF BLACKSMITH, ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.



STATUE OF TRADITION, ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.



HON. WILLIAM LINDSAY,

COMMISSIONER-AT-LARGE FROM KENTUCKY.



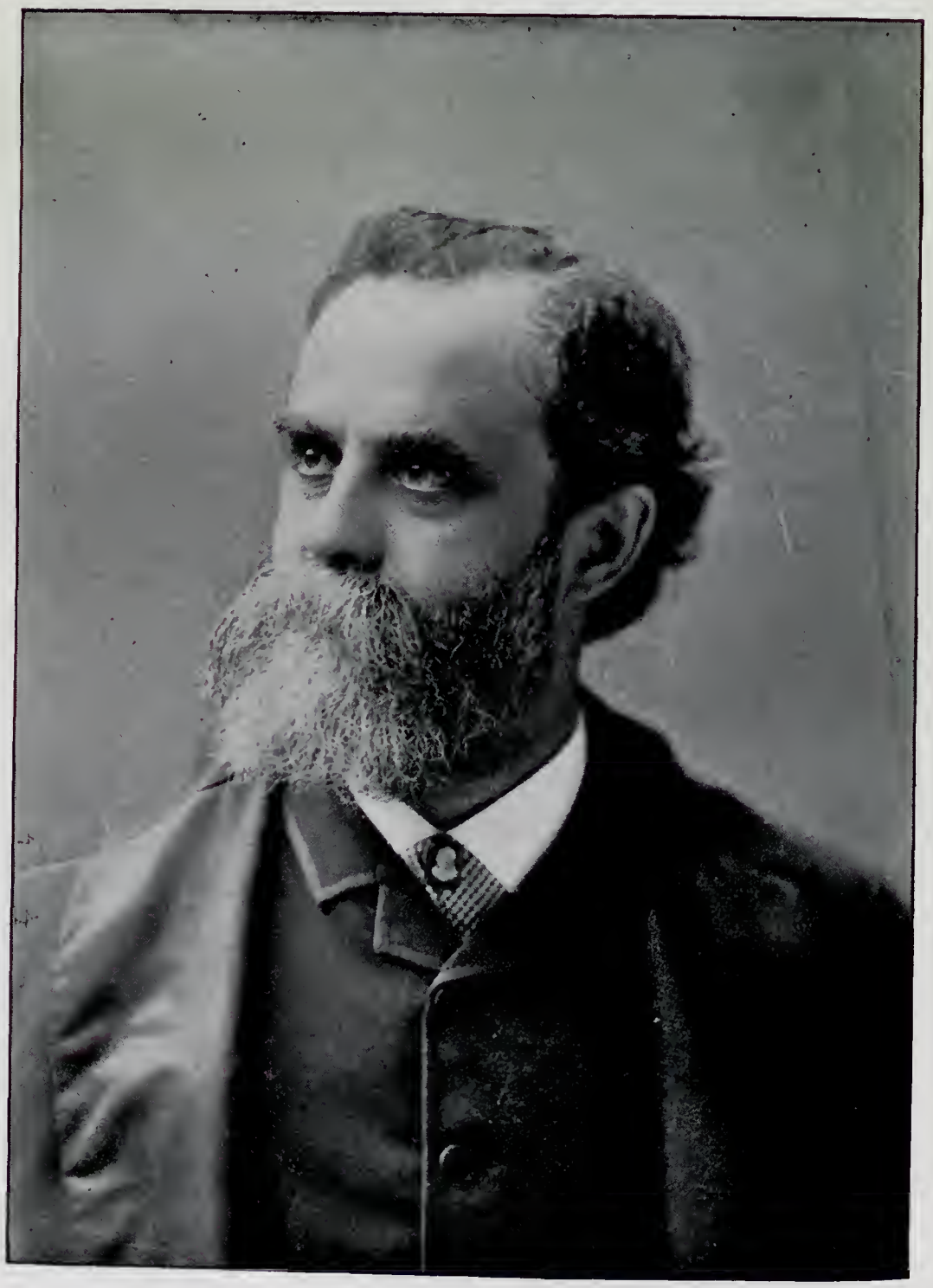
COL. CHARLES H. JONES,

NATIONAL COMMISSIONER FROM MISSOURI.



HON. THOMAS L. WILLIAMS,

NATIONAL COMMISSIONER FROM TENNESSEE.



B. B. SMALLY,

NATIONAL COMMISSIONER FROM VERMONT.

HON. WILLIAM LINDSAY.

Hon. William Lindsay was born in Rockford county, Virginia, September 4, 1835. Received an academic, but no collegiate education. In 1854, he removed to Kentucky. In 1888, Mr. Lindsay commenced the practice of law in Clinton, Kentucky. He served in the Confederate army, as private soldier, line and staff officer, from 1861 until May 16, 1865, when he was paroled as a prisoner of war in Columbus, Mississippi. Mr. Lindsay resumed the practice of law at Clinton in the autumn of 1865. In August 1867 he was elected a State Senator, where he served with distinction until August, 1870, when he was elected a Judge of the Kentucky Court of Appeals for a term of eight years. He served the full term on the bench and did not ask a re-election. The last two years he served as Chief Justice of the State of Kentucky. In 1890, he was appointed Commissioner-at-Large, from Kentucky, in the National Commission, in which body, as well as in the Board of Reference and Control, he is one of the most influential and active workers. His large and varied public experience, as well as his spleudid legal attainments, have been constantly called in to play in the affairs of the Commission. Judge Lindsay is a man of commanding height, portly and imposing presence, handsome, clean shaven face, now in the meridian of life, and may truthfully be said to be one of the ablest men in the National Commission.

HON. D. B. PENN.

Davidson Bradfute Penn, son of Alfred Penn, of Bedford county, Va., and Evelyn Carter Bradfute, of Lynchburg, was born in Lynchburg, Va., May 13, 1836.

At the age of fourteen he was sent to Spring Hill College near Mobile, Ala., remaining there for two years, and leaving to enter the Virginia Military Institute where he remained, graduating July, 1856, and the following October entered the law class of the University of Virginia. The next year he returned to Louisiana to take a course of civil law.

Penn was captured in the fight at Rappahannock Station, Va., in 1864, sent to Johnson's Island, and on being exchanged reported to Gen. Lee at Petersburg, who ordered him to Richmond, to be sent with the rank of brigadier-general to Gen. Dick Taylor, in the Trans-Mississippi department, who had applied for him. In 1876 Gov. Penn was appointed adjutant-general of Louisiana by Gov. Nicholls.

From 1865 to 1875, besides engaging in his mercantile enterprise, Penn became a very extensive cotton and sugar planter, and had the foresight to erect on Ricohoc, the first central factory on Bayou Teche.

In 1890 Gov. Nicholls recommended and President Harrison appointed Gov. Penn as Democratic Commissioner to the World's Columbian Exposition, and on the first assembling of the commissioners, he was elected third vice-president and also appointed a member on the Agricultural Committee and the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to all of which he has brought the suavity and dignity of a cultured gentleman, and the experienced gained in the varied and practical walks of life.



HON. D. B. PENN,

NATIONAL COMMISSIONER FROM LOUISIANA.

HON. THOMAS L. WILLIAMS.

Thomas L. Williams, Democratic Commissioner from Tennessee, was born near Knoxville, Tenn., in April, 1849, and grew up on his father's farm near that city. He was educated at Princeton, N. J. In 1870 he was licensed to practice law by the Supreme Court of his State, but afterward, getting into politics, he gave up his profession and engaged in business enterprises. Mr. Williams was unanimously elected by the Democratic State Convention from the State-at-large as a delegate to the National Convention held in Chicago, July, 1884, at which Grover Cleveland was nominated for the presidency. During the Presidential campaign of 1888 he was chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee, and was given by his committee exclusive control of the campaign. He received from his party friends the distinction of not have made a single mistake in the the management of affairs. The state polled 30,000 more Democratic votes than had ever been cast in any previous election. In 1890, he was appointed by the Governor of Tennessee a member of the National Commission of the World's Fair, of which body he was one of the most prominent and active members. He was a member of the Executive and Classification Committees, and also a member of the Board of Control as alternate of the Hon. Wm. Lindsay of Kentucky.

COL. C. H. JONES.

Colonel Jones was born in Talbotton, Ga., March 7, 1848. At the age of 15 he entered the Confederate Army and served in the army of General Joe Johnston in the campaign which ended in the fall of Atlanta.

While in New York he pursued the literary calling. He was editor for many years of the Eclectic Magazine and of Appleton's Journal, contributed copiously to the leading periodicals and was the author of a number of books. In 1881 he left New York and took up his residence at Jacksonville, Fla., where he began the publication of the Florida Daily Times, which the following year was consolidated with the Daily Union, and thereafter became the Times-Union. In 1885 he was elected president of the National Editorial Association, and the year following was one of the leading spirits in the organization of the American Newspaper Publisher's Association, with both of which organizations he is still connected. In April, 1888, he removed to St. Louis to take charge of the old Missouri Republican, now known as the St. Louis Republic. Colonel Jones was chairman of the St. Louis World's Fair Executive Committee, and one of the members for Missouri of the World's Columbian Commission.

WORK OF THE LATIN-AMERICAN DEPARTMENT IN MEXICO.

As soon as the Latin-American Department was organized under the charge of William E. Curtis, Esq., with its headquarters at Washington D. C., in the fall of 1890, Commissioners were selected to visit various Republics and Colonies lying south of the United States in the Western Hemisphere, in order to personally invite their co-operation in the Exposition to be held at Chicago in 1893.

Accordingly, Lieut. A. C. Baker, of the United States Navy, was selected to proceed to Mexico, bearing the invitation of President Harrison, and made an attache of the Legation of the United States in that Republic. At the same time Mr. H. C. Payne, then a resident of the City of Mexico, was appointed as Commercial Commissioner, for the purpose of interesting the merchants, manufacturers and planters and all those engaged in business enterprises in taking an active part in the great Fair.

Lieutenant Baker arrived in Mexico on February 1, 1891, and was presented by Minister Ryan to President Diaz, who expressed the greatest interest in the Exposition and his pleasure at receiving the invitation from the President of the United States; and he not only promised that Mexico would do herself credit at Chicago, but placed many facilities at the disposal of the Commissioners for the execution of their mission. The Minister of Public Works was given charge of all Exposition matters, and thereafter held frequent conferences with the Commissioners.

When the important work of interesting the government officials at the capital was well under way, Lieutenant Baker started early in July, 1891, on his travels for the propaganda of the Exposition, furnished with letters from the federal officials and others to the Governors of all the States and influential persons, most warmly commending him and asking their aid in promoting the success of his mission.

Monterey, the capital of the state of Nuevo Leon, was first visited. The governor, General Bernardo Reyes, is a very liberal man, who has always aided American enterprises and has the reputation of being one of the most progressive governors in Mexico. The state display may be divided into three groups, the historical, with some relics of the intervention; the agricultural and manufactures. Prominent in the agricultural display will be the fibre plant "ixtle," with leaves scraped and unscraped, methods of extracting its fibre, with specimens of the same and the manufactured product. All kinds of cereals will be shown, sugar, corn, coffee, etc. The mineral display will be particularly fine, with special exhibits from the smelters In the line of manufactures will come cotton fabrics, soap, materials for making cement, pottery, clay, kaolin and varieties of marbles. The Monterey and Mexican Gulf Railroad will also make an interesting exhibit of profiles, maps, photographs and products of the country traversed by its line.

Ciudad Victoria, the capital of Tamaulipas, was next visited. The Governor is Alejandro Prieto, and he will do much toward securing a fine representation from his State, one of the richest in Mexico.



MINES AND MINING BUILDING, SHOWING THE FRAME

Saltillo is the capital of Coahuila, whose governor, Senor Garza Galan, is the greatest Nimrod in the Republic, and is likely to send some special exhibits. Some fine silver and lead ores come from this district, and soap, cotton goods, paper, tanned leather, wines, fruits, sweets, etc.

San Luis Potosi is, next to the capital, the most important city, a railroad city and a distributing point for the interior. The Governor and principal professional men were very enthusiastic, and the former said he would visit Chicago in person.

The State of Oaxaca is little known, even among Mexicans themselves, but there seems no

doubt that it possesses more elements of wealth than any other state. The mountains are full of precious metal, and its coffee brings the highest price in the New York market. The President is a native of that state. He is anxious to see his state develop and will encourage a fine exhibit. At present transportation over the mountains is very expensive, freight costing $50 per ton from the terminus of the road to the City of Oaxaca, but before the year ends trains will be running into that place, and with the cheapening of carriage will come a rapid growth.

Senor Miguel Castro, the largest mine owner, and Zorrilla Hermanos, the most important merchant and manufacturer, will both send fine displays. The celebrated Pluma coffee, grown in the district of Pochutla, will be shown, also fine collections of marble and onyx, which abound, especially the pale, translucent green so much prized.

The Mexican Government sent Senor Miguel Serrano, the head of public instruction in Mexico, to represent its interests at Chicago, and shortly thereafter appointed its regular Commission to take charge of the work of preparing its representation at the Exposition. The Commission was formally organized in January, 1892, and its work is being vigorously pushed.

An appropriation of $50,000 was made by the Government for preliminary expenses, and as more is needed from time to time it will be voted by the Congress. The estimated expenditure of Mexico upon its representation at Chicago is $750,000, and there is no doubt that all of this sum will be called for and used in displaying the resources and products of the country. The States of Hidalgo, Guanajuato and Zacatecas will make very fine displays, especially of minerals.

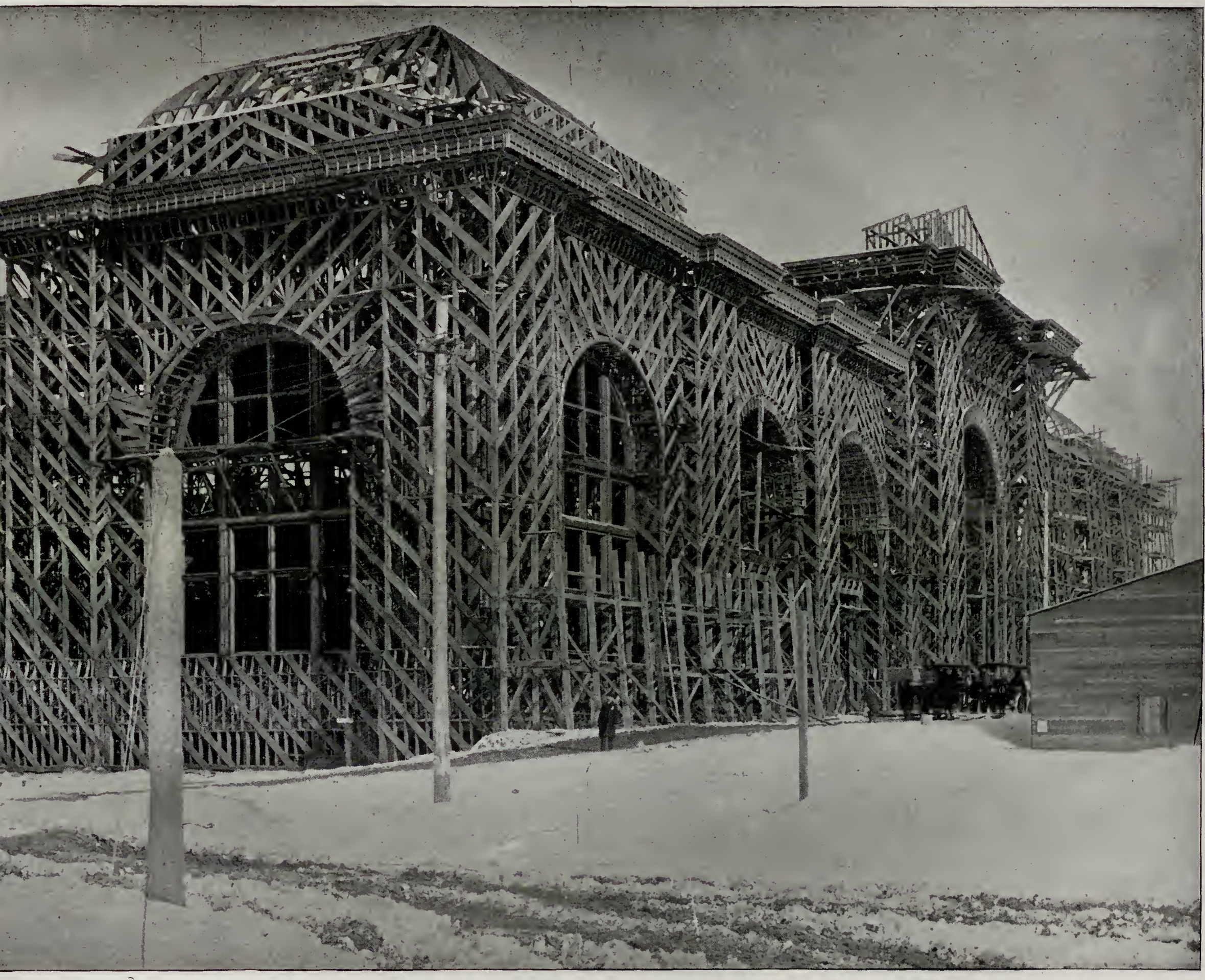
Mexico appropriated one hundred thousand dollars for its representation at the Historical Exposition to be held at Madrid during the present year, and there is no doubt that when it is ended the whole exhibit will be transferred in bulk to Chicago, there to become a part of the Mexican exhibit.

While Leutenant Baker was visiting the different states Mr. Payne continued the work coming more particularly under his supervision at the capital, keeping alive the interest and spreading information among the people. In October, 1891, the Latin-American department was authorized by the management to open an office in the City of Mexico, and under the active charge of Mr. Payne it soon became a busy centre for the dissemination of all Exposition intelligence, created a great impression and accomplished a great deal of good in the promotion of the enterprise.

Mexico has been most fortunate in securing one of the best locations on the grounds, between the sites assigned to Great Britain and Germany, and it will be well filled and made most attractive in appearance.

It is but just to say that the plan pursued by the Latin-American department, somewhat unusual it is true in the previous history of similar Expositions, to make a personal propaganda in the foreign country whose co-operation was desired, so ably seconded by the active and effiicient services of the agents employed, has been crowned with the most remarkable success. Not only has the Government been stimulated to make its plans on a much more extended scale than was expected, but private enterprise has been initiated, the interest of corporations been awakened, and there is no doubt that the result will be the most magnificent display ever made by any people on this continent.

Upon the appointment by the Mexican Government of its Commissioners in January, 1892, Lieutenant Baker was relieved from duty and directed to report at Chicago, where he was assigned to the position of Superintendent of the Marine Division, Department of Transportation Exhibits.



WORK, BEFORE THE STAFF WAS PUT ON, NOVEMBER, 1891.

THE GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATION.

The United States Congress in appropriating money for the World's Fair, did what nineteen-twentieths of the American people wanted it to do, but that it only appropriated of $2,500,000 sadly disappointed the patriotic sentiment of the country and the friends of the Fair. Two national conventions, representing the great political divisions of the country and all the people, had pronounced for a commensurate appropriation. Both houses of Congress voted to appropriate $5,000,000, and the Fair needed it; therefore the great disappointment of the nation at the smaller sum allowed. But the enemies of the Fair showed themselves so un-american in their tactics in which a small minority triumphed over the acts of the majority, that the people are justified in the expectation that the next session of Congress will appropriate $2,500,000 more. But this act of Congress, though disappointing in the amount, will be regarded by the nations and peoples of the earth as a determination on the part of the government to see that this great international Exposition shall be a credit to the American people. It shall stand as an assurance to all the world that the United States as a nation has the enterprise in hand, and that with the co-operation of the directory, the grandest and most magnificent Exposition in every appointment will be the result of the combined efforts.

The progress, which has been marvelous in its rapidity up to the time of the appropriation, was greatly accelerated by this crowing act of Congress.

The people of Chicago could easily have furnished all the money needed and would have done so if necessary, but that could not have given to the Fair the dignity which has been given it by the assumed endorsement of the National Government when Congress appropriated the $2,500,000. If there were anybody who had honest doubts with regard to the Government interest in the Fair up to that time, this appropriation effectually removed it. More than that, the false reports that have been circulated abroad by the enemies of the Exposition to the purport that the Exposition was a Chicago enterprise and in no sense a National one, will be effectually refuted by the recent appropriation. Although it was generally well known that Congress inaugurated the Exposition, and that its commissioners were taking an active part in its management, the enemies of the Fair had succeeded in creating a feeling in foreign lands that the Government was merely patronizing the enterprise in a condescending manner.

As the affairs of the Exposition now stand, the management is unhampered by the apparent uninterested attitude of the National Government, and all its energies may be devoted to the furtherance and promotion of the grandest conceptions. The enemies of the Fair may remain active in their spiteful opposition, but their power has been effectually crushed by a popular public sentiment, and their further efforts will be disregarded, as they will deserve to be.

The Electric Launch and Navigation Company of New York has been awarded the contract for running electric boats on the interior waterways at Jackson Park during the World's Fair. It will pay the Exposition 33⅓ per cent. of the gross receipts. These boats will convey visitors from one point to another or on a general three mile tour of the grounds, as desired.

LARGEST BUILDING ON EARTH.

Of all the great buildings of the World's Columbian Exposition, the Manufactures building is the greatest. The world has never built one larger, and probably never will. It covers *forty-two acres of floor*, and yet it will not give one-quarter of the room needed. About an acre of restaurants and cafes from the gallery have been retaken, and that brings the total amount of space up to about forty-three acres. But there are applications on file from the manufacturers of the world for many times as much exhibit space as that building contains.

Chief Allison, of the manufacturs department, says: "Any one can see to what this great demand for space will bring us. It means that exhibitors will have to get along with the least possible room and that nothing but the best exhibits will get in; there is no room for quantity, only quality. And yet it is hard to make exhibitors see that. They go down to the park, see that great building and wonder how enough exhibits can be found to fill it. Few of them see why they can't have all the space they want. But they will see when exhibits are installed. The chaff will all be left out to make room for worthy displays."

It will contain the finest lot of exhibits of manufactured articles ever collected and submitted to public view. Applicants for space have assured the chief that there will be no limit to care and expense in the preparation of their displays. The department wishes to have the foremost examples of work produced in the various lines of manufacture, and will accept nothing less. If the building is big the department does not aim at big displays. It is fine exhibits that are wanted, examples of the advanced and best kinds of work. All kinds of manufacturing industry will be represented. There will be fine exhibits in ceramics, pottery, silverware, watches, furniture of all kinds, furs, cloths and everything that comes in the way of manufacture.

These exhibits are coming from nearly all parts of the world and space has been assigned to the leading European countries, all of which will be filled with the best manufactured articles those countries produce. The statements in recent New York dispatches that the merchants there were not preparing exhibits, because of the little interest shown by the Exposition managers, needs correction. From the very first the leading manufacturers of New York were represented on the application files in excess of those of all other States. There is no good ground for that kind of talk, for New York, like most other States, will show the best the State can produce.

The installation of these exhibits is a matter which Chief Allison has given a great deal of study. He has divided and subdivided and subdivided again, all the vast space in that big building, until now he is able to lay his fingers on the diagrams and say what will go here, there or anywhere else. The aisles in the building are to branch in different ways from what is called the grand central concourse at the intersection of the main aisle, which Mr. Allison has named Columbia and Chicago avenues. Street cars have not yet been provided for, but a proposition has been made to run a line of electric railroad around the galleries, and it is believed that it would be a profitable venture.

PRIVILEGES AND CONCESSIONS

The Secretary of the Ways and Means Committee sent the following communication to the executive officer of the New York Fair Board in answer to a letter asking to what extent exhibitors could see their merchandise on the Fair grounds. The information might be given as a general rule governing privileges and concessions:

For your information I have to state that the Exposition is working under the policy that merchandising in the accepted sense of the word will not under any circumstances be permitted. There will, of course, be certain concessions providing for the sale of such articles as will be necessary, and which are eaten by visitors, certain drinks, such as soda water and lemonade, which in one sense of the word are merchandise, but which are excepted from the ruling by the Exposition. Privileges will be granted, providing the Committee of Ways and Means is assured that the persons securing a privilege do not intend to operate the same with a view to making a profit. We take pleasure in quoting you the following regulation, which has been adopted after conference with prominent Exposition officials both at home and abroad:

"The sale of goods for immediate delivery and consumption will be prohibited in all the buildings except where concessions or privileges are specifically given on the merits of the individual cases, but no concessions will be granted for general merchandise either within the buildings or within the grounds of the Exposition."

The exception treated of refers specifically to Oriental goods and such natural curiosities as are peculiar to the countries and sold by the natives of such countries. The Exposition even proposes to restrict the sale of these natural curiosities, as, if the door is open which will permit general sales of this kind, the bazaar feature will easily and quickly develop.

The exhibits may be used as samples from which orders may be taken and filled from a depot or storehouse either outside of the grounds, in Chicago, or from the home office of the exhibitor. This is a matter over which the Exposition cannot exercise any jurisdiction, and it therefore claims no authority whatever.

In regard to the sale of candies, chewing gum and other similar articles the manufacturers who anticipate making an exhibit of their wares and selling the same will be required to make their exhibit the same as a machine producer, and for the privilege of selling he must make a separate application for a confectionery concession, and such concession will provide for the general sale of confectionery in all its forms, and will not give to him the right to sell the entire line of which his production is a specialty. This, I think, sets forth to you in full the position of the department in regard to sales. Should it be lacking in any specific points upon which you desire further light we should be pleased to furnish you with the same.

You may also accept this information for your general guidance when applied to by manufacturers from your State or elsewhere.

The French Commission will send to Chicago to superintend the horticulture and floricultural work in the French section M. Le Fevre, the head gardener for the City of Paris, who has charge of the gardens in Bois Boulogne. M. Le Fevre was in charge of the gardens around the Trocadero at the Paris Exposition in 1889.

PROMOTING THE WORLD'S FAIR.

When the department of Publicity and Promotion was organized in Dec., 1890, it had before it a vast amount of work to accomplish. The choice of Chicago as the location of the Exposition was severely criticised in New York and throughout the Atlantic States, as well as in some other sections of the United States. As Europe had long been accustomed to receive its American views and to gain its expression of American affairs from New York it was not surprising that Europe was led to believe that the American government had made a great mistake in locating the Fair at Chicago, and that the Exposition, in all probability, as an International or even National affair, would be a failure. And from this European belief nearly all the rest of the world gained a like impression.

The first work of the department of Publicity and Promotion was to convert this erroneous impression. Tons of reading-matter were sent to all parts of the world, telling what kind of a city Chicago is, how enterprising it is, how it has never failed in any great undertaking, what a commanding position it occupies with respect to the trade and commerce of the country, how its location is in reality superior to a seaboard city for a World's Fair, on what gigantic and splendid lines the plans for the Exposition had been made, how fully the enterprise was of a National character, and was backed by the National government, etc. To use an expressive phrase, many strings were pulled. Special commissions were sent abroad. Consular agents of the government were aroused to active interest and work. Pictures and descriptions of the Fair buildings were distributed far and wide and the accounts of the progress of their erection and of all other branches of preparatory work were disseminated. Wide publicity was given to the scope of the Exposition to the classification, regulation for exhibitions, the extensive accommodations, etc. A much more favorable opinion of Chicago and of the prospect of the Exposition was brought about. Led by France, foreign nations one by one, decided to participate, these decisions were widely heralded. Others followed. Carefully prepared arguments showing why it is to the advantage to foreign countries to exhibit at Chicago, were set forth with good effect. Emmissaries from abroad visited Chicago, and each one was shown around and filled with information relating to the Exposition. Everyone of them thereafter became an earnest advocate of the Fair. For months this sort of work was pushed energetically and continuously. The tide of sentiment turned gradually the press of the world, and nearly every public agency having influence with the people became friends to the Fair and did excellent in its behalf. Now Chicago and the World's Columbian Exposition are known and favorably talked of in almost every city, town and hamlet on earth. Returning travelers say they reached no spot, however obscure, where the Fair was not known and where the people were not greatly interested in it and anxious to here more concerning it. Nearly 100 nations and colonies will be represented, many of them by finer exhibits than they have ever before made at a World's Fair.

This satisfactory result has been brought about by the co-operative efforts of every department of the Fair, the government and its agents, the press, and the friends of the Fair at home and abroad, all are deserving of great credit. The department of Publicity and Promotion in claiming to have been, to a large extent, instrumental in instituting, pushing and directing the agencies and means affecting all this, declaims all desire to assume credit for the great results which have been accomplished by the many friendly agencies which have co-operated with it. On the contrary it cheerfully and gladly acknowledges the value of such efforts. No criticism of Chicago as to the location of the Fair is now heard. On the contrary the general belief is that it is the best place that could have been selected. The world recognizes that the Fair will be thoroughly National and International, and in all respects the greatest Exhibition of the century. Hundreds of thousands of exhibits and millions of visitors are assured. Yet the work of the department of Publicity and Promotion is far from done. For a short time past the department has, with its regular promotion work, been perfecting arrangements for the accomodation of press representatives at the dedication ceremonies, the desire and intention being to afford the press of the world which has done such valuable work in behalf of the Fair, every facility and convenience upon that occasion.

Part of the work still confronting the department is to intensify the desire which the people already possess to an absorbing extent to visit the Fair. The greater number of visitors the greater the benefit to exhibitors, the greater the instruction and enjoyment of the masses and the more successful the Exposition as a whole. To accomplish this end the department will send through the press of the world much descriptive matter concerning the more interesting exhibits and entertainments at the Fair. Much, too, will be disseminated informing intending exhibitors how best to reach Chicago, and the cost of the same, and in short all that is necessary or desirable for a person to know to make a satisfactory and enjoyable visit to Chicago and the Fair.

In addition to work of this description the department is charged with the task of preparing the official guide to the Exposition buildings and grounds, and the official catalogue of the exhibits in the various departments. It is unnecessary to say that this is a task of the most arduous sort, requiring great care, exactness and expedition. How well this work will be performed remains of course to be seen. It is the intention, of course, to have a guide and catalogue as complete and perfect as possible, and in keeping with the high character of all other features of the Exposition.

MOSES P. HANDY,
Chief Department Publicity and Promotion.



MOSES P. HANDY,

CHIEF DEPARTMENT OF PUBLICITY AND PROMOTION.

GROWTH OF THE EXPOSITION.

It is almost three years since the plan of a World's Exposition assumed a tangible form. All remember the rivalry between the leading cities of the country to be selected as the site of the Exposition, concluding with Chicago's good fortune in being chosen. Not long after that the first $5,000,000 of stock subscriptions were completed, and active work was begun by the Board of Directors. The National Commission was appointed by the President and it held an early meeting and made a compact with the Board of Directors for the conduct of the Exposition work. The construction of the buildings was left to the Directory, while the exhibition work proper was divided into departments under the conduct of the Director-General, and the National Commission. Work was pushed with wonderful rapidity. The plans of the great work were laid out and elaborated, contracts let and building operations commenced. The nations of the earth were notified of the event and invited to be present and take part in the peaceful contest. Officially through their governments, unofficially through the press, they were aroused and responded most superbly to the invitation. The four leading nations of the world—Great Britain, Germany, France and the United States, will clasp hands in the center of the great Manufacturers building where the dedication ceremonies will be held. So great was the desire to be present at the Exposition that the space, although many times as large as that which was at the disposal of any previous Exposition, proved too small, and the plans led to be remodeled and enlarged. The city of Chicago issued bonds for $5,000,000 to help the undertaking, the Congress of the United States granted $2,500,000 of souvenir coins which will be worth another $5,000,000. At the dedication the enterprise is so far advanced that the buildings are virtually ready for the exhibits, and all the space in them and on the grounds has been spoken for except so much as the management thought prudent to retain for emergencies. Considering the magnitude of the enterprise and the fact that there were no precedents to follow in its organization the result is marvelous. The history of the Exposition has been told in this journal from the beginning. It is needless to resort to details. Suffice it to say that, notwithstanding innumerable unseen difficulties, the Exposition is now about completed and has assumed much grander proportions than at first were dared to be dreamed of. In spite of all enmity, jealousy and rivalry, it is a grand success. All honor is due to the able officials and citizens of Chicago who have reared it to its mammoth proportions. It is a worthy and representative institution of the American nation. Its gates are about to be thrown open. Let the nations of the earth come and behold our greatness. Like the queen of old they will depart to their homes saying: "the half was never told!"

To Miss Martha D. Bessey, of New York City, has been awarded the prize for the best design of a badge to be worn by the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Fair. The choice was made by Sculptor St. Gaudens from 247 designs.



STATUE OF COMMERCE, ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

STATUARY ON ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

The idea of making the Administration building the central figure in statuary adornment was carried out to a large degree. The sculptors were given carte blanche in their working of ornamenting this structure. In almost every available niche and on all prominent elevations and points, groups of statuary confronted the visitor.

In choosing subjects for their work the sculptors endeavored to symbolize the different industries, as well as many traditional representations of the forces at work in nature and those by man.

At the different entrances to the building were groups symbolizing the various elements in nature, such as "Water Controlled" and "Uncontrolled," "Fire Controlled" and "Uncontrolled," and many others.

On and around various parts of the building were groups of three figures each, representing Industry, Art, Commerce, Science, War, Justice, Religion and Peace. There were also several groups of two figures each symbolizing Abundance, Unity, Theology, Patriotism, Tradition, Charity, Joy, Liberty, Strength, Truth, Education and Diligence.

In all the work of the sculptors immensity was the one object in view, next to perfection. Some idea of the size of the figures and groups may be had from the photograph showing the sculptor at work, to be seen in the above cut. These statues being so heroic in proportion, made them plainly distinguishable to the people, even though they occupied positions oftimes from two hundred to two hundred and fifty feet above the ground.

This feature of ornamentation and decoration for this great central building made it one of the most conspicuous and interesting structures.



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, AS IT APPEARS AUGUST 25, 1892.

ORIGINATOR OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

Whenever a great discovery or invention is made, by which either fame or fortune is secured, there will soon appear several claimants, contesting partly or totally for what another has achieved. The World's Columbian Exposition, to commemorate the Fourth Centennary of America's discovery by Christopher Columbus, is no exception. History, like the Patent Office, deals with nothing but facts, and no matter how many have been *thinking* about the construction of a telephone or telegraph; no matter how many have been *planning* to find some remedy against tuberculosis, small-pox, or the "smoking habit," he who really constructed an instrument for the transmission of the human voice, and succeeded in doing so, and moreover *made publicly known* through witnesses or the public press what he had accomplished, to him, I say, history, like the Patent Office, concedes the right of being the originator or inventor, and no hints, no vague insinuation of jealous *would-like-to-be* contestants, can alter the evidence. This same thing has occurred in regard to the project of the World's Columbian Exposition now to be celebrated in Chicago.

We are fortunate enough to be able to present to the thousands of our readers in all parts of the world a synopsis of the documentary evidence laid before us that Dr. Charles W. Zaremba, of Chicago, is in fact the originator of the idea to celebrate the Fourth Centennary of America's discovery by Christopher Columbus by a World's Fair and Exposition in 1892.

From a large collection of diaries carefully kept by Dr. Charles W. Zaremba for over twenty years, and which we have before us, we note the following entries:

On Saturday, September 9, 1876, while Dr. Zaremba was attending the Centennial Fair at Philadelphia, Pa., he was searching in his mind for an historical event of world-wide importance, and nothing struck him so forcibly as the discovery of America by Columbus in 1492. His reflective mind could not help but become fixed with the idea of celebrating the discovery of America in 1892 by a Universal Exposition, to gather the men of sciences, professions and practical handicrafts, so to speak, under one roof, and exchange views, pass resolutions, outline laws and treaties which would be of value and benefit to the whole human race.

Under date of Saturday, September 16, 1876, Dr. Zaremba notes: "How to study the life of Columbus, costumes of all nations, all religions, denominations or sects, priests, ministers and ceremonies."

In the fall of 1878 he compiled statistics to be used at the International Commercial Convention, which on November 12, 1878, convened in Farwell Hall, Chicago, and to which Dr. Zaremba had been appointed a delegate for Chicago by Mayor Monroe Heath, together with the late William Bross, C. B. Farwell (chairman), L. Z. Leiter, Marshall Field, George M Pullman and others. The outgrowth of this convention was the starting of the first American Industrial Excursion from Chicago to Mexico on January 4, 1879. Dr. Zaremba remained and traveled in Mexico for over five months after the excursionists had left for the United States, and desirous to establish closer commercial relations between the United States and Mexico, prevailed upon the latter government to have John P. Reynolds appointed a special agent to establish a Mexican Department at the Exposition in Chicago. For various reasons this was not realized, but Dr. Zaremba, undaunted by this failure, kept on discussing the idea of a World's Fair in 1892, to celebrate the Fourth Centennary of America's discovery by Columbus whenever an occasion presented itself.

He had for many months almost daily intercourse with Peter Cooper, Gen. John C. Fremont (who had talked with Peter Cooper) and Charles A. Lamont about the Mexican Stock Exchange, and on the same date Zaremba talked with Peter Cooper about celebrating the Fourth Centennary of America's discovery in 1892, all of which was highly appreciated by Mr. Cooper.



DR. CHARLES W. ZAREMBA,

ORIGINATOR OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

The continuous traveling through the Mexican Republic opened to Zaremba an enormous field for the investment of capital and the introduction of American goods, and in order to show the world the immense natural resources of Mexico, Zaremba, after he had published in 1883 the "Merchants and Tourists Guide to Mexico," considered it opportune to take the first steps to celebrate America's discovery by a World's Fair and Exposition in 1892. He issued a circular from the Astor House, in New York, on the 11th of June, 1884, to the Diplomatic Representatives of the Foreign Powers in Washington, D. C., to confer about this matter and urge their respective governments to participate in such a Universal Exposition to be inaugurated in the City of Mexico. This idea of Dr. Zaremba was highly appreciated and applauded by the foreign diplomats, especially by Dr. Matias Romero, the Mexican Minister; Hussnein Tewfik, the Turkish Minister; Joaquin Godoy, the Minister from Chili; J. G. do Amaral Valente, Charge d' Affairs of Brazil, and others, but especially by General Porfirio Diaz, President of Mexico, and Carlos Pacheco, Minister of Public Works of that Republic, who all expressed their gratitude to Dr. Zaremba for originating this grand idea and *making it known* to the representatives of the world.

Dr. Zaremba had several audiences with the foreign diplomats in Washington, as well as with President Diaz and his ministers, in 1884 about this Columbian World's Fair in 1892, and with Byron Andrews, of the *National Tribune*, Washington, D. C., on June 18, 1884, in New York City where, on Monday, June 23, 1884, he met Librarian W. F. Poole, from Chicago, with whom he talked about his World's Fair project while walking down to Battery Park.

At the same time Dr. Zaremba had on March 1, 1884, published the *Mensajero Internacional* (*International Messenger*), the expenses of which were defrayed by the Passenger Department of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad by order of the late T. J. Potter, which illustrated publication in 25,000 copies Dr. Zaremba was ordered to distribute in Mexico, Central America and South America, and which by word and picture called attention to Chicago, the World,s Fair City of the future.

Other editions followed, but on February 9, 1885, General Porfirio Diaz wrote to Zaremba that Mexico could not send its exhibits from the New Orleans Cotton Centennial Exposition to Chicago, neither could it for the time being occupy itself about the proposed World's Fair and Exposition in 1892.

Then and there Dr. Zaremba resolved to work might and main to establish this Universal Exposition in his own home, Chicago, the typical go-ahead city of the American Continent. Many were the conferences Zaremba had with prominent men of Chicago, so with Percival Lowell, General Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railriad; E. L. Lomax, now of the Union Pacific Railroad; E. H. Talbot, of the *Railway Age;* Hon. John P. Reynolds, Director-in-Chief of the Illinois department of the World's Columbian Exposition, and the late Edwin Lee Brown, whom Dr. Zaremba met on Saturday, August 22, 1885, and talked about the World's Columbian Exposition, who called it a *capital idea* and said that he would consult John B. Drake and John P. Reynolds.

On Sunday, November 15, 1885, while at Appleton, Wis., Dr. Zaremba read a notice in the Chicago papers about celebrating in 1892 a Columbian Centennisl Exposition, and at once wrote to .Hon. J. P. Reynold's about the particulars and if an organization was contemplated to put Zaremba's name down as one of the incorporators. Returning from his trip on Saturday, November 21, 1885, Dr. Zaremba resolved to take the first legal steps to organize a corporation for a Columbian World's Fair, and after

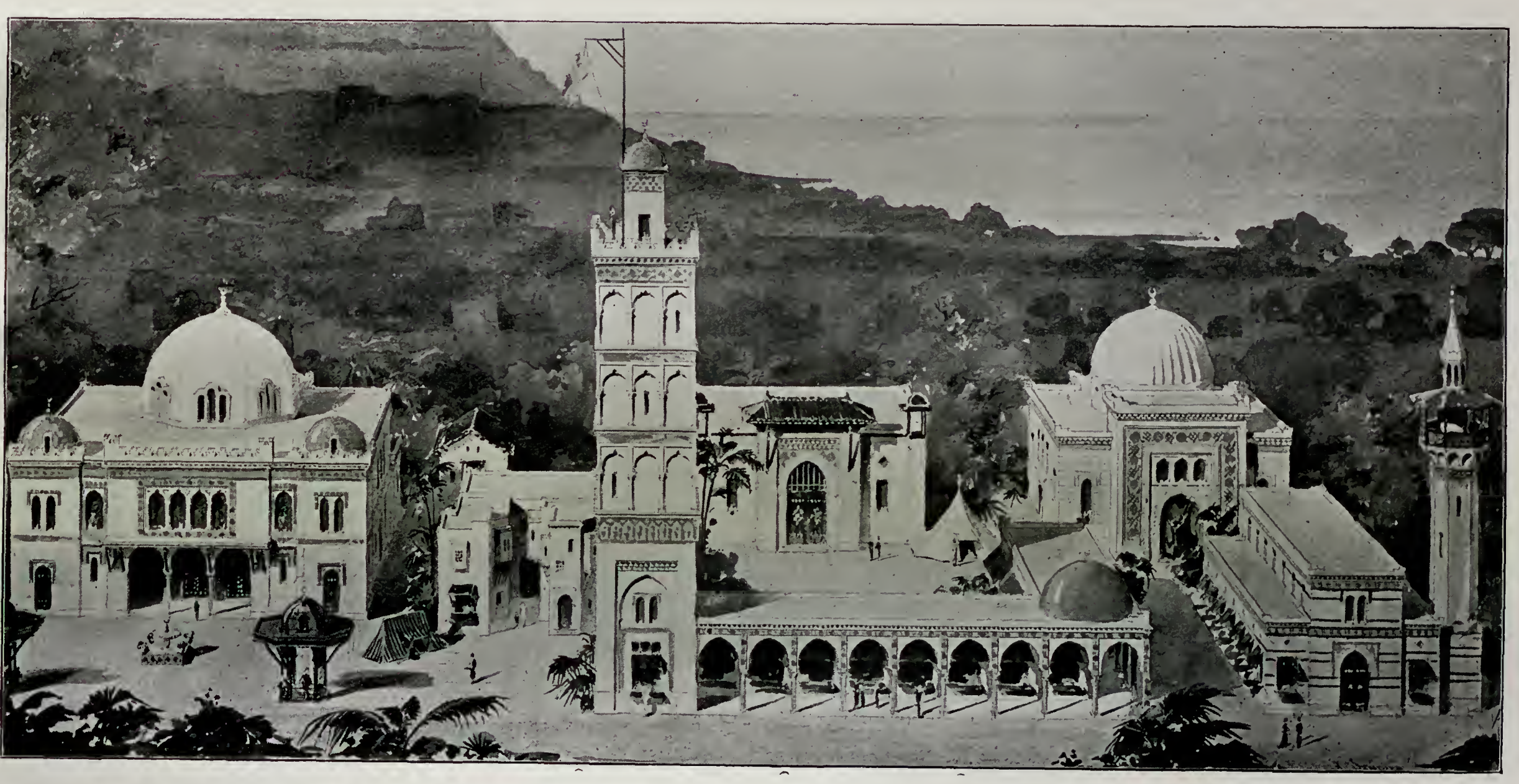
making his step-sons, Emil C. and Oscar Becker, partners in the enterpise, started on Monday, November 23, 1885, for Springfield, Ill., where on Tuesday, November 24, at 5 o'clock p. m., Secretary of State Henry D. Dement issued a license to Dr. Charles W. Zaremba and his sons to organize "The Chicago Columbus Centennial World's Fair and Exposition Company."

Dr. Zaremba on November 29, 1885, called a meeting of prominent capitalists and business men to take place at club room 4 of the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, on Monday, November 30, 1885, at 3 o'clock p. m., to consider the steps to be taken for the Columbus World's Fair and Exposition to be inaugurated at Chicago in 1892.

While Dr. Zaremba was in the City of Mexico, the leading Mexican papers published on January 3, 1886, an article about the Exposition, a scheme contemplated in Chicago, advancing then and there the ideas of Zaremba, as published almost two years previous, in June, 1884. On December 1, 1885, a portion of the executive committee of the Board of Directors of the Industrial Exposition at Chicago considered the idea of holding a World's Fair in Chicago in 1892, in response to Dr. Zaremba's article published in the Chicago *Herald* of November 29, and in the *Tribune, Inter Ocean, Times. Daily News and Herald* of December 1, 1885.

Mr. Alex. D. Anderson, in February, 1886, had created a Board of Promotion, with the view of securing the location of a World's Fair for Washington in 1892, while Major Moses P. Handy, the Philadelphia editor, now Chief of Department "O" of the Exposition, tried to enlist the support of the National Congress and secure an appropriation for a World's Fair at Philadelphia in 1892. The Hon. Charles B. Farwell began the battle on the floor of Congress in behalf of Chicago.

The National Congress was thoroughly aroused on the subject, and on April 25, 1890, approved "An Act to provide for celebrating the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus by holding an international exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures and the products of the soil, mines and sea, in the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, in 1893," in consequence of which President Benjamin Harrison, under date of December 24, 1890, in the name of the Government and of the people of the United States invited all the nations of the earth to participate in the World's Columbian Exposition, to be opened at Chicago on the 1st day of May, 1893, and to close on the last Thursday in October of the same year, thus giving official sanction by the Executive of a Nation to an idea which the humble individual, Charles W. Zaremba, had conceived and followed up since 1876. We close in the assurance and with the satisfaction of presenting to the world the undeniable facts, which have been recognized by the leading Exposition officials, that among the many public spirited men who have crowned themselves with glory in the development, organization and realization of the World's Columbian Exposition, there should not be forgotten the *originator*, Dr. Charles W. Zaremba.



THE ALGERIAN AND TUNISIAN VILLAGE, AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION. 1893.

THE ALGERIAN AND TUNISIAN VILLAGE.

This village will be situated about one-half way down the midway plaisance to the right hand side. The fact that the concession has been granted to Mr. A. Sifico, of the Algiers, would of itself be a guarantee of this exceedingly beautiful and interesting exhibit. Mr. Sifico has received medals at all the Expositions since 1865, and was the only one to receive the gold medal for an exhibit of this character at the great Paris Exposition of 1869.

The Algerian part of the village occupies nearly two-thirds of the large amount of space granted. The large building at the left hand of the illustration is the Algerian Concert Hall, which will seat 1,000 people. Nearly the whole of the exterior of this and indeed of all of the buildings, will be composed of enameled tiles brought especially from Algiers and Tunis. The central building in the background is the Kabyle Hall, while the building at the extreme right, with a dome, is the Tunisian Concert Hall. All of these buildings are richly decorated with embroidered hangings, stained-glass mirrors, lanterns of hammered brass, etc. And in them will be rendered native music by native artists on their own instruments. The L shaped building in the center represents a street in Algiers, while the building immediately to its right represents a Tunisian street. Next to the Algerian Concert Hall may be seen in the background, one of the curious houses of the Kabyle Arabs, half hidden behind the Moorish Coffee House.

Scattered about the palms there will be tents of the desert and other Arabs and beautiful fountains. The whole of this concession will be thrown open free to the public, a small amount being charged for concerts only.

The estimated expense of these buildings, which are to be finished by January 1st, is $200.000. Mr. Sifico will come himself to superintend the final decoration in January, and in April eighty or more Arab musicians and artisans from the various tribes will arrive, who will live as in their own country, occupied in their industries and household affairs, during the whole period of the Exposition. A visit to this village would be equivalent to a visit to the most interesting part of the northern shore of Africa.

TRANSPORTATION RATES.

The Transcontinental Association officially adopted a half-rate on perishable products and other exhibits from the Pacific Coast that will not be returned at the close of the Exposition This concession refers particularly to agricultural and horticultural products. On ordinary exhibits the former arrangements of full tariff rates to Chicago and return free will be maintained.

HORTICULTURAL BUILDING.

THE GREAT MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL

AS IT APPEARS SEPTEMBER 1, 1892.

ARTS BUILDING, NEARING COMPLETION.



"MUSIC," REPRESENTING "ARTS OF PEACE," MURAL DECORATION BY WALTER McEWEN, SOUTHEAST ENTRANCE MANUFACTURES BUILDING.

FOREIGN NATIONS AT THE FAIR.

Early in January, 1891, President Harrison issued an invitation to all foreign nations to participate in the Columbian Exposition. When the Department of Foreign Affairs was organized July 5, 1891, although many governments had diplomatically accepted the invitation, no practical action had been taken for actual participation by any foreign government, and it was not until the September following that anything approaching decisive action occurred. In that month representatives of Great Britain, Germany and Denmark, duly appointed by the sovereigns of those Governments, visited this country upon invitation of the department of Foreign Affairs to ascertain what the proposed Exposition was to be.

Previous to this time no exposition projected upon an international basis had received the support of more than one-third of the governments of the earth. The Paris Exposition in 1889 surpassed anything of the kind ever attempted, yet it lacked the truly international character that should mark a world's fair. It is the first opportunity ever offered to all nations to exhibit their products and resources before the whole world upon neutral ground, and they are all striving one to excel the others. Germany has not entered heartily into an exhibition since the Vienna Exposition in 1873. Russia has never before participated enthusiastically in a world's fair, but from the kindly feeling that has always existed between the two nations, and the more recent demonstrations of sympathy when famine devastated her populace, she will send a magnificent collection of her most wonderful and priceless art treasures, and which have never before been outside the realm. It is also the first Exposition to receive exhibits from *every* colony belonging to Great Britain.

The following governments have officially made application for space, and have received allotments: Argentine Republic, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chili, China, Colombia, Corea, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, Ecuador, France and its provinces, Germany and its provinces, Great Britain and every British possession, Greece, Guatemala, Hawaiian Islands, Hayti, Honduras, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Mexico, Madagascar, Netherlands and all colonies, Nicaraugua, Norway, Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Russia, Salvador, San Domingo, Servia, Siam, Sweden, Switzerland, Urugay and Venezuela.

Of these the following countries will have independent government buildings: Austria, Canada, Celon, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, France, Great Britain, Guatemala, Hayti, Italy, Japan, Nicaraugua, Norway, Russia, Sweden and Turkey.

Concessions have been made for the purpose of conducting exhibiting theaters, restaurants, shops and representations of native life to the following governments: Algeria, Austria, China, British India, Dahomey, Egypt, Hungary, The Islands of the Pacific, Italy, Japan, Morocco, Persia, Sandwich Islands and Tunis.



HER ROYAL HIGHNESS, PRINCESS FRIEDRICH KARL OF PRUSSIA.

PROTECTRESS OF THE PRUSSIAN WOMAN'S COMMITTEE FOR THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION AT CHICAGO.

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS. PRINCESS FRIEDRICH KARL OF PRUSSIA.

The high-minded German Princess whose name we have given has recently become notorious in consequence of her having graciously accepted the appointment as Lady Protectress for the above named task. Her Royal Highness, Anna Maria, Princess Friedrich Karl of Prussia, Duchess of Anhalt, was born at Dessau, on the 14th day of September, 1837, as the youngest child of His Highness, late reigning Duke of Anhalt and his consort Princess Friedrich of Prussia. The Princess passed her infancy in her beautiful native country of Anhalt. Much attention was devoted to the education of the young Princess, and principally a deep understanding of art awoke in her feeling. In her earliest youth she has made studies in painting with remarkable success. Likewise she enjoyed a good musical education, and several of her compositions became popular in the best musical circles. The early death of her illustrious mother made a deep impression upon the infant who at that time was only thirteen years old, and from this period grave earnest marked her character. At the age of eighteen she was married to Prince Friedrich Karl, brother of Emperor William the First. This wedding took place on the 29th of November, 1854. During the first years of their married life the princely couple had four daughters, one of them died in her infancy. Though Princess Friedrich Karl had been happy in the possesson of her lovely daughters, she was extremely delighted on the 14th day of November, 1865, when she gave birth to a son, who was baptised in the name of Friedrich Leopold. From this time her life remained closely connected with that of her heroic

husband, who was appointed Commander-in Chief of the Third Division of the Army in 1857, and on the day of coronation, in 1860, King Wilhelm made his illustrious brother General of Cavalry. On the 22d of September, 1863, the King had stated him a' la suite of the Third Brandenburg Hussar Regiment. His first military action was in 1864, during the Danish war. On the 18th of April he personally commanded the attack upon the Duppel fortifications, one of the most glorious successes of the Prussian army.

In the meantime the Princess was devoting her time to charitable work, tending to mitigate the afflictions of the wounded and sickened soldiers, reviewing daily the hospitals at Berlin. A grateful letter of acknowledgement and the medal of His Majesty the Emperor Wilhelm 1st rewarded her sacrificing activity. Since 1864 the illustrious lady has been Protectress of the above mentioned association of Prussian ladies, which in a prominent manner has done a very successful work during the deplorable years of war in 1866 and 1870.

The name of Princess Friedrich Karl has now again been widely known since she has graciously accepted the Protectorship of the German section of the Women's exhibition at the World's Columbian Exposition of Chicago. There is every reason to expect that the work under the patronage of the illustrious lady will contribute for its part to the success which everybody wishes for the great enterprise of a special display of all that women's labor and genius is doing among the nations of the world.



HERR AD. WERMUTH,

IMPERIAL GERMAN COMMISSIONER TO THE EXPOSITION.

THE GERMAN EXHIBIT AT CHICAGO.

The visit in Sept., 1891, of the Imperial Commissioner for the Chicago World's Exposition, Privy Councilor Wermuth at Chicago, together with the British Commissioner Sir Henry Trueman Wood, for the purpose of deciding upon the space suited to the participation of Germany, afforded aversion for repeated exhibitions of the agreeable impression created by the speedy acceptance by the German Empire, of the invitation to take part in the Exposition. This pleasing impression was further manifested by giving to Germany a most favorable location. After the return of the Imperial Commissioner and his favorable reports concerning the preparations in America, no time was lost here in organizing the movement. Frequent travels and personal appeals gradually brought about a feeling of warm sympathy for the enterprise. It is true, there were many difficulties to be overcome. Resolutions of the American policy of protection caused pronounced aversion in many circles toward any participation in an American World's Exposition. With considerable difficulty this objection was, in the main, removed. Another circumstance that prevented many manufacturers from taking part was an exaggerated regard for the interests of the importers of New York who feared that their interests would be seriously impaired if the consumers in the Western part of the United States should establish direct connections at the Exposition with European exporters.

On the whole, it may be stated to-day as a fact, that the obstacles having been removed by very energetic work, Germany will take a most prominent part in the Exposition at Chicago. Not only will all the leading industries be represented by their characteristic products, but opportunity will be afforded to gain a complete view of all that Germany can produce in art and the art industries. Much of the credit for this gratifying result is due to the activity of many special committees which, at the suggestion of the Imperial Commission, worked and spoke in their respective circles in behalf of a proper representation at the Exposition. In addition to a complete series of industries and arts which will be enumerated below, some peculiar exhibits are worthy of mention. A special building will be erected for the world-renowned firm of Krupp, at Essen, the extent of his exhibits not having any opportunity for development in the other buildings. The firm of Schuckert & Co., of Nuremberg, will have some electric search lights and radiators, two of which will be present at the dedicatory ceremonies in October of this year. Three of these gigantic apparatus will be placed on a tower 300 feet high, during the Exposition.

If continued exertions are successful, it is quite probable that valuable products of the jewelers' art from the private treasuries of princes, will be seen at the Exposition. As to time, everything has been arranged so accurately that the German exhibit will be ready and in place at the proper moment, unless unforseen obstacles should occur. In a general way the German exhibit will embrace the following divisions:

1. Saxon textile industries.
2. Nuremberg industries, and Sonnenberg toy goods.
3. Crefeld silk industries.
4. Cloth, woolen goods, etc.
5. Agriculture: Forestry, blooded horses, bee culture, berry and fruit vines, (cider, perry, etc.)
6. Book trade, publishing, photography, art printing.
7. Horticulture.
8. Viticulture.
9. Mining and metallurgy.
10. Chemical industries.
11. Transportation.
12. Art industries.
13. Precious metals and jewelry.
14. Delicate mechanics and optics.
15. Machinery.
16. Electrotechnics.
17. Musical instruments.
18. Religious art.
19. Painting and sculpture.
20. Education, engineering, architecture, libraries (by models.)
21. Ethnology.

Among the exhibits under the head of transportation will be models of ships from royal and private establishments, and articles supplied by the ministry of railroads. This class will also embrace the postal system, telephones, navigation, electric motors, naptha motors, velocipedes, and other means of tranportation.

These brief notes will be sufficient to show that the objects which Germany will present from the most variegated fields of human industry will offer to the visitor a picture full of variety and color.

The various governments of Germany have given permission to remove paintings, statues and other works of art from the galleries, for exhibition at the World's Fair.

THE GERMAN BUILDING AT CHICAGO.

The German government decided to build a house at the World's Columbian Exposition, which it greeted with the fullest sympathy, and to afford a worthy supplement to the German Industrial and Art Exhibition which will be splendidly attended. Aided by a considerable appropriation for building, and by the spirit of sacrifice, buoyed up by patriotic enthusiasm which caused a number of prominent manufacturers to contribute a large amount of building material, preparations have now progressed so far that the "German House" at Chicago can be commenced. The architectural plans having been commenced at the office of the German commissioner May, 1892, enabled the commission to ship the parts of the building on July 22. The building is so situated as to have a magnificent view of the lake. The main front of the building being forty meters wide, shows a wedge-like projection, the roof of which ascends to a quadrangular turret. About the middle this turret becomes more narrow and is eight-cornered, ending at the top in a roof that rests on columns and tapers off gradually.

In the dome of the tower, which is the Byzantine style, the society of Bochum will hang some bells which are intended for the Cathedral of Mercy at Berlin, and represent masterworks of the German art of bronze founding. The entire main front of the building is of a light color, broken by reliefs similar to those on the Tucherhaus on Freidrickstrasse in Berlin. The magnificent main hall, like all other large rooms, occupies two stories and contains strong galleries that brace the high cornices against the wind. The interior walls will be decorated with paintings. The front wall will show the old German Imperial Eagle from the time of the Hohaustaufen, bearing a shield with the eagle of Prnssia. Under the symbols of the new empire, the crown and scepter, are gronped the coat of arms of the various states of the German Union. About it are grouped the words: "Nahrhaft und wahrhaft, voll Korn und Wein, voll Kraft und Eisen, klangreich, gedankenreich will ich dich preisen, Faterland mein." (Strong to nourish, strong to defend, rich in grain and rich in wine, full of power and full of iron, rich in tone and rich in thought, shall I praise thee, fatherland mine).

In all, this great structure will fitly represent the dignity and majesty of the German nation, and show the world what it is possible to produce in the line of ornamental architecture in buildings.

The German village which is to be erected at the World's Fair has arrived. It came in a shipment of 6,500 pieces. The village will cover a space of 17,500 feet and will represent farm buildings, markets, shops, meeting-hall, and church, all in the style of the twelfth century. The village will be called "Chicago," and will contain many interesting antiquities from the German museum at Mayence.

HERR ADOLPH WERMUTH.

The Imperial German Commissioner to the World's Columbian Exposition, Herr Adolph Wermuth, and chief of department in the Imperial Ministry of the Interior was born in 1855, in the city of Hanover. His education was obtained at the Gymnasium and the universities of Liepsig, Heidelberg and Gottingen, where he studied law.

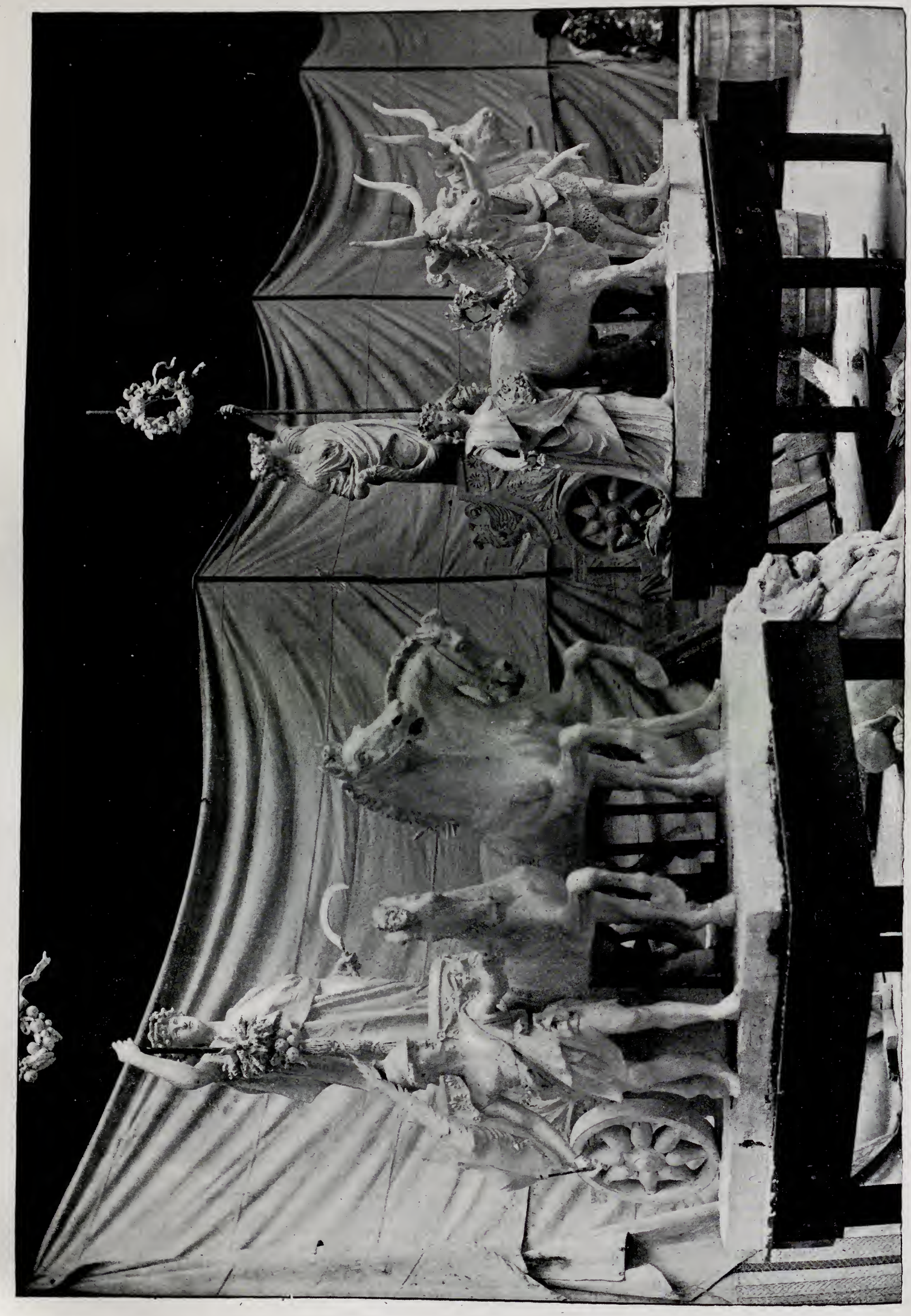
After his graduation Mr. Wermuth was employed in several places partly as judge, partly in the administrative service, in the province of Silisia. In 1883 he was called to the department of Interior, where he was employed particularly in matters of commercial, technical and economical nature, up to the year 1887, when he was appointed Imperial commissioner to the Jubilee Exhibition in Melbourne, Australia, during 1888 and 1889.

When the Island of Helgoland came into Germany's possession in 1890, Mr. Wermuth acted as Imperial commissioner, accepting the island from the hands of the British Governor.

In May, 1891, Mr. Wermuth was appointed Imperial German Commissioner to the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, visiting this country first in the autumn of that year in company with the British Commissioners. His time and energies are being devoted to making Germany's exhibit one of the finest at the Exposition, and in looking after the interests of exhibiters.



THE GERMAN BUILDING AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.



MODELS OF STATUES FOR ENTRANCE TO LIVE STOCK BUILDING. M. A. WAAGON, SCULPTOR.



DAIRY BUILDING AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

THE ELECTRICAL DEPATRMENT.

In its numerous applications of the present, electricity was an unheard of thing at the opening of the Centennial Exposition of 1876, and the unprecedented strides made in a comparatively new branch of science will naturally make the electrical department of the World's Columbian Exposition a great center of attraction. It may now safely be said that the expectations of all will more than be realized, for a glance at the applications now on file in Chief Barrett's department show that electricity, at this Exposition, will be far in advance of any previous effort ever made, not excepting the famous Frankfurt Electrical Exposition of last year.

The limits of this article forbid more than a mere mention of some of the most prominent attractions of the Electrical building. As is well known, steam as a motive power will occupy a very secondary place except as a means of generating electricity, which will be used in every conceivable way to make the "wheels go round," and that very smoothly.

The entire south one-third of Machinery Hall and its annex will be an immense generating station, and although much of the machinery exhibited there will be used as a service plant for the entire Exposition, it will naturally be an exhibit of the Electrical Department, as it is all entered for competition under the classification of the Department of Electricity. Electrical power for any and all purposes will be supplied from this point to all the buildings in Jackson Park. In this plant will be found types of all classes of dynamos varying in size from the smallest to monsters which will require 1,000 horse-power each to drive them, and, incidentally, engines that will be the finest examples of the mechanical engineers art. Belonging to the Department of Electricity solely as an exhibit will be one 1,500 horse-power engine of the triple expansion-condensing naval type with a direct connected dynamo which will largely furnish the incandescent lighting for the Electricity building.

Electricity building itself will be one mass of light, as nearly one-third of the lights on the grounds will be massed at this point; it naturally follows that there will be novelties in this branch of the science and a description of some of them will be of interest.

From Germany will come three of the most perfect search lights ever made, one of them the largest ever constructed, with a seven and a half foot projector. This light placed at a sufficient altitude would furnish ample illumination for a lawn party or ball seventy-five miles away; as a matter of fact, a smaller light, by the same makers, exhibited at the Frankfurt Exposition, did this identical feat for a German noble at a distance of forty-five miles. The French will exhibit the latest forms of arc lights as used in the light-house service, one of them of 200,000 candle power. In the matter of display lighting exhibitors have, in response to a circular sent out by the department, promised to out-do themselves. Artistic designs of varicolored lights will be a feature of nearly every exhibit, and one exhibitor has undertaken the task of decorating one ene of the grand nave with a changeable design in incandescent lights that will have over 6,000 lights in its composition. There will also be incandescent lamps of a size hitherto unthought of, which will furnish as much light as the ordinary arc lamp.

The Bell Telephone Company will make a display that will be interesting to everyone; a complete central station will be one of its features, so that the public may become intimately acquainted with the "Hello, Central!" Models of the telephone from its inception to the present will be another feature, and lastly a model theatorium in which visitors may listen to Strauss' orchestra which will be performing in New York city or Boston. This does not mean that the visitor will have to keep a receiver glued to his or her ear, but the receiver will be a mammoth telephone in the roof of the building with a large resonator which will enable one to hear the sound as distinctly as if the orchestra was present instead of 1,000 miles away.

Chief Barrett has decided that the conventional fountain as a centerpiece of an exposition building must go, and in its place will be found an exhibit that will be dazzling. One of the largest cut glass manufacturers in this country has been given the circular space in the exact center of the building for a moresque pavilion made entirely of cut glass of the various forms used in the manufacture of high class electric fixtures. This pavilion will be thirty feet in diameter and seventy feet high, illuminated with hundreds of lights and will be simply a mass of sparkling, flashing, colored light.

Ladies will probably be interested in the Model House, which will occupy the northeast bay. This should not properly be called a model house, for it will be a modern ten-room residence magnificently furnished and equipped electrically so completely that if a match can be used for any purpose whatever in it, it would be hard to guess the name, so it naturally follows that the house will be lighted by electricity. There will be an electric elevator. The industrious lady of the house will have her sewing machine operated by a motor and an electric fan will keep her cool in the summer time, if this be found necessary. A small ice plant, operated by a motor, in the house will furnish 200 pounds of artificial ice as well as a cool current of air which will be passed over a coil in which cold brine circulates and will then be distributed through the house by means of pipes. In winter boiling water heated by electricity replaces the ice plant and the house will likewise be warmed. Fire-places will be provided in the principal rooms, but no chimneys will be used in the house. An electric log will replace the anthracite grate fire.

The conventional range in the kitchen will be absent, and in its place will be found a marble slab with a switch-board in the wall back of it. The cook wishing to broil a steak, places the broiler on the slab, connects the wires of the broiler with the switch-board, by simply pushing a plug into a hole turns the switch, and proceed then as usual. Stewing, boiling and frying will be conducted similarly, while the oven, which bothers the housewife so often, will be a dream of delight. There will be no chance in this for burning anything. Top, bottom and sides are provided with separate coils and the heat may be applied just as it is needed. Water throughout the house will be heated by electricity, and as stated before will also warm the house.

The laundry will be supplied with the most improved machinery, the washing machines and centrifugal wringer being operated by motors, the drying-room heated by electricity and the ironing machines heated and operated by the same agent.

All the closets throughout the house will be lighted by incandescent lamps and the mere operation of opening the door will throw the light into circuit and when the door is closed the light will be automatically extinguished. The principal rooms will be lighted in various artistic ways, and moveable reading lights will be provided in abundance. One room will be lighted by means of a row of border lights concealed behind a frieze of white decorated porcelain, and the sentimental maiden who delights in reading the "Duchess" in bed will not have to move from her position to extinguish any light in the room. Hot summer nights will have no terrors for the occupants of this house, for if the air is found oppressive a fan motor over the bed will send down a delightful, soothing current of air.

The master of the house, if he be compelled to return home late at night, will be spared all trouble and bother in lighting the way without the worry of hunting for matches. On entering the outer vestibule he will find a small covered switch set into the wall; opening this and turning a switch will illuminate the reception hall for him, and if he be of convivial habits and should find difficulty in making the key and the keyhole connect, his long-suffering spouse will not be under the necessity of coming down stairs to let him in, but by simply pressing a button in her room the door will open of itself.

The festive burglar who attempts to enter that house will imagine he has attempted to carry away a set of cathedral chimes, such will be the amount of burglar alarms that he will set in operation. Lastly, as has been stated, a match has no place in this house, for the smoker will find in the library an electric cigar-lighter that is always ready for use.

The arrangement of space in the Electricity building has been almost completed, and a general idea can now be given of the arrangements. Foreign countries have been placed in the north end of the building on both floors. France in addition to a space in the northeast bay has the two north center spaces and Germany the two spaces immediately east. The rest of the ground floor has been assigned for the display of heavy machinery and the galleries to the display of specialties, light machinery and testing instruments. As far as practicable, specialties have been grouped; all the wire men together, carbon manufacturers in one place, testing instruments in another, and so on.

The telegraph really marks the first important application of electricity and there will be many historical exhibits in this connection. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, along whose right of way the first telegraph line was laid, will exhibit a life-size model of the laying of the first telegraph line. It is a fact not generally known that Morse made his first attempt with an underground cable, and there will be shown a model of the original plow with the reel from which was unwound the lead-covered cable, with sixteen oxen drawing the same, and with wax figures of Morse, Vail, Henry, and their assistants. In this connection will also be shown the original instrument on which the historical message, "What hath God wrought," was received.

WILLIAM WILSON PRIMM,
Engineer Department of Electricity.

Carl Hagenbeck, the celebrated German collector and tamer of wild animals, is in Chicago to arrange for the extensive zoological exhibit which he will make in Midway Plaisance at the World's Columbian Exposition. He will exhibit lions, tigers, panthers, leopards, bears, monkeys, etc.. in great number, and will show the largest "happy family" ever seen.

H. N. HIGINBOTHAM.

Mr. H. N. Higinbotham, President of the Board of Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition Company, is one among Chicago's well known, prosperous men. His prosperity is the result of his own indomitable energy and business sagacity. Mr. Higinbotham was born on a farm, near Joliet, in 1838, where he remained until he was seventeen years of age. His education, which was thorough as far as it went, was gained at the country public school. His parents afterward moved to Joliet. Here the young man accepted employment in a country store and laid the foundation for a successful commercical life. He afterward worked in a bank at the same place, and later in one at Oconto, Wisconsin. In 1861 he came to Chicago and entered the service of Cooley, Farwell & Co., Marshall Field, as manager, engaging him. His appearance and good address always secured for him the confidence of employers.

In August, 1862, he enlisted in the Mercantile Battery, and was immediately transferred to the quartermaster's department, and assigned the chief clerkship of the quartermaster's department of the Department of Ohio. He ended his service in 1869 and returned to Chicago, just in time to resume business life with the new firm of Field, Palmer & Leiter. He remained with this firm during its existence, and is still with its successors, Marshall Field & Company. He entered a business life with a vigorous constitution, which has been preserved by temperate habits. His business career began in the early days of Western development, and has grown and broadened equally with the growth of Chicago.

His charities have been commensurate with the increase of his wealth. He is connected with a number of charitiable institutions; he was at one time president of the Home for Incurables. The newsboys have always had his sympathies and his very generous assistance.

He was elected a director of the Exposition in its earliest history, and for a time held the position of vice president. He succeeded Mr. Baker as president, which office he held until the close of the Exposition. He was also a member of the Board of Reference and Control, of which body he was elected president, the office being distinct from that of president of the Exposition. His time, abilities and energies were all given to the success of the enterprise, and it was to his efforts that much of the success was due.

Mr. Higinbotham was on several very important committees, and he never neglected what was entrusted to him. His counsel was sought and listened to with consideration whenever he gave them on any question affecting the World's Fair, and his judgement was relied upon as that of few men on Exposition affairs.



H. N. HIGINBOTHAM,
PRESIDENT OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.



GIANT PALM TREES OF HORTICULTURAL EXHIBIT.

HORTICULTURE AT THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

To fully appreciate the immense amount of work that has been accomplished on the World's Fair grounds it is necessary for one to have visited the unimproved portion of Jackson Park one year ago. At that time the visitor gazed upon one of the most uninviting swamps in the vicinity of Chicago, and wondered if anything good could come out of it. It consisted of a stunted growth of oak trees on little knolls, that here and there reached above high water-mark, surrounded by tangled masses of willow shrubs, flags and marsh grass. Within the short space of one year, during nearly one-third of which the cold weather prevented any out-of-door work, the marsh has been transformed into a most beautiful park.

The great landscape architects, Messrs. Olmstead & Co. have laid out the grounds with consumate skill, upon a plan wherein it would be difficult to improve, More than two miles of lagoons wind their way gracefully through the grounds, passing by all the great buildings and forming several undulating islands, the longest of which contains about seventeen acres. The margins of these islands have been thickly planted with trees, shrubs, flags and lilies, thus accomplishing two objects, namely: affording a study of the flora indigenous to the vicinity of Chicago, and relieving the eyes of visitors with scenes from nature after they had been satisfied with the handiwork of man. The interior the of largest island, with the exception of a narrow margin, was assigned, together with five acres at the western end of the Midway Plaisance, and seven acres adjoining the Horticultural building, to the department of Horticulture. It became necessary to raise the entire area several feet in height, cover it with black soil, mingled with fertilizing materials, and arrange it in a similar manner suitable for installing exhibits, without marring the landscape. As expected difficulties were encountered, at the beginning, in attempting to conform to the wishes of exhibitors who desired to make their displays in a designated part of the grounds and in one locality. They were more or less controlled by the desire to have their own exhibit occupy a prominent position and look well, whether it injured their neighbor or marred the harmonious arrangement of the display as a whole. In some instances it was difficult to convince florists that general effects were sought after, which would compel a wide separation of different varieties of plants, but reflection convinced them that their own interest consisted in uniting with others to make a grand collection.

Aside, however, from the trees and plants which will be exhibited for the purpose of competing for awards by commercial firms, it was necessary to write the owners of large private conservatories and request them to loan or donate their finest specimens; circulars were also sent to every country of the world. Favorable responses have been numerous and donations and loans have been freely made by Messrs. Honnewell, Gould, Childs, Drexel, and by the superintendents of parks of nearly all the large cities of the United States, including a superb collection of palm, ferns, bamboos, etc., which were exhibited at the Centennial, but which have attained a much larger size since that time. So liberal have been the offers to furnish fine plants that donors were requested to send only a limited number of the rarest and largest specimens. The donatious exceed $100,000 in value. Jamaica has contributed a large list of economic plants such as, several varieties of coffee, ginger, sapodilla, mango, bananas, etc. Large specimens of rare ornamental plants, ravenalla, aralia, bixa, etc. Australia's contribution consists of a number of dicksonia antartica, thirty-five feet high, the giant tree fern, platycerium alicome (staghorn fern), five feet in diameter.

One commercial firm proposes to expend $40,000 in making an exhibit of orchids. They will endeavor to secure every known orchid that will bloom during the progress of the Exposition. Other orchid collectors will do almost as well. From England, Ireland and Scotland, applications have been made for more space than can be allowed for displays of roses. Belgium will make a grand display of rhododendrons, aucubas and camellias. Holland requests a large number of beds for her bulbs. Germany wants much more space for seeds and other horticultural products than can be granted. France has made the astounding proposition to decorate the entire grounds surrounding the Horticultural and Women's buildings. She proposes to send M. Andre, the acknowledged greatest landscape gardener in the world, and M. Lefevre, superintendent of parks of the city of Paris, to take charge of the work. The liberality of France deserves the greatest consideration, but, as regards the department of Horticulture, she of necessity can receive only her share of the allotted space. Russia, Hungary, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Roumania, Servia, Siam, twenty-four Latin-American republics, and almost all countries in the world have applied for space in which to make an exhibit of their horticultural products.

In the pomological display every state and territory of the Union will be represented with fruits, fresh, dried and preserved in liquids, and represented by wax models. Bearing trees and vines will be exhibited on the nursery grounds and in the Horticultural building, and a large court containing more than an acre will be devoted to an orange grove, with trees bearing several hundred oranges each. France, Germany and the Central American republics, will exhibit fruits of various kinds, and Canada is making a supreme effort to surpass all other countries.

Wines, which are classified in the department of Horticulture, have been placed in charge of the superintendent of the bureau of Viticulture, who will devote all his attention to them. The applications in the viticultural exhibit are from a large number of countries of the old world, as well as Central and South America and our own states.

A demand has been made for more than twenty acres in the nursery exhibit, by foreign and domestic firms, who will be confined to five acres allotted for that purpose.

The Wisconsin Cranberry Association will reproduce a cranberry marsh of bearing plants, showing a reservoir and the latest improved methods of flooding the plants. Competition will be strong in each of the bureaus of Pomology, Floriculture, and Viticulture, under the control of the department of Horticulture, and the great preparations being carried out, promise to result in the grandest displays ever attempted.

J. M. SAMUELS,
Chief Horticultural Department



GIANT SPREADING PALM OF HORTICULTURAL EXHIBIT.



DOMES ON THE HORTICULTURAL BUILDING. EAST ENTRANCE, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.



THE ILLINOIS WOMAN'S BOARD.

The Illinois Woman's Board is beginning to show some of these tangible and definable results in its mark, which permit the onlooker to discern the distinct outlines of the method and character. The advancement of this work from the start, has reminded one of the science with which a weighty body is started to roll, guided by a steady hand to move continuously at first and gradually attain a momentum that results from perfect management and a clearly directed course. The ambiguousness that characterizes the business system of the majority of women's associations, has been noticably exempt here. The board discerned, moulded and adjusted its purpose firmly at the beginning. Unforseen details have arisen, many of them trying and obtrusive. The wisdom of a carefully traced method at the start, and a frequency of board meetings, are evidently features that laid a solid foundation for the upbuilding of its work. Every branch of woman's industry, and every class of ambitious women of Illinois, were tendered a share of the advantages to be derived through the Exposition. Members of the board were sent to visit all the counties of the State for the purpose of informing and interesting that element of women who are industrious but unenlightened as to the Exposition. In each county, also, a Woman's Columbian Exposition Club was organized. To these clubs the advancements of the State Board is accorded. A quiet and steady current of endeavor has gone on, which has reached now that interesting stage where material arrangements are being conducted for exhibits. The cruder preliminaries are over. The interesting task now begins where the cardinal womanly genius—artistic adjustment—must figure. A truly commendable organization of women this Illinois Woman's Board has proven itself to be.

A short summary of its work, past and future, will enable us to perceive how steadily its purpose is reaching maturity.

One of the exhibits assigned the Illinois Woman's Board will be a model hospital, as conceived and conducted by the women physicians, surgeons and nurses of the Illinois Training School for Nurses. It will occupy three rooms, replete with every detail of hospital equipment, surgical and medical implements, all that will relieve human sufferings, the best arrangements for light during operations, and air during contagious diseases. Practical illustrations will be given of efficient attendance during emergency cases. This exhibit promises some incredable surprise for the majority of people who have not realized the modern extent of women's achievements in the medical sciences. The State has appropriated $6,000 for the expenses of this exhibit.

A second feature that will demonstrate its value by its actual operation during the entire opening of the Exposition, will be a model kindergarten. This will entertain and edify the visiting children, while mothers are deriving the benefits from exhibits of arts and sciences

Negotiations are in progress for the conduct of a model kitchen, in which demonstration lessons in the scientific and hygienic preparation of food wil be given, illustrating ham-cooking, which may be done without loss of nutriment, without much expenditure of fuel, without annoyance, and taxed personal energy.

The inventive genius of Illinois women will figure with astonishing avidity. A complete set of copies and models of 284 patents, will be exhibited.

One exhibit, combining the æsthetics of art, literature and music, will be the library and reception rooms. The designing for the mural work of these rooms was done by Miss Ida J. Burgess, who has been appointed to conduct the total management of the decorative scheme. She has chosen the old Italian renaissance school, the color scheme to be of ivory and gold breasting, a delicate mural tint of coal green. Wood carvings of a unique order will solidify the general lightness of the coloring. Here will be magazines and newspapers, edited by Illinois women; books written and music composed by Illinois women. Here will be spread an artistic sanctum of rest for the mind of the visitor.

Between the six majestic windows of the main exhibit gallery will be placed statues designed and executed by six young Illinois women. These are to be eight feet high and composed of staff, each personifying one of the mental virtues—maternity, justice, charity, art, faith and literature.

Doubtless one of the most gigantic works projected by any of the women exhibitors is that of Miss Julia M. Bracken, of Galena. She is executing in Italian marble a statue of "Illinois, welcoming the nations of the world." The size is heroic, and represents a graciously poised woman.

With the work of securing exhibits scarcely yet systematized, thus much has been accomplished, and considerable more that space debars from present mention. The future will mature some golden features as a result of the genius of the Illinois Woman's Board, who need apprehend nothing but proud triumph in the approaching competition of industries of the world.

CURRENT LOCAL NOTES.

It is probable that a good deal of surprise is being prepared for the public in the exhibits of our Western women. It is so generally assented that the feminine minds of the West incline to tastes more rugged than artistic, more impulsive than cultured, that a great epoch of triumph awaits these daughters of accidental genius. The most delicate embroideries, decorated porcelain, wood carving, and wall paper designs, figure as some of the exhibits. A unique specimen of workmanship is the opera-cloak made by Miss Vila Fuller of South Dakota. This garment is the work of ten years labor. It consists of a careful compilation of the tiniest and most delicately tinted feathers of the prairie chicken, each bird yielding only ten or a dozen feathers of that special quality, and consequently the plumage of hundreds of birds was required to constitute the garment. It is Blucher in shape and fifty-nine inches long. The feathers are securely fastened to a foundation of pearl satin, each deeply overlaping the stem of the previous one. The entire surface gleams in billowing lights of soft sheeny plumage, as uniform as though the total garment were stripped from the breast of some mammouth bird of Paradise. A few bands of otter fur finish the edges, these also being products of South Dakota.

The women of California are zealous in the processes of jelly making. The trying features of hot kitchens in the summer weather, burned and fruit-stained fingers, seem but the surmountable results of a great cause, as obvious developments of the famous Jelly Palace proceed. It will be ten feet larger each way than at first designed, the wire frame-work being now completed. This is 20x25 feet square, and thirty-five feet high. The architectual effect is graceful, with many gables and one broad door spreading hospitably to the public on ascent of marble steps. The entire frame-work is to be lined and covered with thousands of jelly glasses, cups, balls, columns and prisms, all filled with jelly made from California fruits. The enterior will be brilliant with electric lights. One woman has labeled during the past summer, over 1,100 glasses of currant jelly, which, to look through, seems to illumine the transmitted light with the lucidness of a ruby.

Mrs. Paul, Lady Manager of Virginia, is doing commendable, even noble work, in behalf of the colored women of her State. These women constitute a large majority of the wage-earners in the South. They are capable of much more in artistic lines than is generally credited them, but their opportunities have always been so few as to leave what talents for the mental arts they might possess, stolidly dormant. Mrs. Paul has organized some special committees to promote the interests of these women. She has sent out to them explanatory circulars, wholesome literature and personal letters of solicitation for exhibits. The work so far promises a new and lighter era for the colored women of the South.

The seal of the Illinois Woman's Board was designed by Miss Caura Johns, of Decatur, Ill. The significance of the design, though somewhat prolix, is characteristic of healthful sentiment. In the center, a resting shield, probably the emblem of peace, gleams in relief from the familiar stripes of the American flag. The wings of the national bird spread protectingly above the figure of a woman, who supports a child upon her shoulder, and rests a hand upon a smaller seal of Illinois, signifying the woman's equal influence in domesticity, and the arena of public affairs. In the background rises the sun of enlightenment. The Board awarded a prize of $25 for the design.

Miss Cassatt, one of the artists appointed by Mrs. Palmer to execute the interior decoration of the Woman's building, is an American, more generally known abroad than at home. Miss Cassatt has been for six years a pupil of Dogas, the famous artist of Europe.

Questions pertaining to the Women's Depart should be addressed to J. B. Campbell, Editor, 159 Adams street, Chicago, Ill State questions definitely.

OLD CHINA.

A Louisiana woman offers for exhibition in the Woman's building a set of half a dozen china cups and saucers over 300 years old. The cups are low and flaring and the saucers wide and deep. The decoration is in colors, of Japanese human figures and their dwellings.

AN ALASKAN PANEL

A large panel, colored by a native woman of Alaska, came from Sitka to the Board of Lady Managers. The design is on cedar, and is copied from the wall of a great chief's house at Chilcat. The carving is an eagle with two heads perched above a whale, and a curious looking eagle resting on the back of a porpoise, intending to represent the national bird.

FOREIGN WOMEN'S WORK.

The interest that foreign women are manifesting in the Columbian Exposition is of an active, even enthusiastic quality. During the previous great Expositions of history, either local or national, the scope allotted for women's work was narrow and unimportant. Since Mrs. Palmer's very commendable efforts to enlist the interest of eminent women abroad, a keen realization of the unprecedented opportunity opened to the women of the world, through the Exposition, spread rapidly and excited the industrious ambition of every civilized nation.

Women were invited to this World's Exposition as a competing class, as a power, and not as a sex. Then committees were formed, enlisting the names of some of the most eminent and intelligent women of Europe. Associations were organized to discuss the promotion of women's interests in every branch of industry, and explanatory circulars were issued among the country women, detailing the purpose of the great Exposition and its benefits.

Following is a list of Patronesses and Presidents of foreign countries that have applied for and been granted space in the Woman's building: Belgium, the Queen, Countess de Denterghen; Sweden, Madam R. Oliveerona; Switzerland, Miss Gabrielle Neville; Holland, Queen Emma, Frau de Rasch Kemper; Mexico, Senoria Dona Carmen R. R. de Diaz; England, Queen Victoria, Princess Christian; Germany, Princess Friedrich Carl of Prussia, Frau Anna Schepler Lette; France, Madam Carnot; Italy, Queen Margretta, Countessa di Brazza Via Tritoni; Russia, the Empress, Madam Vischuegradsky; Greece, Queen Olga, Madam Skonzis, Cuba, Madam Elma Pradt Sanches; Japan, Empress Vurnae, Countess Yasu More.

The Baroness Burdett-Coutts, President of the English Philanthropic Section, will personally accompany and superintend the adjustment of her department of the English Women's exhibit.

Among the royal laces which Queen Margretta has selected to display in the Italian woman's exhibit, is an august wedding veil of old Thread, worn for many centuries by the brides of the Italian crown princes.

Madam Zacharaff, who represents the Turkish Compassionate Fund, is a Russian by birth. Her benovelent efforts in behalf of the Turkish women begin to promise a wonderfull exhibit of tapestries and embroideries from these mild-eyed wondering people.

One of the most distinguished and important World's Exposition commissions in operation, is the German woman's commission under the patronship of the Emporer's aunt, Princess Friedrich Karl, of Prussia. The President, Frau Anna Schepler Lette, is a woman of considerable renown in Germany for her munificent work in many institutions conducted by women. The Empress Vurnae, of Japan, refused by the National Commission of Japan, an appropriation for a woman's exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition, at once provided from her own personal revenue, a sufficient sum to cover the expenses of establishing her committees and warrant an elaborate display. The committee was granted only 800 feet of space.

The colonies of France are having their interests conducted through the wives of the Director-Generals.

Probably the most impressive and detailed of English exhibits will be the hospital exhibit of the Royal British Nurse's Association. Princess Christian, third daughter of the queen, and present acting president, has afforded some noble influence in the work of rendering the organization one of the most finished in system, complete in equipment, and human in character, in the world. Application has been made for enough space in the Woman's building to lay out a complete representation of the hospital department, illustrating by actual operation the subtilized system and method that has attained such renowned reputation. Space has been granted. Miss Ethel Garden Fenwick, is at present in America, representing Princess Christian in the arrangements for the exhibit. The feature promises especial interest in view of the fact that directly across the way from this exhibit will be the Illinois Woman's Emergency Hospital, also in operation, thus admitting of direct comparison of the English and American women as representatives in medical and surgical science.

For the first time in history woman's work is offered an equal plane with that of man, open to an equal competition, an equal justice as to all questions of space and arbitrary management. This is a new epoch in the intellectual enfranchisement of women, doubtless more keenly realized by the restricted women of foreign countries than our liberty-born Americans. A sense of the tremendous possibilities attending such an event, reached through the intellects of many powerful women in Europe, and deeper touched their souls in behalf of the European middle class and peasant women, fettered yet, more or less, with political and social iniquities of history.

Communications from foreign countries begin to manifest a more positive and conclusive character as the time approaches for the shipment of exhibits. A great number of valuable exhibits have already reached the Board of Lady Managers.



MRS. SOLOMON THATCHER,
MEMBER EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS.

MRS. SOLOMON THATCHER.

Clara E. Thatcher, member of the executive committee of the Board of Lady Managers for Chicago, is the only daughter of the late David C. and Susanne Thatcher. Her father was descended from one of the oldest Massachusetts families, Thatcher's Island having been named for one of his ancestors. Her great-grandfather served with honor in the revolution; her grandmother was a niece of Ethan Allen, and her great-grandmother a daughter of President Swift of Amherst College; her mother is an English lady of fine mind and loved qualities of heart.

Mrs. Thatcher was born in Chicago, her father having been one of the most prominent business men of Chicago in its early days; his excellent judgment, business ability and sterling integrity of character were of immense service in the development of the city.

Mrs. Thatcher's early education was obtained in the best private schools of Chicago. She later graduated from the classical course of the Central High School with high honors. After graduation some years were devoted to travel, the study of languages and literature. She was married when quite young to Solomon Thatcher, Jr. She was one of the founders of a large literary society and was for many years editress of the *Headlight*, its organ. Mrs. Thatcher was appointed from Chicago upon the Board of Lady Managers, while traveling in Europe, but returned in time to be present at the first meeting of the Board, where she rendered most valuable service in the preliminary organization by reason of her intimate knowledge of parliamentary usage, rare, good judgment and powers of oratory. She has been throughout one of the most energetic and useful of the Board of Lady Managers, enthusiastic, farseeing and practical. Mrs. Thatcher was the originator of the plan to utilize the public schools of Chicago, as dormitories for visiting lady teachers during vacation months, and to her untiring energy may be ascribed the success of the petition which she was delegated to present to the Board of Education of Chicago. Mrs. Thatcher has also rendered very efficient service in the Fair in the South and West, where, while traveling for rest and recreation, she addressed large audiences upon Woman's Work in the Fair, with most satisfactory results. Citizens of Utah printed and sent out 10,000 copies of her address in order to awaken the enthusiasm of the people for the Fair and extend a knowledge of the work that women are doing in aid of the great enterprise.

OFFICIAL DEDICATORY PROGRAMME.

When the Congress of the United States authorized the commemoration of the Four Hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by an International Exposition to be held in Chicago during the summer of 1893, it also provided that the Exposition buildings should be dedicated on the twelfth day of October, 1892, with "appropriate ceremonies." Subsequently, by act of Congress, this date was changed to October 21, 1892

Aside from the international interest in this fitting prelude to the magnificent picture of the world's progress that will be presented in 1893, this dedicatory service will furnish an opportunity for the world to behold the extent of the preparations which are being made for the Exposition.

The task of preparing a programme of ceremonies which will appropriately herald the greater spectacle commemorating the discovery, development and progress of the New World, has been a work involving great care and the consideration of many difficulties. The following programme of the dedicatory exercises and incidents connected therewith is submitted as the result of this thought and purpose:

The evening of Wednesday, October 19, an inaugural ball and reception will be tendered the President of the United States, his cabinet and other distinguished guests, at the Auditorium. It will be conducted under the auspices of a Citizens' committee. This is the ball formerly intended to be given by the Exposition officials.

THE CIVIC CELEBRATION.

October 20 will witness an imposing procession, indicative of peace, contentment and prosperity, participated in by civic organizations, which will be reviewed by the President of the United States, his cabinet, the Congress and other honored guests. The various civic bodies will form on Michigan avenue and Congress street and intersecting streets south of Congress. The line will then proceed north to Adams, west on Adams to Wabash avenue, north on Wabash avenue to Lake street, west on Lake to State street, south to Adams, pass the reviewing stand at the postoffice to Franklin street, south on Franklin to Jackson, east on Jackson to State. From that point the line will proceed a few blocks south and disperse.

On the night of Oct. 20 Col. Henry L. Turner will give a reception and ball to officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, National Reserve, National Guard, and Loyal Legion. The entertainment will be held in the First Regiment Armory, Michigan avenue and Sixteenth street.

In the grand military display, Oct. 21, at the World's Fair grounds, Illinois will, of course, have the largest number of State troops in line, numbering between 2,000 and 2,500. Minnesota will send two regiments of infantry and two light batteries, 1,200 men in all. Iowa will respond with two regiments of infantry and three battalions of four companies each. Ohio intends to make a display which will attract attention. Its best regiment of twelve companies, numbering 606 men, Cleveland's city troop of cavalry, and the Toledo Cadets, fifty strong, on bicycles, will make up the contingent from the Buckeye State. Michigan will send twelve companies. The Wisconsin military authorities will probably send three regiments. The national guards from all the States will, it is estimated, number 10,000 men. Two thousand United States troops will participate in the parade.

DEDICATION DAY, OCTOBER, 21.

The national salute at sunrise will inaugurate the ceremonies of Dedication Day. The President of the United States, his Cabinet, members of the Supreme Court, members of the Senate and House of Representatives, distinguished foreign guests and Governors of the different States and Territories with their official staffs, escorted by a guard of honor composed of troops of the United States Army, detachments of the United States naval forces and regiments from the various State National Guards. The procession, including 300 carriages, will start from the Auditorium at 8:30 a. m., and President Harrison will be received at Twenty-seventh street and Michigan avenue. The route will be south on Michigan avenue to Thirty-fifth street, east to Grand boulevard, and south to Washington Park. Here President Harrison will review the 10,000 representatives of the National Guard and the United States troops. That ceremony over the procession will move along Fifty-seventh street to the north entrance of Jackson Park. The column will pass to the front of the Woman's building.



COL. E. C. CULP,

SECRETARY COMMITTEE ON CEREMONIES.

Thence south, leaving the Horticultural and Transportation buildings on the right, to the south entrance of the Manufactures building, where the ceremonies will take place. The head of the column is expected to reach the building not later than noon. A luncheon will be served to the invited guests.

After the guests have alighted the carriages will move to the northeast corner of the Manufactures building. After the ceremonies they will return via lake shore and Fifty-seventh street. The artillery and cavalry will not enter into the building, and the infantry and Governors' escorts are instructed to keep to the north and south of the basin in leaving the building. The cavalry and artillery, constituting the escort to Washington Park, together with a portion of the infantry and saluting battery, will follow the procession and continue down Fifty-seventh street along the lake shore north of Machinery Annex and bridge across the canal between Music Hall and Casino.

At 1 o'clock in the afternoon in the Manufactures building the following dedicatory programme will be carried out under the direction of the Director General:

Columbian March. Written for the occasion by Prof. John K. Paine.

Prayer by Bishop Charles H. Fowler, D. D., L.L. D., of California.

Introductory address by the Director-General.

Address of welcome and tender of the freedom of the City of Chicago, by Hempstead Washburne, Mayor.

Dedicatory Ode. Words by Miss Harriet Monroe, of Chicago; music by G. W. Chadwick, of Boston.

Presentation by the Director of Works of the Master Artists of the Exposition to the President of the World's Columbian Exposition and award to them of special commorative medals.

Address, Work of the Board of Lady Managers.

Report of the Director-General to the World's Columbian Commission.

Presentation of the buildings for dedication by the President of the World's Columbian Exposition to the President of the World's Columbian Commission.

Chorus, "The Heavens are Telling."—Haydn.

Presentation of the buildings for dedication by the President of the World's Columbian Commission to the President of the United States.

Dedication of buildings by the President of the United States.

Hallelujah chorus from "The Messiah."—Handel.

Dedicatory oration. Hon. Wm. C. P. Breckinridge, Kentucky.

"The Star Spangled Banner" and "Hail Columbia," with full chorus and orchestral accompaniment.

Columbian oration. Chauncey M. Depew, New York.

Prayer, by his Eminence, Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore.

Chorus, "In praise of God."—Beethoven

Benediction, by the Rev. H. C. McCook, of Philadelphia.

National salute.

At the close of this programme a special electric and pyrotechnic display will be given, simultaneously in Lincoln, Garfield and Washington Parks. This will avoid the great crowds and give every person a chance to visit the grand pyrotechnics with pleasure and comfort.

Inaugural ceremonies in connection with the World s Congress Auxiliary will also take place the night of Oct. 21. President Harrison will be the honorary Chairman for the occasion, and Archbishop Ireland will deliver the oration.

Saturday Oct. 22 will terminate the ceremonies. Arrangements have been made to dedicate several of the State buildings at Jackson Park, and for military maneuvers at Washington Park.

Admission to Jackson Park on Dedication day will be by invitation only.

A number of brilliant social entertainments will be given by the citizens of Chicago during the three evenings of the dedication celebration.

WILL ATTEND TO CUSTOMS.

Collector John M. Clark and Chief Special Treasury Agent Tingle, of Washington, visited the World's Fair grounds and inspected the government warehouses and the site of the custom-house. Mr. Tingle will have charge of the customs division of the World's Fair. Special Treasury regulations have been made which will faciliate the transportation of exhibits from the seaboard and do away with the necessity of examining goods at the port of entry.



GEORGE V. MASSEY.

NATIONAL COMMISSIONER AND MEMBER OF COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION.



H. N, HIGINBOTHAM,

PRESIDENT OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION AND COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION.

THE COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION.

The Board of Reference and Control of the Columbian Exposition has elected a Council of Administration, consisting of J. W. St. Clair and George V. Massey, of the National Commission, and H. N. Higinbotham and C. H. Schwab, or the Local Directory. Mr. Higinbotham was elected President of the Council. According to the terms of the agreement this Council of Administration will have final and exclusive jurisdiction in all matters pertaining to the administration of the Fair. Director General Davis was given exclusive authority to deal with exhibitors, and was empowered to make requisition on the Director of Works, Burnham, for any assistance which might be needed. He will have charge of the operating forces on the grounds and make all appointments, subject to the approval of the Council of Administration. Both the Director General and the Director of Works are subjeet to the authority of the Council. The four members of the Council are to receive pay at the rate of $500 a month. The directors will pay the salaries of their members and the commission will assume the expense of theirs. The by-laws of the council provide that any member of the body may cast by proxy the vote of his absent colleague.

This Council of Administration was a wise move on the part of the Exposition officials. In the future there will be no uncertainty as to who will have charge of affairs. The centering of power in the hands of the council will avoid any future confliction of authority between the commission and the directors. The four men composing the Council of Administration are a strong team, and will pull together in the interests of the Exposition.

The two members of the local board are well known business men, while the two from the commission have a national reputation as men of great executive ability.

The work ahead of this body is such as to call forth an exercise of all their business abilities. The Exposition is a vast enterprise, and the many and varied interests to be looked after will require a grasp of affairs that involves a knowledge of things pertaining to all branches of human industry. Upon this body of men



J. W. ST. CLAIR,

NATIONAL COMMISSIONER AND MEMBER OF COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION.



CHARLES H. SCHWAB.

DIRECTOR OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION AND MEMBER OF COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION.

will depend in a large measure the responsibility of financiering the Exposition, in that they will have control of all the channels of income, in the way of concessions, gate receipts and other moneys.

CHARLES H. SCHWAB.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION.

Charles H. Schwab was born in Mulhouse, France, in 1835. His father was a well-to-do manufacturer, and gave him a collegiate education.

In 1854 young Schwab landed in New York City with just ninety-five cents in his pocket. He remained in New York a few months, going from there to New Orleans, where he met with only indifferent success. He left New Orleans for Chicago, where he has since lived.

Mr. Schwab commenced business with only a small capital. His first venture was in the jobbing liquor business. 1876 he became a member of the firm of M. Selz & Co., the firm name becoming Selz, Schwab & Co. He is now a director of the Corn Exchange bank.

Mr. Schwab takes much interest in educational matters, especially in public schools, and has given several medals to pupils of the Haven's school. He has three times been offered a position on the Board of Education, but has always declined. He is president of the Jewish Training school, and vice-president of the Home for Incurables. He has been three times president of the Standard club. He was a Democratic elector at large in 1888. Mr. Schwab visited the Paris Exposition in 1867. He is a member of the Exposition Directory and the Council of Administration.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

In the preparations which are being made to illustrate the progress of modern Agriculture, a just tribute is paid to the important position occupied by this industry in the history of the New World. The men who blazed the paths of civilization, and formed the van-guard of the mighty hosts that subdued the forests and arid plains of a great continent, were, in the main, tillers of the soil. The rude huts of the early pioneers were the outposts that marked the coming of a conquering army of workers, blooming fields, happy rural homes, a net work of transportation lines, and many great and prosperous cities. Agriculture and its allied industries have received the most liberal treatment at the hands of the management of the World's Columbian Exposition The magnificent building, dedicated to this department, is practically completed, and its beautiful location directly on the shore of Lake Michigan, surrounded on three sides by water and graced on all sides by other great buildings, will create in the minds of visitors a permanent picture of this part of the great Exposition. In this building almost every civilized nation will be represented with agricultural exhibits and with wonderful collections of food products in their manufactured state—assignments of space having been made the following foreign countries: Great Britain, Germany, Russia, Austria, France, Denmark, Spain, Sweden, Algeria and the French colonies, Cape of Good Hope, Canada, Mexico, Brazil, Columbia, Ecuador, Argentine Republic, Chili, Uruguay, Paraguay, Honduras, Bolivia, San Salvador, Peru, Nicaragua, Cuba, Porti Rico, Hayti, Guatemala, San Domingo, Japan, Ceylon, Australia, Italy, Holland and the Phillipine Islands. Under the above assignments foreign countries will occupy more than half of the first floor, the remainder of the first floor being devoted to the Crop Exhibits of the States and Territories.

A specially interesting exhibit will be made by the French Government, showing a complete French Agricultural Teaching Station, illustrating the methods of agricultural instruction employed in that country. This will adjoin the exhibit of the American Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations. Here will be shown the methods employed in our Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, affording visitors a clear idea of the important work performed by these institutions in the several states. Actual experiments will he continuously carried on, and the exhibit will be a typical Experiment Station in every respect. The second floor of the building will be devoted to manufactured food products, comprised within the classification of the department. In this connection it is well to remember that the Agricultural Department has a wider scope, and includes a greater variety of products than the name would seem to imply. In addition to the wide range of raw products of every kind it includes the entire range of manufactured food products, such as flour, meal, tea, coffee, chocolate, cocoa, crackers, baking powders, meats, soups, confectionery, starch, spices, sugars, tobacco, cigars, malt and spirituous liquors, and hundreds of other products. These exhibits, comprising almost every known food product, will show the visitor upon what the world feeds; and also what the world drinks.

In the space allotted the States will be shown the farm crops of our country, the grains, grasses, cereals, vegetable fibres, tobacco and



GROUP OF STATUARY ON THE AGRICULTURAL BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

other products Exhibits of wool and honey will be installed in handsome glass cases.

One of the interesting features connected with the Agricultural Department will be the Dairy. For this industry a special building has been erected in which the exhibit of butter and cheese from the different States will be made in handsome cases of unique design, refrigerated by a special plant, and in addition the building will furnish facilities for conducting Dairy Tests, which will be carried on during the entire time of the Exposition. The Dairy Tests, are intended to determine the relative merits of the various breeds of dairy cattle, and also illustrate the best and most advanced methods of handling milk and cream and manufacturing butter and cheese. This promises to be the most thorough, exhaustive, impartial and important test of dairy breeds of cattle ever made.

The large annex to the Agricultural building will contain exhibits of agricultural implements and machinery. The demands for space in this part of the building far exceed the available space, and a most interesting and instructive exhibit of the wonderful progress made in the manufacture of farm implements and machinery is assured. It will also include a number of specimens of old-time machines, including the first cotton gin, the first reaper, the first mower, and other valuable and historical machines, illustrating the great advancement in this line of manufacturing. Outside of the building, directly on the lagoon, will be exhibits of traction and portable engines, gates, fences, and fertilizers, and the exhibit of modern wind mills, which, in connection with typical old-style Dutch wind mills, will add a picturesque interest to this part of the grounds. Near the Wind Mill Exhibit will be the wonderfully interesting out-door exhibit of Tunis and other French colonies, which is sure to be a distinctive and unique attraction to the Exposition. Among the other benefits that will accrue to visitors may be mentioned the discussions on Agricultural themes which will occur in the Assembly Hall, provided for this department.

W. I. Buchanan,
Chief Agriculture Department.

THE DEPARTMENT OF LIBERAL ARTS.

This Department stands in its logical relationship as the representative of the central and inspiring forces which have made Expositions possible. Education and science developed through education, have laid the foundation and erected the superstructure of all the other great departments of the Columbian Exposition, Mines, Machinery, Electricity, Transportation, and so on through the list. In the work of this department great progress has been secured. Several important specialties are provided for by distinct sub-departments or bureaus. These now organized are the Bureau of Charities and Correction, under Superintendent N. S. Rosenau; of Hygeine and Sanitation, under Superintendent F. W. Brewer; and of Music, under Secretary George H. Wilson. Each of these is charged with the duty of assisting in the preparation of an illustrative exhibit. The number of applications for exhibits in this department is about 1,000; and the space asked for is more than 655,000 square feet. Among the applications are those of forty-one states and territories for collective educational exhibits. If all the schools which will contribute to these exhibits were counted as distinct exhibiters, the number would exceed those of any other, perhaps of all other departments. In the group of education the applications demand about 325,000 feet of space. Some of the other demands are nearly as follows: For Hygeine and Charieties, 30,000 feet; Medicine and Surgery, 20,000; Books and Literature, 35,000; Physical Apparatus, including Photography, 35,000; Engineering and Architecture, 24,000; Social and religious organizations, 20,000; musical instruments, 100,000. These all represent American institutions and industries. Space will not permit the mention of distinct applications. In education, especially, they represent a full list of the most advanced and notable institutions in the land, universities, colleges, normal schools, schools of technology, art, music, commerce, manual training: for the blind, the deaf; for the colored races, etc. The area assigned for these exhibits is sadly deficient. In this respect the Department of Liberal Arts, equal in importance to any other and excelled in magnitude by only one or two others, has received provision the least adequate to its needs. Those who appreciated its dignity and its necessities, demanded from the outset a separate building. After long discussion, and the most earnest pleadings, this has finally deen denied. The formal verdict of the Columbian Exposition decides that in America, fish, flowers, and horned cattle, are more worth and have a greater dignity than children and youth, science, literature, and education. The department had received an assignment of 200,000 feet of space on the ground floor, and an equal amount on the second floor, of the largest Exposition building. The pressure for foreign nations for space has driven the Liberal Arts from the first to the second floor. This is not seriously to be regretted as the space received is much better for Exposition purposes than that resigned. But the demands of foreign nations have invaded this space also, and to meet their demands nearly 200,000 feet have been assigned upon this floor, a large part of it being withdrawn from the Liberal Arts. It now remains that this department has only about 250,000 feet of space for all its interests, including 60,000 feet for musical instruments. It will be understood that all the statements of space refer to gross measurements, including passages,



FRANCIS BELLAMY

CHAIRMAN NATIONAL SCHOOL CELEBRATION COMMITTEE.

and that all applicants must be provided with net space, exclusive of aisles and passages. The net space which can now be given to Education amounts to 60,000 square feet, to which must be assigned the demand for 325,000. Evidently the former well considered and approved scheme for this exhibit must undergo very essential modification. This pressure upon space has caused the department regretfully to resign its claims to the engineering exhibits assigned to it by the classification, leaving them to be cared for in the department of transportation. Among them are the exhibits of the American and Portuguese societies of civil engineers, models, drawings and photograps of the structures of the Union, King, and Edge Morr bridge companies, and of the celebrated Forth bridge; the exhibit of the canal system of the state of New York, and others equally desirable. All that remains to the Department of Liberal Arts is to adjust itself to its environments.

Selim H. Peabody,
Chief of Department of Liberal Arts.

A Swedish World's Fair club has been incorporated with the object of furnishing information, assistance and entertainment to Swedish exhibitors and visitors at the Exposition.

PUBLIC SCHOOL CELEBRATION.

It seems settled that the popular observance of Columbus Day, October 21, is likely to be the most general of any of the centennials through which we have passed. There is no doubt that the American people, as a whole, have been thoroughly interested in its significance, and are of the mind that the Four Hundredth Anniversary of the Discovery of America shall be celebrated everywhere in America.

So it came about that the idea proved acceptable to everybody. Then it was further promoted by the official recognitions it received. The first formal step toward a public school celebration was taken by the American superintendents of education at their Brooklyn meeting last February. The whole body of State superintendents of education were appointed a general committee to care for the school celebration in their several states; and a national committee with headquarters at the "Youth's Companion" office, Boston, was appointed to push the movement and to prepare a nniform official programme for use in every school house in America.

Commander-in-chief Palmer, of the Grand Army, saw the opportunity of the plan offered to give to the 13,000,000 of public school children an object-lesson in patriotism never to be forgotten. He accordingly issued an urgent recommendation that all the G. A. R. posts in the country link themselves with the schools in a grand, patriotic, unpartisan demonstration on Columbus Day, assisting the schools to raise and salute the flag, and escorting them in the review. This conspicuous union of the patriotic achievements of the past with the patriotic hopes of the future, will make a memorable episode in the history of Congress, at the instance of the National Executive committee, directed the President to set apart October 21, as a holiday, "to be observed with suitable exercises in the schools and other places of assembly." The following extract from the President's proclamation shows his truthful interpretation of the spirit of this Act:

"Columbus stood in his age as the pioneer of progress and enlightenment. The sy. tem of universal education is in our age the most prominent and salutary feature of the spirit of enlightenment, and it is peculiarly appropriate that the schools be made by the people the center of the day's demonstration. Let the national flag float over every schoolhouse in the country, and the exercises be such as shall impress upon our youth the patriotic duties of American citizenship."

The Governors of a large majority of the States and Territories have followed this federal proclamation with proclamations of their own setting apart October 21 as a day to be observed by the people under the special leadership of the public schools.

The official programme, by making certain of the day's exercises uniform in all localities, gives the national observance an important unity. The schools everywhere are to assemble at the usual hour on the morning of October 21. A detail of veterans is expected to arrive soon after, and all will repair to the school ground.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE OFFICIAL PROGRAMME:

1st. Reading of the President's Proclamation, by Master of Ceremonies.

2d. Raising of the Flag, by the Veterans.

As the flag reaches the top of the staff the Veterans will lead the assemblage in "Three Cheers for 'Old Glory.'"

3d. Salute to the Flag, by the Pupils.

Terminating in the song, America—"My Country 'tis of Thee."

4th. Acknowledgement of God, by Prayer or Scripture.

5th. Song of Columbus Day, by Pupils and Audience.

6th. Address. "The Meaning of the Four Centuries."

7th. Ode. "Columbia's Banner."

Opportunity will then be given whatever additional features local enterprise may provide; and the morning observance will end with short addresses by citizens, and national songs.

This popular movement originated in the desire to bring into fitting prominence the public school as the most characteristic product of the four centuries of American life. The public school may also be presented as the largest expression of the principle of enlightenment which Columbus grasped by faith. Our system of free and common education is the master-force which, under God, has been filling the American people with their ideas of equality, justice, and liberty. It seems to be, moreover, the institution upon which America must depend for the proper training in good citizenship of the coming generations. While unchecked waves of un-American sentiment are spreading themselves over the country, the common school alone has a sure command of the future; its education in intelligent patriotism, its training in the duties of citizenship, are forces which can be trusted to Americanize the huge armies of alien immigration.

In one word, the Four Hundredth Anniversary of America belongs to all the people. The public schools take the lead, because they are the organization closest to the people, most characteristic of the people, and fullest of hope for the future. Francis Bellamy,
Chairman of the National Committee.

Most Rev. Arch-Bishop Satolli will be the special representative of His Holiness, Pope Leo XIII, at the dedication ceremonies. Right Rev. O'Connel, Rector of the American University, at Rome, will accompany him.

A San Diego women 130 years old and two Indian men aged respectively 120 and 125 years, have promised to visit Chicago next year during the Exposition and give an exhibition of their native dances



STATUE OF PATRIOTISM, ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

GENERAL NELSON A. MILES.

General Nelson A. Miles was born in Westminster, Mass., August 8, 1839. His life was spent in mercantile pursuits until the outbreak of the civil war. He commenced his military life in September, 1861, as Second Lieutenant of the Twenty-second Massachusetts Volunteers. His promotion begun almost as soon as his regiment took the field, and in May, 1862, he became Lieutenant-Colonel of the Sixty-first New York Volunteers. He was then ordered to the front at Richmond and took a prominent part in the campaign that followed. For bravery at Antietem, he was promoted to the Colonelcy the following September. He took a conspicuous part in the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac during 1862–63–64–65.

General Miles entered the reorganized army, and served until 1869, when his services as an Indian fighter were begun. He conquered the Comanches and Kiowas in their famous outbreak in the Staked Plains district, and in 1876 drove Sitting Bull from Montana and quelled the Sioux rebellion. Following that came his capture of the Nez Perces under Chief Joseph, and the subduing of the Bannocks in the National Park.

In 1880 he was made Brigadier-General, and for the succeeding five years was in command of the Department of the Columbia. In 1886, when Natchez, Chattas and Geronimo, with their hordes of fiendish and bloodthirsty redskins were terrorizing Arizona, he was sent to relieve General Crook. His campaign against the Apaches was worked by the same success as had been his previous Indian campaigns, and his vigorous policy quelled that most turbulent nation. He has been in command of the Department of the Missouri since September 20, 1890.

General Miles acted as Grand Marshal in the great military parade, October 21, 1892.



GENERAL NELSON A. MILES,

GRAND MARSHAL OF PARADE CEREMONIES, DEDICATION DAY, OCTOBER 21, 1892.



OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH, REVIEWING STAND AT POST-OFFICE BUILDING, WHERE VICE-PRESIDENT MORTON REVIEWED THE CIVIC PARADE, OCTOBER 20, 1892.



Copyright by J. B. CAMPBELL.

LIVE AMERICAN FLAG, FORMED OF PUBLIC SCHOOL CHILDREN, AS SEEN AT DEDICATORY CEREMONIES OF THE EXPOSITION, OCT. 20, 1892.

DEDICATORY ODE.

BY HARRIET F. MONROE.

Columbia! on thy brow are dewy flowers,
Plucked from wild prairies and from mighty hills.
Lo! towards this day have led the steadfast hours.
Now to thy hope the world its beaker fills.
The earth hears a song of blessed themes,
And lifts her head from a deep couch of dreams.
Her queenly nations, elder-born of time,
Troop from high thrones to hear;
Clasp thy strong hands, tread with thee paths sublime,
Lovingly bend the ear.

Spain in the broidered robes of chivalry,
Comes with slow foot and inward-brooding eyes.
Bow to her banner; 'twas the first to rise
Out of the dark for thee.

And England, royal mother, whose right hand
Moulds nations, whose white feet the ocean tread,
Lays down her sword on thy beloved strand
To bless thy wreathed head;
Hearing in thine her voice, bidding thy soul
Fulfill her dream, the foremost at the goal.

And France, who once thy fainting form upbore,
Brings beauty now where strength she brought of yore—
France, the swift-footed, who with thee,
Gazed in the eyes of liberty,
And loved the dark no more.

Around the peopled world
Bright banners are unfurled.
The long procession winds from shore to shore.
The Norseman sails
Through icy gales,
To the green vineland of his long ago.
Russia rides down from realms of sun and snow.
Germany casts afar
Her iron robes of war
And strikes her harp with thy triumphal song.
Italy opens wide her epic scroll,
In fair hues blazoned, with great deeds writ long,
And bids thee win the kingdom of the soul.
And the calm Orient, wise with many days,
From hoary Palestine to sweet Japan,
Salutes thy conquering youth.
Bidding thee hush while all the nations praise.

Know, though the world endure but for a span,
Deathless is the truth.
Lo! unto these the ever-living past
Ushers a mighty pageant, bids arise
Dead centuries, freighted with visions vast,
Blowing dim mists into the future's eyes.
Their song is all of thee,
Daughter of mystery.

Alone! alone!
Behind wide walls of sea.
And never a ship has flown
A prisoned world to free.
Sweet is the sunny day
On mountain and lake and stream.
Yet wild men strive and slay,
And the young earth lies adream.

Long have the dumb years passed with vacant eyes,
Bearing rich nations throned afar,
Guarding thy soul inviolate as a star,
Leaving thee safe with God till man grew wise.

At last one patient heart is born
Fearless of ignorance and scorn.
His strong youth wasteth at thy sealed gate—
Kings will not open to the untrod path;
His hope grows sere while all the angels wait;
The prophet bows under the dull world's wrath.

Until a woman fair
As morning lilies are
Brings him a jeweled key—
And lo! a world is free.

Wide swings the portal never touched before;
Strange luring winds blow from an unseen shore;
Toward dreams that cannot fail,
He bids the three ships sail
While man's new song of hope rings out against the gale.

Over the wide unknown,
Far to the shores of Ind,
On through the dark alone,
Like a feather blown by the wind,
Into the West away,
Sped by the breath of God.

Seeking the clearer day
Where only his feet have trod;
From the past to the future we sail,
We slip from the lash of kings.
Hail, spirit of Freedom hail!
Unfurl thine impalpable wings:
Receive us, protect us, and bless
Thy knights who brave all for thee.
Though death be thy soft caress
By that touch shall our souls be free.
Onward and ever on,
Till the voice of despair is stilled,
Till the haven of peace is won
And the purpose of God fulfilled.

O strange, divine surprise:
Out of the dark man strives to rise.
And struggles inch by inch with toil and tears;
Till lo! God stoops from his supernal spheres,
And bares the glory of his face.
Then darkness flees afar,
This earth becomes a star—
Man leaps up to the lofty place
We ask a little—all is given;
We seek a lamp, God grants us heaven.
So those who dare to pass beyond the pale,
For an idea tempting the shrouded seas,
Sought by Cathay—God bade their faith prevail
To find a world—blessed his purpose:
The hero knew not what a virgin soul
Laughed through glad eyes when at her feet he laid
The gaudy trappings of man's masquerade.
She who had dwelt in forests, heard the roll
Of Lakes down thundering to the sea
Beheld from gleaming mountain heights,
Two oceans playing with the lights
Of eve and morn—Ah! what would she
With all the worn-out pageantry
Of purple robes and heavy mace and crown:
Smiling she casts them down,
Unfit her sweet austerity
Of hair unbound and strong limbs bare and brown.

Yet they who dare to arise
And meet her stainless eyes
Forget old loves, though crowned queens these be
And whither her winged feet fare
They follow though death be there.
So sweet, so fleet, so goddess-pure is she.
Her voice is like deep rivers that do flow
Through forests bending low;
Her step is softest moonlight, that doth force
The ocean to its course:
Sweet is her smile, for something in man's face,
World-worn, time-weary, furrowed deep with tears,
Thrills her chaste heart with a more tender grace.
Softly she smooths the wrinkles from the brow
Wrought by the baleful years;
Smiles sunshine on the hoarhead, whispers low
New changes from the awakened will of truth—
Words all of fire, that thrill his soul with youth.
Not with his brother is man's battle here.
The challenge of the earth, that Adam heard,
Her love austere breathes in his eager ear.
And lo! the knight who warred at love's command,
And scarred the face of Europe, sheathes his sword,

Hearing from untaught lips a nobler word,
Taking new weapons from an unstained hand.
With axe and oar, with mallet and with spade
She bids the hero conquer, unafraid,
Though cloud-veiled Titans be his lordly foes—
Spirits of earth and air, whose wars know no repose

From far away mountain and plain,
From the shores of the sunset sea,
The unwearying rulers complain, complain,
And throng from the waters to defend their reign,
Their threatened majesty.
The low prairies that lie abloom
Sigh out to the summer air;
Shall our sweet soil be the tomb
Of the flowers that rise so fair?
Shall we yield to man's disdain,
And nourish his golden grain?
We will freeze and burn and snare.
Ah, bid him beware, beware!

And the forests, heavy and dark and deep
With the shadows of shrouded years.
In a murmurous voice, out of age-long sleep,

Ask the winds: What creature rude
Would storm our solitude?
Hath his soul no fears, no tears?

The prone rivers lift up their snow-crowned heads,
Arise in wrath from their soft green beds,
And roar: We will ravage and drown
Ere we float his white ships down
And the lakes, from a mist
Of amethyst
Lure the storm-clouds down, and grow ashen and brown.
And all the four winds wail:
Our gales shall make him quail;
By blinding snow, by burning sun,
His strength shall be undone.
Then men in league with these—
Brothers of wind and waste—
Hew barbs of flint and darkly haste
From sheltering tents and trees;
And mutter: Away, away,
Ye children of white-browed day:

Nor rest till the wild lords of earth and air
Bow to his will, his burdens glad to bear.

Who dares profane our wild god's reign
We torture and trap and slay,

Child of the light, the shadows fall in vain!
Herald of God, in vain the powers conspire!
Dowered with truth's holy cross, faith's sacred fire,
Though often vanquished, he shall rise again,
And angels leave him not through the long strife,
But sing large annals of their own wide life,
Luring him on to freedom. On that field,
From the giants won, shall man be slave to man?
Lo! Clan on clan
The embattled nations gather to be one,
Clasp hands as brothers 'neath Columbia's shield,
Upraise her banner to the shining sun;
Along her blessed shore
One heart, one song, one dream—
Man shall be free forevermore,
And love shall be supreme.
When dreaming kings, at odds with swift-paced time,
Would strike that banner down,
A nobler knight than ever writ or rhyme
With fame's bright wreaths did crown
Through armied hosts bore it till it floated high
Beyond the clouds, a light that cannot die.

Ah! hero of our younger race!
Great builder of a temple new!
Ruler who sought no lordly place;
Warrior, who sheathed the sword he drew;
Lover of men, who saw afar
A world unmarred by want or war;
Who knew the path, and yet forbore
To tread till all men should implore;
Who saw the light and led the way
Where the gray world might greet the day;
Father and leader, prophet sure,
Whose will in vast works shall endure—
How shall we praise him on this day of days,
Great son of fame who has no need of praise?

How shall we praise him? Open wide the doors
Of the fair temple whose broad base is laid.
Through its white halls a shadowy cavalcade
Of heroes moves o'er unresounding floors;
Men whose brawned arms upraised these columns high
And reared the towers that vanish in the sky—
The strong who, having wrought, can never die.

And lo! leading a blessed host, comes one
Who held a warring nation in his heart,
Who knew love's agony, but had no part
In love's delight, whose mighty task was done
Through blood and tears that we might walk in joy,
And this day's rapture own no sad alloy.
Around him heirs of bliss, whose bright brows wear
Palm leaves amid their laurels ever fair,
Gayly they come, as though the drum
Beat out the call their brave hearts knew so well,
Brothers once more, dear as of yore,
Who in a noble conflict fell.
Their blood washed pure yon banner in the sky,
And quenched the brands laid 'neath those arches high—
The brave, who, having fought, can never die.

Then, surging through the darkness, rise once more
The aureoled heirs of light, who onward bore
Through darksome times, and trackless realms of ruth
The flag of beauty and the torch of truth.
They tore the mask from the foul face of wrong;
Even to God's mysteries they dared aspire;
High in the choir they lit yon altar fire,
And filled these aisles with color and with song;
The ever young, the unfallen, wreathing for time
Fresh garlands of the seeming vanished years;
Faces long luminous, remote, sublime,
And shining brows still dewy with our tears.
Back with the old glad smile comes one we knew—
We bade him rear our house of joy to-day;
But beauty opened wide her starry way,
And he passed on. Bright champions of truth,
Soldiers of peace, seers, singers ever blest,
For the wide ether of a loftier quest;
The wise, who, having known, can never die.

Strange splendors stream the vaulted aisles along
To these we loved celestial rapture clings.
And music, born on rhythm of rising wings,
Floats from the living dead, whose breath is song.

Columbia, my country! dost thou hear?
Ah! dost thou hear the song unheard of time?
Hark! for their passion trembles at thine ear.
Hush, for thy soul must heed their call sublime.
Across wide seas, unswept by earthly sails,
Those strange sounds lure thee on, for thou shalt be
Leader of nations through the autumnal gales
That wait to mock the strong and wreck the free.
Dearer, more radiant than of yore, against the dark I
see thee rise;
The young smile spurns the guarded shore
And braves the shadowed, ominous skies.
And still that eager smile who see
Pledge love, life, service, all to thee.
The years have brought thee robes most fair—
The rich processional years—
And filleted thy shining hair,
And zoned thy waist with jewels rare,
And whispered in thine ears
Strange secrets of God's wondrous ways,
Long hid from human awe and praise.

For lo! the living God doth bare his arm!
No more he makes his home of clouds and gloom;
Lightly the shuttles move within his loom.

Unveiled his thunder leaps to meet the storm.
From God's right hand man takes the powers that sway
A universe of stars.
He bows them down, he bids them go or stay.
He tames them for his wars.
He scans the burning paces of the sun,
And names the invisible orbs whose courses run
Through the dim deeps of space.
He sees in dew upon a rose impearled
The swarming legions of a monad world
Begin life's upward race.
Voices of hope he hears
Long dumb to his dispair,
And dreams of golden years
Meet for a world so fair.

For now Democracy doth wake and rise
From the sweet sloth of youth.
By storms made strong, by many dreams made wise,
He clasps the hand of Truth.
Through the armied nations lies his path of peace,
The open book of knowledge in his hand,
Bread to the starving, to the oppressed release,
And love to all he bears from land to land.
Before his march the barriers fall;
The laws grow gentle at his call.

His glowing breath blows far away
The fogs that veil the coming day—
That wondrous day
When earth shall sing as through the blue she rolls,
Laden with joy for all her thronging souls.
Then shall want's call to sin resound no more
Across her teeming fields. And pain shall sleep,
Soothed by sweet science with her magic lore,
And war no more shall bid the nations weep.
Then the worn chains shall slip from man's desire.
And ever higher and higher
His swift foot shall aspire;
Still deeper and more deep
His soul its watch shall keep,
Till love shall make the world a holy place,
When knowledge dares unveil God's very face.

Not yet the angels hear life's last sweet song.
Music unutterably pure and strong
From earth shall rise to haunt the peopled skies
When the long march of time,
Patient in birth and death, in growth and blight,
Shall lead man up through happy realms of light
Unto his goal sublime.
Columbia! men beheld thee rise,
A goddess from the misty sea.
Lady of joy, sent from the skies,
The nations worshipped thee!
Thy brows were flushed with dawn's first light;
By foamy waves with stars bedight,
Thy blue robe floated free.
Now let the sun ride high o'erhead
Driving the light from shore to shore;
His burning tread we do not dread,
For thou art evermore.

Lady of love, whose smile shall bless,
Whom brave deeds win to tenderness,
Whose tears the lost restore.

Lady of hope thou art, we wait
With courage thy serene command.
Through unknown seas, toward undreamed fate,
We ask thy guiding hand.
On! thou! Sails quiver in the gale!
Thou at the helm, we can not fail.
On! to God's time-veiled strand!

Lady of beauty, thou shalt win
Glory and power and length of days!
The sun and moon shall be thy kin,
The stars shall sing thy praise.
All hail! we bring thee vows most sweet
We strew before thy winged feet.
Now, onward be thy ways!

HARRIET F. MONROE.

Harriet F. Monroe, authoress of the Columbian Ode, is but twenty-four years of age. For several years she has written poems, verses and odes, and until the present effort her literary reputation has been chiefly local, most of her works being distributed among her friends only.

Miss Monroe, who is a woman of amiable disposition and charming personality, is a resident of Chicago. She is wealthy and her literary work is done from her love for it, although her compensation for writing the Columbian Ode was one thousand dollars.

Miss Monroe was a relative of the late John W. Root, the architect, who designed the great plan and scope of the Exposition. It was through him that she became acquainted with the members of the World's Fair Directory, who selected her to write the Ode for the Dedication of the Exposition. The Ode contains about twenty-two hundred words, a portion of it having been set to music by G. W. Chadwick, of Boston, and will be sung by the great chorus, numbering over five thousand voices at the Dedicatory Ceremonies.



AN ARTISTIC VIEW OF THE MINES AND MINING BUILDING, AS I



W APPEARS, WITH ELECTRICAL BUILDING IN THE DISTANCE.

HEMPSTEAD WASHBURNE.

Hempstead Washburne, mayor of Chicago, was born November 11, 1852, in Jo Daviess county, Illinois. He received his preliminary training at Kents Hill, Redfield, Maine. He afterward went abroad and pursued the study of metaphysics at the celebrated University of Bonn. In 1871 he returned to Madison, Wisconsin, and studied law with Gregory & Pinney, and was admitted to the bar in 1874. In 1875 he came to Chicago and entered the office of Barber & Lackner. In 1876 he formed a partnership with Henry Robbins. In 1883 the firm name was changed to Trumbull, Washburne & Robbins. In 1880 Mr. Washburne was appointed Master in Chancery in the Superior Court, and held that appointment for a number of years. In 1885 he was elected city attorney for Chicago. Mr. Washburne was a member of the Exposition Directory while Mayor.

DEDICATORY ADDRESS OF DIRECTOR-GENERAL DAVIS.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—By virtue of my official position it is my pleasureable duty to present the noted personages who, at this hour, in their several functions, are to contribute to the exercises with which we here dedicate the grounds and buildings of the World's Columbian Exposition.

In a presence so vast, on an occasion so pre-eminent in the progress of universal affairs, I am moved by emotions that can sweep a human heart but once in life. Awe overmasters inspiration, and both are lost in gratitude that I am permitted to inaugurate these ceremonies.

The citizens of our common country may be pardoned the pride and satisfaction with which we study the historic steps by which our people have been led to their present exalted position.

Of the great nations of the world, the United States is the youngest; our resources are equal to those of any other nation. Our sixty millions of people are among the most intelligent, cultured, happy and prosperous of mankind. But what we are and what we possess as a nation is not ours by purchase, nor by conquest, but by virtue of the rich heritage that was spread out beneath the sun and stars, beneath the storms and rains and dews, beneath the frosts and snows, ages before a David, a Homer, or a Virgil sang, or before Italy's humble and immortal son had dreamed his dream of discovery. This rich heritage is ours, not by our own might, not even by our own discovery, but ours by the gift of the Infinite. It is fitting that, on the threshold of another century, we reverently pause in the presence of the world, and with confession and supplication, with thanksgiving and devotedness, with praise and adoration, acknowledge our dependence on the Creator of the universe, the God of nations, the Father of mankind.

Nature has given us a virgin soil of incomparable richness and variety. Our climate is so diversified that all the fruits of tree and vine ripen under our autumnal skies.



HEMPSTEAD WASHBURNE,
MAYOR OF CHICAGO.

The great seas that form our boundaries, and with their ebb and flow bathe our shores, are rich with all the treasures of the deep. The granite vaults of our mountain-chains are stored with untold mineral wealth. In the prodigality of nature, bountiful provision has been made for our multiplying people, and in times of emergency, from our great abundance we may succor and comfort the distressed and afflicted of other lands.

A single century has placed this people side by side with the oldest and most advanced nations of the world; nations with a history of a thousand years.

But in the midst of our rejoicing no American citizen should forget our national starting point, and the quality of the manhood on which was laid the very foundation of our government. Our fathers were born under foreign flags. The very best brain, and nerve, and muscle, and conscience of the older governments found their way to this western continent. Our ancestors had the map of the world before them; what wonder that they choose this land for their descendants! Over the very cradle of our national infancy stood the spirit and form of the completed civilization of other lands, and the birth-cries of the Republic rang out over the world with a voice as strong as a giant of a thousand years. From the morning of our history the subjects of all nations have flocked to our shores and have entered into our national life and joined in the upbuilding of our institutions. They have spaded and planted, they have sown and gathered, they have wrought and builded, and to-day, everywhere over all this land, may be seen the products and results of this toil, constituting our national prosperity, promoting our national growth. To all such the doors of the nation are ever open.

The World's Columbian Exposition is the natural outgrowth of this nation's place in history. Our continent discovered by Christopher Columbus, whose spirits were revived as his cause was espoused by the generous-hearted Queen of Spain, has, throughout all the years from that time to this, been a haven to all who saw here the promise of requited toil, of liberty and of peace.

The ceaseless, resistless march of civilization, Westward, ever Westward, has reached and passed the great lakes of North America, and has founded on their farthest shore the greatest city of modern times. Chicago, the peerless, has been selected for the great celebration which gives new fire to progress, and sheds its light upon ages yet to come. Established in the heart of this continent, her pulse throbs with the quickening current of our national life. And that this city was selected as the scene of this great commemorative festival was the natural outgrowth of predestined events. Here all nations are to meet in peaceful, laudable emulations on the fields of art, science and industry, on the fields of research, invention and scholarship, and to learn the universal value of the discovery we commemorate; to learn, as could be learned in no other way, the nearness of man to man, the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of the human race.

This, ladies and gentlemen, is the exalted purpose of the World's Columbian Exposition. May it be fruitful of its aim, and of peace forever to all the nations of the earth.

PRESIDENT HIGINBOTHAM'S ADDRESS.

President Higinbotham, of the World's Columbian Exposition, tendered the buildings to the President of the World's Columbian Commission, in the following address:—It becomes my agreeable duty, on behalf of the Board of Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition, to receive from you these buildings, which represent your thought, skill, and labor as master artists of construction. It is difficult to command language fully adequate to express our satisfaction with your achievements. We have observed with admiration the rapid development of your plans until there stand before us to-day structures that represent the ripest wisdom of the ages.

Never before have men brought to their task greater knowledge, higher aims, or more resolute purpose. Never before have such magnificent fruits been the result of thought and toil. The earth and all it contains have been subservient to your will. You have pursued your work loyally, heroically, and with an unselfish devotion that commands the applause of the world. Your country and the nations of the earth will join us in congratulating you upon the splendid issue of your plans and undertakings.

We accept these buildings from you, exulting in the belief that these beautiful structures furnish proof to the world that, with all our material growth and prosperity since the Columbian discovery of America, we have not

neglected those civilizing arts which minister to a people's refinement and become the chief glory of a Nation.

"Peace hath her victories,
No less renowned than war."

In this Exposition, one of the adorning victories of our age of peace, you take conspicuous part, and the work accomplished reflects, and will continue to reflect, honor alike upon yourselves and upon your country.

In recognition of your faithful and efficient services, and in order to commemorate more substantially than by mere words the successful termination of your great work as master artists of construction, the Board of Directors have issued this medal, which I have the honor to present to you. A simple token it is, which finds its real and abiding value not in its intrinsic worth, but rather in the high merit which receives and the grateful appreciation which bestows it.

But yesterday these surrounding acres composed a dismal morass—a resting-place for the wild fowls in their migratory flight. To-day they stand transformed by art and science into a beauty and grandeur unrivaled by any other spot on earth.

Herein we behold a miniature representation of that marvelous material development and that unprecedented growth of national greatness, which, since the day of Columbus, have characterized the history of this New World.

The idle boy, strolling along the shore of this inland sea, carelessly threw a pebble into the blue waters. From that center of agitation there spread the circling wave, which fainter and still fainter grew, until lost at last in the distant calm. Not so did the great thought come and vanish which has culminated in these preparations for the World's Columbian Exposition. It was not the suggestive impulse of any single brain or locality that originated this noble enterprise. From many minds and many localities there seemed to come, spontaneously and in unison the suggestions for a Columbian celebration. Those individual and local sentiments did not die out like the waves, but in an inverse ratio grow more and more powerful, until they mingled and culminated in the grand and universal resolve of the American people, "It shall be done."

To-day, sir, on behalf of the Board of Directors, representing the citizens of Chicago, to me has been assigned the pleasant duty of presenting to the World's Columbian Commission these buildings, for dedication to the uses of the World's Columbian Exposition in celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America.

In viewing the work thus far accomplished, we gladly acknowledge ourselves debtors to the patriotic pride of our fellow-citizens throughout the land; to the kindly interest manifested by the President of the United States; to the generosity of the Congress; to the hearty sympathy of the civilized nations of the earth, and to the efficient co-operation of the honorable commission which you represent.

The citizens of Chicago have cherished the ambition to furnish the facilities for the Exposition, which, in character, should assume a national and international importance. They entertain the pleasing hope that they have not come short of the Nation's demand and of the world's expectation. Permit us, sir, to believe that it was not a narrow ambition, born of local pride and selfishness, that asked for the location of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago. Rather let it justly be said that it was in view of the fact that 25,000,000 of people live within a radius of 500 miles of Chicago, and that standing here, so near the center of population, Chicago would be accessible to a larger number of American people, who are the creators of our wealth and prosperity, than would any other city on the continent. The citizens of Chicago have been actuated by the most patriotic sentiments in asking for the location of the Exposition at this place. Animated by the most public-spirited motives, they have made such preparations for the Exposition as we trust you cannot but look upon with satisfaction.

The fidelity and remarkable skill of the master artists of construction must be a justification for the pride with which we point to the structures which rise about us in such graceful and magnificent proportions. In furnishing grounds and buildings which should meet the modern demand for utility and scientific adaptation, we have not done violence, let us hope, to that growing love for the beautiful which gratifies the eye and educates the taste. Nature, science and art have been called upon to contribute their richest gifts to make these grounds and buildings worthy of your acceptance.

The Board of Directors now beg leave to tender to the World's Columbian Commission and to the Nation these buildings, in fulfillment of Chicago's pledge and in honor of the great event we celebrate.

PRESENTATION OF THE BUILDINGS,

BY THOMAS W. PALMER, PRESIDENT OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN COMMISSION, TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR DEDICATION.

When a structure designed for a beneficient purpose has reached completion and is about to be devoted to its object it is deemed fitting, in accordance with a custom which sprang from the aspiration of man, and which has received the sanction of successive generations, that its intent and aim shall be declared amid imposing ceremonies, and the good will of the present and the blessings of the future invoked upon it.

If this occasion shall have as one of its results the inauguration of another festal day to enlarge the too meager calendar of our people, the world will be richer thereby, and a name which has been hitherto held in vague and careless remembrance will be made a vital and elevating force to mankind.

Anniversaries are the punctuations of history. They are the emphases given to events, not by the song of the poet, or the pen of the rhetorician, but by the common acclaim of mankind. They are the monuments of the heroes and the saviors of the race. They are the Memnons which fill the heart with promise, the eye with gladness, and the ear with song.

Four hundred years ago to-day Rodrigo de Triana, from the prow of the Pinta, cried, "Land." That cry marked the commencement of an era wherein has been condensed more of good import to the race than in any other. To-day, at the flood-time of that era, we are reminded of what that cry involved and of how much there is yet to do to give it its fullest significance.

There are no more continents to discover, but there is much to do to make both hemispheres the home of intelligence, virtue, and consequent happiness. To that end no one material thing can contribute more than expositions to which are invited in a fraternal spirit, all nations, tribes, and peoples, where each shall give and receive according to their respective capacities.

The foundations of civilization have been laid. Universal enlightenment, now acknowledged as the safe substructure of every State, receives an added impulse from the commingling of peoples and the fraternization of races, such as are ushered in by the pageant of to-day.

Hitherto the work of the National Commission and of the Exposition company has been on different but convergent lines; to-day the roads unite, and it may not be amiss at this time to speak of the work already done. Two years ago the ground on which we stand was a dreary waste of sanddunes and quagmires, a home for wild fowl and aquatic plants. Under skilled artists, supplemented by intelligence, force, industry, and money, this waste has been changed by the magic hand of labor to its present attractive proportions.

It was an act of high intelligence, which in the beginning called a Congress of the most eminent of our architects for consultation and concerted action. No one brain could have conceived this dream of beauty or lured from fancy and crystallized in form these habitations where art will love to linger, and science, Cornelia-like, shall expose her children to those who ask to see her jewels.

Of the commission and its agencies, its Director-General and the heads of its departments, its agents and envoys, I, although a part of that national organization, may be permitted to speak. Called together by the President two years ago, its organic law, difficult of construction, with room for honest and yet contradictory opinions, it has striven honestly, patriotically, and diligently to do its whole duty. Through its agencies it has reached to the uttermost parts of the earth to gather in all that could contribute to make this not only the museum of the savant and the well read, but the kindergarten of child and sage.

The National Commission will, in due time, take appropriate action touching the formal acceptance of the buildings provided under their direction by the World's Columbian Exposition company for this National and International Fair, and to you, Mr. President, as the highest representative of the Nation, is assigned the honor of dedicating them to the purpose determined and declared by the Congress of the United States.

In behalf of the men and women who have devoted themselves to this great work, of the rich who have given of their abundance, and the poor who have given of their necessities; in behalf of the architects who have given to their ideals a local habitation and a name, and the artists who have brought hither the three graces of modern life, form, color, and melody, to decorate and inspire; of the workmen who have prepared the grounds and reared the walls; in behalf of the chiefs who have organized the work of the exhibitors; in behalf of the City of Chicago, which has munificently voted aid, of the Congress which has generously given of the national moneys; in behalf of the World's Columbian Commission, the World's Columbian Exposition company, and the Board of Lady Managers, I ask you to dedicate these buildings and grounds to humanity, to the end that all men and women of every clime may feel that the evidence of material progress, which may here meet the eye, is good only so far as it may promote that higher life which is the true aim of civilization—that the evidences of wealth here exhibited and the stimulus herein given to industry are good only so far as they may extend the area of human happiness.

Speakers' Platform. Music Stand

INTERIOR VIEW OF MANUFACTURES BUILDING, SHOWING SEATING ARRANGEMENTS FOR *DEDICATORY CEREMONIES, OCTOBER 21, 1892.*

A GREAT ASSEMBLAGE.

The largest coneourse of people that ever assembled under one roof will gather in the great Manufactures building to witness the dedieation of the Exposition buildings.

The pieture on this page gives a fair illustration of the immense size of this building, the massive roof of which eovers an area of more than thirty-one acres. In the eenter of the east side, raised six feet above the floor, will be ereeted a stage. This stage will have a seating capacity of 2,000 persons and is intended for the State, Government and foreign officials. Extending from its eenter will be a platform from whieh the orations and presentations will be made. Direetly in front of the stage will be tables and chairs for 750 press representatives.

The seating arrangements, as made by Mr. Milward Adams, of the Auditorium, provide for 90,000 ehairs. There will also be spaee for an additional 35,000 persons upon the outskirts of the seating. The floor seats will be upon a level, with broad interseeting aisles, making every seat easy of aceess. The large and numerous exits, of whieh there are 300, will afford easy means of entranee and exit for the great throng of people. Direetly in front of the stage will be a body of 15,000 seats which will be reserved for State World's Fair Boards, wives and daughters of distinguished guests on the platform, Governors' staffs and attaehes of foreign legations.

The great ehorus of 5,000 singers, together with the orehestra eomprising 300 pieees, will be stationed at the south end of the hall, and surrounding the whole will be great corridors or promenades.

INVITATIONS TO THE CEREMONIES.

To gain admission to Jaekson Park on dedieation day one must have an invitation from the Committee on Ceremonies. There have been issued enough invitations to more than fill the great Manufactures building. Over 50;000 have been issued to people throughout the world, and an additional 14,000 to the subseribers to the Exposition stoek. This will provide more than enough people to fill the hall.

The only privilege enjoyed by the holders of invitations whieh is not open to the general publie is that of hearing the programme of the dedieation eeremonies proper, whieh oeeurs in the Manufactures building. Parades, fire-works and dedieation of minor buildings will be open to any one wishing to see them, and the four hours' programme is really only a small part of the eeremonies.

DION GERALDINE HAS RESIGNED.

Mr. Dion Geraldine, the effieient Superintendent of Construetion of the Exposition, has resigned. The resignation was a great surprise to everyone, as Mr. Geraldine has been the moving spirit in the work of eonstruetion, and his serviees have been regarded as invaluable. He states, as his reason for tendering his resignation, that the work of eonstruetion at the park is pratically finished, and his serviees are no longer needed. Mr. Burnham will assume the duties of the position.



MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING, COVERING OVER THIRTY-ONE ACRES, WHERE DEDICATORY CEREMONIES WILL BE HELD.

[SEE OPPOSITE PAGE FOR INTERIOR VIEW.]

ELECTRIC PHAETON FOR THE FAIR.

The finishing touches have been put on a vehicle unique in character and equipment. It is an electric phaeton, built for F. E. Degenhart, of Chicago. It will carry two passengers on the main seat and a motorman on the rumble. The motorman will guide with one hand and with the other apply or shut off the electricity, which is generated in six cells located under the main seat. The current is transmitted to a one-half horsepower motor. The phaeton is designed to carry passengers through the various buildings and walks of the World's Fair. The motorman will also be a guide to explain the exhibits to the passengers. The speed proposed is three miles per hour. If it meets with the favor expected, three thousand will be built of this pattern and many others on a larger scale, with more power, for street use. The one completed when loaded will weigh nearly 1,000 pounds, but runs so easily that it could be drawn over a smooth floor, with three persons aboard, by a small boy. Its greatest width is three feet, and the extreme length six and a half feet. It is the intention of the company building these machines, if they get the necessary franchise, to charge $1 an hour for the service of one vehicle and its operator.

VICE PRESIDENT MORTON'S ADDRESS.

IN THE ABSENCE OF PRESIDENT HARRISON HE DEDICATES THE FAIR TO NATIONS.

Mr. President:—Deep, indeed, must be the sorrow which prohibits the President of the United States from being the central figure in these ceremonies. Realizing from these sumptuous surroundings the extent of design, the adequacy of execution and the vastness of results, we may well imagine how ardently he has aspired to be officially and personally connected with this great work, so linked to the past and to the president of America. With what eloquent words he would have spoken of the heroic achievements and radiant future of his beloved country! While profoundly anguished in his most tender earthly affection, he would not have us delay or falter in these dedicatory services, and we can only offer to support his courage by a profound and universal sympathy.

I am not here to recount the wonderful story of this city's rise and advancement of the matchless courage of her people, of her second birth out of the ashes of the most notable conflagration of modern times, nor the eminent position she has conquered in commerce, in manufactures, in science and in the arts.

These are known of by all who keep pace with the world's progress.

I am here in behalf of the government of the United States, in behalf of all the people, to bid all hail to Chicago, all hail to the Columbian Exposition.

From the St. Lawrence to the gulf, and from the peerless cosmopolitan capital by the sea to the Golden Gate of California, there is no longer a rival city to Chicago, except to emulate her in promoting the success of this work.

New York has signalized the opening of the new era by a commemorative function, instructive to the student, encouraging to the philanthropist and admonitory to the forces arrayed against liberty.

And what a spectacle is presented to us here! As we gaze upon these munificent erections, with their columns and arches, their entablatures and adornments, when we consider their beauty and rapidity of realization, they would seem to be evoked at a wizard's touch of Aladdin's lamp.

Praise for the organization and accomplishment for the architect and builder, for the artist and artisan, may not now detain me, for in the year to come in the mouths of all men it will be unstinted.

These are worthy shrines to record the achievements of the two Americas, and to place them side by side with the arts and industries of the elder world, to the end that we may be stimulated and encouraged to new endeavors. Columbus is not in chains, nor are Columbian ideas in fetters. I see him, as in the great picture, under the dome of the capitol, with kneeling figures about him, betokening no longer the contrition of his followers, but the homage of mankind, with erect form and lofty mien aminating these children of a new world to higher facts and bolder theories.

We can safely predict, however, those who will come from the near and distant regions of our country, and who will themselves make part of the national exhibit. We shall see the descendants of the loyal cavaliers of Virginia, of the pilgrim fathers of New England, of the sturdy Hollanders who in 1624 bought the twenty-two thousand acres of the island of Manhattan for the sum of $24, of the adherents of the old christian faith who found a resting place in Baltimore, of the Quakers and Palatine Germans who settled in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, of the Huguenots who fled from the revocation of the edict of Nantes to the banks of the Hudson in the North and those of the Cooper and Ashley rivers in the South, of the refugees from Salzburg in Georgia, and of Charles Edwards Highlanders in North Carolina. With them also we shall have in person or in their sons, the thousands of others from many climes who, with moderate fortunes, have joined their future to that of the great republic, or who with sinewy arms have opened our waterways and builded our ironways.

We trust that from the lands beyond the seas many will come to engage in fraternal competition, or to point us to more excellent standards. If they shall find little in our product to excite their admiration, we shall welcome them to the atmosphere of the New World, where some of the best efforts have been made in the cause of freedom and progress by Washington and Franklin and Lafayette; by Agassiz and Lincoln and Grant; by Bolivar and Juarez and Toussaint L'Ouverture; by Fulton and Morse and Edison.

Columbus lived in the age of great events. When he was a child in 1440 printing was first done with movable types; seven years later the Vatican Library, the great fountain of learning, was founded by Nicholas the Fifth, and 1455 is given as the probable date of the Mazarine Bible, the earliest printed book known. It was not until a hundred years after the discovery that Galileo, pointing his little telescope to the sky, found the satellites of Jupiter and was hailed as the Columbus of the heavens.



GENERAL MILES AND STAFF, HEAD OF MILITARY PROCESSION, DEDICATION DAY, OCTOBER 21, 1892.

The transcendent feature in the character of Columbus was his faith. That sustained him in days of trial and darkness, and finally gave him the great discovery. Like him let us have faith in our future. To insure that future the fountains must be kept pure, public integrity must be preserved. While we reverence what Garibaldi and Victor Emmanuel fought for, the union of peoples, we must secure above all else what Steuben and Kosciusko aided our fathers to establish—liberty regulated by law.

If the time should ever come when men trifle with the public conscience let me predict the patriotic action of the republic in the language of Milton:

"Methinks I see in my mind a noble and puissant nation rousing herself like a strong man after sleep, and shaking her invincible locks; methinks I see her as an eagle mewing her mighty youth, and kindling her undazzled eyes at the full midday beam; purging and unscaling her long abused sight at the fountain itself of heavenly radiance; while the whole noise of timorous and flocking birds, with those also that love the twilight, flutter about amazed at what she means."

Mr. President, in the name of the government of the United States, I hereby dedicate these buildings and their appurtenances, intended by the Congress of the United States for the use of the World's Columbian Exposition, to the world's progress in art, in science, in agriculture, and in manufactures. I dedicate them to humanity. God save the United States of America.

ADDRESS OF MAYOR HEMPSTEAD WASHBURNE,

TENDERING THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO, OCTOBER 21, 1892, AT THE DEDICATION OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

Mr. President, Representatives of Foreign Governments, Ladies and Gentlemen:—This day is dedicated by the American people to one whose name is indissolubly linked with that of our Continent. This day shall add new glories to him whose prophetic vision beheld in the stars which guided his audacious voyage a new world and a new hope for the peoples of the earth.

The four centuries passing in review have witnessed the settlement of a newly discovered Continent, the founding of many nations, and the establishment in this country of more than sixty millions of people whose wonderful material prosperity, high intelligence, political institutions and glorious history have excited the interest and compelled the admiration of the civilized world.

These centuries have evolved the liberty-loving American people who are gathered here to-day. We have with us the pioneer bearing in his person the freedom of his Western home—the ageing veteran, whom all nations honor, without whose valor, government, liberty and patriotism would be but idle words. We have with us builders of cities, founders of States, dwellers in the forests, tillers of the soil, the mechanic and the artisan, and noble women, daughters of the republic, not less in patriotism and deserved esteem than those who seem to play the larger part in building up a State.

There are gathered here our President and stately Senate, our grave and learned Judges, our Congress and our States that all mankind may know this is a nation's holiday and a people's tribute to him whose dauntless courage and unwavering faith impelled him to traverse undismayed the unsailed waste of waters, and whose first prayer upon a waiting continent was saluted on its course by that banner which knows no creed, no faith, no nation—that ensign which has represented peace, progress and humanity for nineteen hundred years—the holy banner of the cross.

Those foreign nations which have contributed so much to our growth will here learn wherein our strength lies—that it is not in standing armies; not in heredity or birth; not even in our fertile valleys; not in our commerce nor our wealth, but that we have built and are building upon the everlasting rock of individual character and intelligence, seeking to secure an education for every man, woman and child over whom floats the stars and stripes, that emblem which signifies our government and our people.

That flag guards to-day 21,500,000 school children of a country not yet four centuries old and who outnumber nearly four times the population of Spain in 1492.

This is our hope in the future—the anchor of the Republic, and a rainbow of promise for the centuries yet to come.

As a mark of public gratitude it was decided to carry down into history through this celebration the appreciation of this people for him before whose name we all bow to-day.

You, sirs, who are the chosen representatives of our people; you into whose keeping we entrust our property and our rights; you whose every act becomes a link in that long chain of history which spans four hundred years without



CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARDS, IN MILITARY PARADE, DEDICATION DAY, OCTOBER 21, 1892.

a break and whose every link signifies a struggle and victory for man—you who represent that last and most perfect experiment of human government have by your official acts honored this young city with your choice as the most fitting place to mark this country's dawn.

She accepts the sacred trust with rivalry towards none and fellowship for all. She stands ready to fulfill the pledges she has made. She needs no orator to speak her merits, no poet to sing her glories. She typifies the civilization of this continent and this age; she has no hoary locks; no crumbling ruins; the gray-haired sire who saw her birth to-day holds on high his prattling grandchild to see the nations of the earth within her gates.

Over the very spot whereon we stand, within the memory of men still young, the wild fowl winged their migratory flight.

Less than a century ago the site of this young city was unknown; to-day a million and a half people support her honor, enterprise and thrift. Her annual commerce of one billion and a half tells the eloquent story of her material greatness. Her liberality to all nations and all creeds is boundless, broad as humanity and high as the dome of heaven. "Rule Britania," the "Marseilles," "Die Wacht am Rhein," and every folksong of the older world has drifted over the Atlantic's stormy waves, and as each echo, growing fainter with advancing leagues, has reached this spot it has been merged into that one grand chorus, "My Country 'tis of Thee, Sweet Land of Liberty, of Thee I Sing."

This, sirs, is the American city of your choice; her gates are open, her people at your service. To you and those you represent we offer greeting, hospitality and love.

To the Old World, whose representatives grace this occasion, whose governments are in full accord with this enterprise so full of meaning to them and to us, to that old world whose children braved unruly seas and treacherous storms to found a new state in an unknown land, we give greeting too, as children greet a parent in some new home.

We are proud of its ancestry for it is our own. We glory in its history for it was our ancestral blood which inscribed its rolls of honor, and if to-day these distinguished men of more distinguished lands behold any spirit, thing or ambition which excites their praise, it is but the out-cropping of the Roman courage on a new continent, in a later age.

Welcome to you, men of older civilizations, to this young city whose most ancient landmark was built within the span of a present life. Our hospitalities and our welcome we now extend without reserve, without regard to nationality, creed or race.

THE HIGH SCHOOL OF SALEM.

The pupils of the High School of Salem, Mass., are preparing an interesting memorial of that ancient town for the World's Fair. The amateur photographers of the school are engaged in the preparation of a series of views of the many points of historic interest in which the town abounds. These are to be finished by the pupils themselves and are to form the illustration of a handsome album. The descriptive letter-press of the book, also the work of the pupils, is to be neatly written on a typewriter, so that the whole volume will be literally the handiwork of the children of Salem.

DEDICATORY ORATION,

BY HON. HENRY WATTERSON, OF LOUISVILLE, KY.

Among the wonders of creative and constructive genius in course of preparation for this festival of the nations, whose formal and official inauguration has brought us together, will presently be witnessed upon the margin of the inter-ocean, which gives to this noble and beautiful city the character and rank of a maritime metropolis, a spectatorium, wherein the Columbian epic will be told with realistic effects, surpassing the most splendid and impressive achievements of the modern stage. No one who has had the good fortune to see the modes of this extraordinary work of art can have failed to be moved by the union which it embodies of the antique in history and the current in life and thought, as, beginning with the weird mendicant fainting upon the hillside of Santa Rabida, it traces the strange adventures of the Genoese seer from the royal camp of Santa Fe to the sunny coasts of the isles of Inde; through the weary watches of the endless night, whose sentinel stars seemed set to mock but not to guide; through the trackless and shoreless wastes of the mystic sea spread day by day to bear upon every rise and fall of its heaving bosom the death of fair, fond hopes, the birth of fantastic fears; the peerless and thrilling revelation, and all that has followed to the very moment that beholds us here, citizens, freemen, equal shareholders in the miracle of American civilization and development. Is there one among us who does not thank his Maker that he has lived to join in this universal celebration, this jubilee of mankind?

I am appalled when I reflect upon the por-



OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF THE FOREIGN DIPLOMATS, MILITARY PARADE, DEDICATION DAY, OCTOBER 21, 1892.

tent and meaning of the proclamation which has been delivered in our presence. The painter employed by the king's command to render to the eye some particular exploit of the people or the throne knows in advance precisely what he has to do; his canvass is measured, his colors are blended, and with the steady and sure hand of the master he proceeds, touch upon touch, to body forth the forms of things known and visible. Who shall measure the canvass or blend the colors that are to bring to the mind's eye of the present the scenes of the past in American glory? Who shall dare to attempt to summon the dead to life and out of the tomb of the ages recall the tones of the martyrs and heroes whose voices, though silent forever, yet speak to us in all that we are as a nation, in all that we do as men and women?

We look before and after, and we see through the half-drawn folds of Time as through the solemn archways of some grand cathedral the long procession pass, as silent and as real as a dream; the caravels, tossing upon Atlantic billows, have their sails refilled from the East and bear away to the West; the land is reached, and fulfilled is the vision whose actualties are to be gathered by other hands than his who planned the voyage and steered the bark of discovery; the long-sought golden day has come to Spain at last, and Castilian conquests tread one upon another fast enough to pile up perpetual power and riches.

But even as simple justice was denied Columbus was lasting tenure denied the Spaniard.

We look again, and we see in the far Northeast the old world struggle between the French and English transferred to the new, ending in the tragedy upon the heights of Quebec; we see the sturdy Puritans in bell-crowned hats and sable garments assail in unequal battle the savage and the elements, overcoming both to rise against a mightier foe; we see the gay, but dauntless cavaliers, to the southward, join hands with the Roundheads in holy rebellion. And lo, down from the green-walled hills of New England, out of the swamps of the Carolinas, come, faintly to the ear like far away forest leaves stirred to music by autumn winds, the drum taps of the revolution; the tramp of the minute men, Israel Putnam riding before; the hoofs beat of Sumter's horse galloping to the front; the thunder of Stark's guns in spirit battle; the gleam of Marion's watch fires in ghostly bivouac; and there, there in serried, saint-like ranks, on fame's eternal camping-ground, stand—

"The old Continentals,
In their ragged regimentals,
Yielding not,"

as, amid the singing of angels in heaven, the scene is shut out from our mortal vision by proud and happy tears.

We see the rise of the young republic; and the gentlemen in knee-breeches and powdered wigs who signed the Declaration and the gentlemen in knee-breeches and powdered wigs who made the Constitution. We see the little nation menaced from without. We see the riflemen in hunting shirt and buckskin swarm from the cabin in the wilderness to the rescue of country and home; and our hearts swell to a second and final decree of independence won by the prowness and valor of American arms upon the land and sea.

And then, and then—since there is no life of nations of men without its shadow and its sorrow—there comes a day when the spirits of the fathers no longer walk upon the battlements of freedom; and all is dark; and all seems lost, save liberty and honor, and praise God, our blessed union. With these surviving, who shall marvel at what we see to-day; this land filled with the treasures of earth; this city snatched from the states, to rise in splendor and renown, passing the mind to preconceive?

Truly, out of trial comes the strength of man, out of disaster comes the glory of the state!

We are met this day to honor the memory of Christopher Columbus, to celebrate the four hundredth annual return of the year of his transcendant achievement, and with fitting rites to dedicate to America and the universe a concrete exposition of the world's progress between 1492 and 1892. No twenty centuries can be compared with those four centuries, either in importance or in interest, as no previous ceremonial can be compared with this in its wide significance and reach; because since the advent of the Son of God, no event has had so great an influence upon human affairs as the discovery of the Western Hemisphere. Each of the centuries that have intervened marks many revolutions. The merest catalogue would crowd a thousand pages. The story of the least of the nations would fill a volume. In what I have to say upon this occasion, therefore, I shall confine myself to our own; and, in speaking of the United States of America, I proprose rather to dwell upon our character as a people, and our reciprocal obligations and duties as an aggregation of communities, held together by a fixed constitution, and charged with the custody of a union upon whose preservation and perpetuation in its original spirit and purpose the future of free, popular government depends, than to



OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF JOINT COMMITTEE ON CEREMONIES, MILITARY PARADE. DEDICATION DAY, OCT. 21, 1892.

enter into a dissertation upon abstract principles or to undertake a historic essay. We are a plain, practical people. We are a race of inventors and workers—not of poets and artists. We have led the world's movement—not its thought. Our deeds are to be found not upon frescoed walls or in ample libraries, but in the machine shop, where the spindles spin and the looms thunder on the open plain, where the steam plow, the reaper and the mower contend with one another in friendly war against the obduracies of nature; in the magic of electricity as it penetrates the darkest caverns with its irresistable power and light. Let us consider ourselves and our conditions, as far as we are able, with a candor untinged by cynicism and a confidence having no air of assurance.

A better opportunity could not be desired for a study of our peculiarities than is furnished by the present moment.

* * * * *

The young manhood of the country may take this lesson from those of us who lived through times that did, indeed, try men's souls—when, pressed down from day to day by awful responsibilities and suspense, each night brought a terror with every thought of the morrow, and when, look where we would, there were light and hope nowhere—that God reigns and wills, and that this fair land is, and has always been, in his own keeping.

The curse of slavery is dead. It was a joint heritage of woe, to be wiped out and expiated in blood and flame. The mirage of the confederacy has vanished. It was essentially bucolic, a vision of Arcadia, the dream of a most attractive economic fallacy. The constitution is no longer a rope of sand. The exact relation of the States to the Federal Government, left open to double construction by the authors of our organic being, because they could not agree among themselves, and union was the paramount object, has been clearly and definitely fixed by the three last amendments to the original chart, which constitute the real treaty of peace between the North and the South and seal our bonds as a nation forever.

The republic represents at last the letter and the spirit of the sublime declaration. The fetters that bound her to the earth are burst asunder. The rags that degraded her beauty are cast aside. Like the enchanted princess in the legend, clad in spotless raiment and wearing a crown of living light, she steps in the perfection of her maturity upon the scene of this, the latest and proudest of her victories, to bid a welcome to the world.

Need I pursue the theme? This vast assemblage speaks with a resonance and meaning which words can never reach. It speaks from the fields that are blessed by the never-failing waters of the Kennebec and from the farms that sprinkle the valley of the Connecticut with mimic principalities more potent and lasting than the real; it speaks in the whirr of the mills of Pennsylvania and in the ring of the woodcutter's ax from the forests of the lake peninsulas; it speaks from the great plantations of the South and West, teeming with staples that insure us wealth and power and stability, yes, and from the mines and forests and quaries of Michigan and Wisconsin, of Alabama and Georgia, of Tennessee and Kentucky, far away to the regions of silver and gold, that have linked the Colorado and the Rio Grande in close embrace and annihilated time and space between the Atlantic and the Pacific; it speaks in one word from the hearthstone in Iowa and Illinois, from the home in Mississippi and Arkansas, from the hearts of seventy millions of fearless, free-born men and women, and that one word is "Union!"

There is no geography in American manhood. There are no sections to American fraternity. It needs but six weeks to change a Vermonter into a Texan and there never has been a time when upon the battle-field or the frontier puritan and cavalier were not convertible terms.



OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, MILITARY PARADE, DEDICATION DAY, OCTOBER 21, 1892.

having in the beginning a common origin and so diffused and diluted on American soil as no longer to possess a local habitation or a nativity except in the national unit.

The men who planted the signals of American civilization upon that sacred rock by Plymouth Bay were Englishmen and so were the men who struck the coast a little lower down, calling their haven of rest after the great republican commoner and founding by Hampton roads a race of heroes and statesmen, the mention of whose names brings a thrill to every heart. The South claims Lincoln, the immortal, for its own; the North has no right to reject Stonewall Jackson, the one typical puritan soldier of the war, for its own! Nor will it! The time is coming, is almost here, when hanging above many a mantle-board in fair New England—glorifying many a cottage in the Sunny South—shall be seen bound together, in everlasting love and honor, two cross-swords carried to battle respectively by the grandfather who wore the blue and the grandfather who wore the gray.

I cannot trust myself to proceed. We have come here not so much to recall bygone sorrows and glories as to bask in the sunshine of present prosperity and happiness, to interchange patriotic greetings and indulge good auguries, and, above all, to meet upon the threshold the stranger within our gate, not as a foreigner, but as a guest and friend, for whom nothing that we have is too good.

From wheresoever he cometh we welcome him with all our hearts; the son of the Rhone and the Garnone, our God-mother, France, to whom we owe so much, he shall be our Lafayette; the son of the Rhine and the Moselle, he shall be our Goethe and our Wagner; the son of the Campagna and the Vesuvian bay, he shall be our Michael Angelo and our Garibaldi; the son of Arragon and the Indes, he shall be our Christopher Columbus, fitly honored at last throughout the world.

Our good cousin of England needs no words of special civility and courtesy from us. For him the latch-string is ever on the outer side; though whether it be or not we are sure that he will enter and make himself at home. A common language enables us to do full justice to one another at the festive board or in the arena of debate, warning both of us in equal tones against further parley on the field of arms.

All nations and all creeds be welcome here; from the Bosporus and the Black Sea, the Viennese woods and the Danubian plains; from Holland dyke to Alpine crag; from Belgrade and Calcutta, and round to China seas and the busy marts of Japan, the isles of the Pacific and the far away capes of Africa—Armenian, Christian and Jew—the American, loving no country except his own, but loving all mankind as his brother, bids you enter and fear not; bids you partake of these fruits of four hundred years of American civilization and development, and behold these trophies of one hundred years of American independence and freedom.

At this moment in every part of the American union the children are taking up the wonderous tale of the discovery, and from Boston to Galveston, from the little log school-house in the wilderness to the towering academy in the city and the town, may be witnessed the unprecedented spectacle of a powerful nation captured by an army of lilliputians, of embryo men and women, of topling boys and girls and tiny elves scarce big enough to lisp the numbers of the national anthem; scarce strong enough to lift the miniature flags that make of arid street and autumn wood an emblematic garden, to gladden the sight and to glorify the red, white and blue. See

"Our young barbarians all at play,"

for better than these we have nothing to exhibit. They, indeed, are our crown jewels; the truest, though the inevitable, offsprings of our civilization and development; the representatives of a manhood vitalized and invigorated by toil and care, of a womanhood elevated and inspired by liberty and education. God bless the children and their mothers! God bless our country's flag! And God be with us now and ever, God in the roof-tree's shade and God on the highway, God in the winds and waves, and God in all our hearts!



OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF VICE-PRESIDENT MORTON, MILITARY PARADE, DEDICATION DAY, OCTOBER 21, 1892.

OLD FORT MARION AT THE FAIR.

Old Fort Marion, at St. Augustine, Fla., which is to be reproduced as headquarters for the State of Florida at the World's Fair, has long been the delight of winter tourists. It is to be reproduced entire, showing the casements, the drawbridge which crosses the moat, and the underground dungeon where were found some years ago great iron cages, suspended to hooks in the wall, containing skeletons. It is the only example of mediæval architecture in the United States, and Commissioner Jackson is greatly pleased that sufficient ground has been given the State to permit its reproduction.

Chief Ives of the Fine Arts Department has sent abroad labels for packages containing exhibits for the World's Fair.

NATIONAL COMMISSION'S SESSION.

The National Commission closed an important session on Wednesday, October 26. Numerous resolutions were submitted and discussed touching upon the details of installation, regulations as to space, privileges of exhibiters, etc. Few amendments were made involving any of the potent questions that interest the general public. Among the latter was the settling of those two long-contested subjects—Sunday opening and the sale of intoxicating liquors on the Exposition grounds.

The Commission practically adopted the rules submitted to it by the local directory. Among other regulations they stipulate that the gates of the Exposition shall be open, subject to the limitations hereinafter provided, for each day of the week except the first day thereof, commonly called Sunday. The gates shall be open from 8 o'clock a. m. to 7 p. m., except in such cases as the management shall direct for especial evening entertainments, and in such cases the gates shall close not later than 11 p. m.

Liquors will be sold upon the Exposition grounds. The following resolution was adopted by the Commission:

Resolved, That, in view of these circumstances and conditions stated in the preamble, this Commission does not deem it either judicious or expedient at this time to make any deliverance on this question nor to assume any responsibility touching the same otherwise than to declare it to be the sense of this Commission that no intoxicating liquors should be sold at saloons or open bars within the said grounds.

The Commission will resume and conclude its business during the last week in April of 1893.

Dr. Charles E. Taylor and his son Clarence. It is about eight feet by four, built to a scale of six inches to the mile, and will be painted in natural colors, showing the roads, country houses, and the pretty town of Charlotte Amalia, with its legendary towers of Blackbeard and Bluebeard.



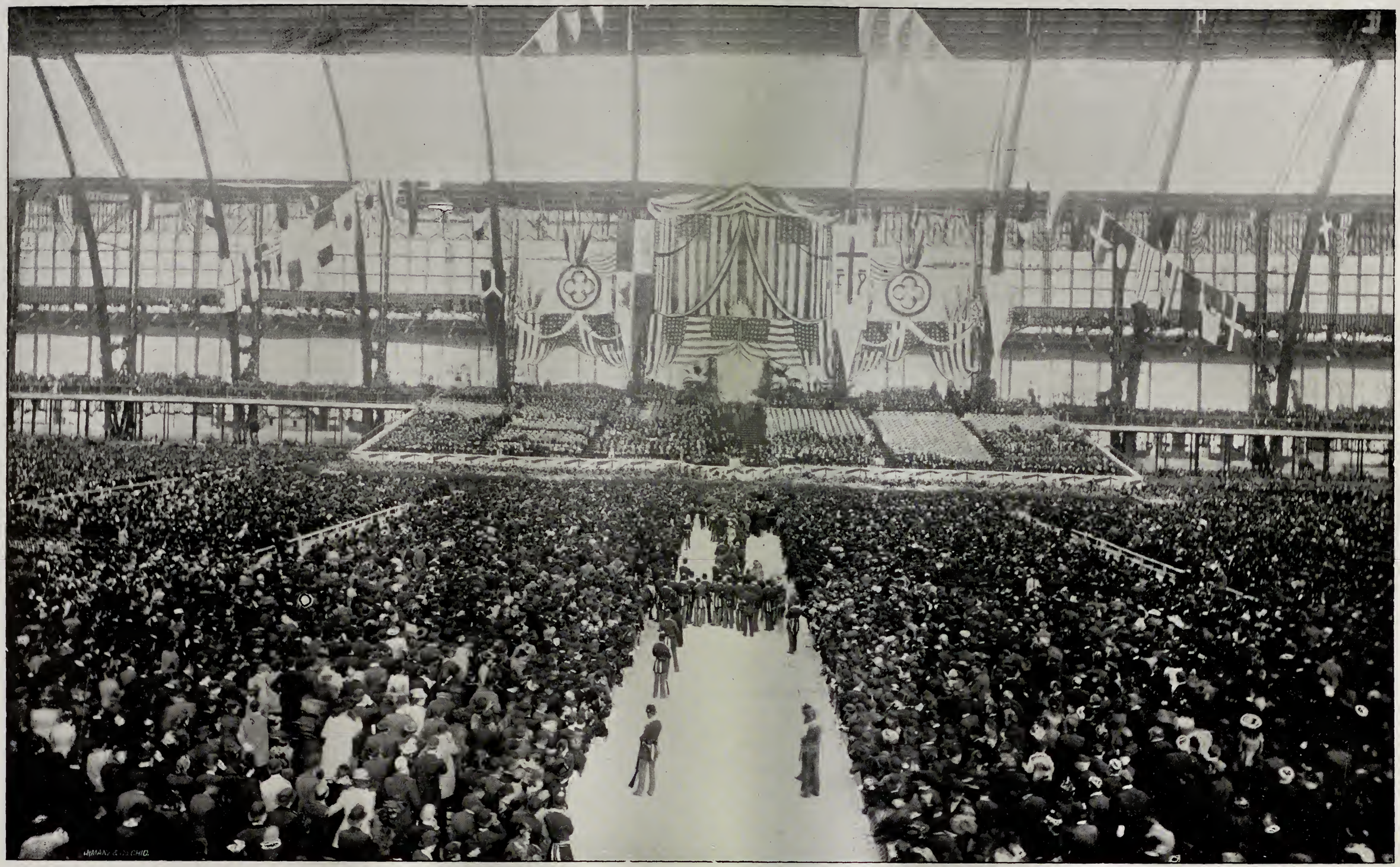
OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF MUSIC-STAND, WITH CHORUS OF 5,000, IN MANUFACTURES BUILDING. DEDICATORY CEREMONIES, OCTOBER 21, 1892.

MODEL OF THE ISLAND OF ST. THOMAS.

There will be sent to the Exposition at Chicago a model of the Island of St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, which may be a future naval and coaling station for vessels of the United States. It is now being constructed by

ELEPHANTS FROM INDIA.

Persons in Bombay, India, propose to send over twelve elephants, so that visitors can take rides "in howdah with mahout". Exhibitions of suttee, cremation, jugglery, nautch, wrestling, etc., will also constitute a part of the exhibit.



OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF THE GRAND STAND IN MANUFACTURES BUILDING, DEDICATORY CEREMONIES, OCTOBER 21, 1892.



THE BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS.

The Board of Lady Managers begun its five days session at Central Music Hall upon the morning of Oct. 18. Since the last meeting of the Board a marked advancement is obvious in the additional number of State Boards and the respective works accomplished.

The Woman's Commission now consists of thirty-seven States, two Territories, Alaska, and the District of Columbia. The organization of the State Boards has been slow and detailed work, but the present convention of the entire Board showed that the foundation work of organization is settled. The reading of the State reports was interesting and encouraging to the Board.

The first day's session opened with the reading of the reports of officers, headed by Mrs, Potter Palmer.

This report covered the entire line of work as accomplished by the Board from its organization to the present time. Following, the report of the Secretary, Mrs. S. B. Cook, was read, detailing statistics as to the amount of space applied for in the Woman's Building, total number of letters received, amount of expenditures, and balances of appropriations, number of exhibits already received from foreign Women's Commissions, and the number of wood panels received for the decoration of the Woman's Building. The President then ordered the report of committees to be given.

A committee was then appointed to select those portions of the President's report demanding the immediate attention of the full Board and the following questions were recommended: Competitive exhibits in the Woman's Building, the indorsement of plans for dormitories, the nature of exhibits in the Woman's Building, the construction of a Children's Building, the subject of guides for women, a restaurant in the Woman's Building, and a sales-room in the Woman's Building. The session adjourned until 10 o'clock the following morning without passing decisive action upon any of the said questions.

The session of Oct. 19 consisted almost entirely of the reading of State reports. Miss Minor, a member of the Committee on Ceremonies, presented a question that roused enthusiastic debate between the members of the Board until the exodus of the last day's session. This was a motion that the Woman's Building be *not* given over to a single committee to receive and entertain guests during the World's Fair, but to six distinct and controlling committees to act successively dur- the six months of the Fair- Miss Minor suggested that the said committees be named May, June, July, August, September, October, and each act in correspondence to its month as the representative hostess of woman's interests and work in the Woman's Building.

The resolution provided for a compensation of $6 per day for each member while the committees were in active service. Mrs. Meredith moved, and the motion was adopted, that Miss Minor's resolution be reconsidered in order that her explanatory remarks might be incorporated. The session closed to open again Tuesday, Oct. 25. At 2 o'clock the Board convened and Mrs. Palmer introduced that gracious and philanthropic woman Miss de Graffenreid, who has devoted many months of labor and research to the questions of woman's industrial work and child labor. The regular order of business was then resumed by the reading of State reports. The progress in State work is surprisingly great, save in Florida, where the appropriations are not encouraging, and Tennessee, which State had no report to make. Miss Minor's resolution concerning equal rights in the Woman's Building hostess-ship was again presented. She further explained that the question should be presented to the Board of Control and by that body presented to Congress. The resolution provided that Mrs. Palmer be ex-officio of each standing committee. The resolute opposition that invested this question again caused it to be layed upon the table.

The Board's fifth and final meeting opened at 10 A. M., Oct. 26. The resumption of work begun just where it had ended, namely with the contest that issued from the first presentation of Miss Minor's resolution. Mrs. Palmer announced that a Woman's Memorial building will be erected by the women's club organizations throughout the country, and presented to the City of Chicago. The land upon which it will be built is presented by a resident of Chicago. During the remainder of the session the following questions were passed upon:

The children's home was made an auxiliary to the Board of Lady Managers. The women of each State will interest themselves in selling stock for the dormitories. Art goods in the Woman's building will be placed upon sale in a special salesroom. During its next session a national flower will be adopted for the Board. Mrs. Meredith was appointed on the committee on awards. Mrs. Candance Wheeler was appointed chief of installation for the Woman's Building. Mrs. George Dunlap was appointed conductress of the Children's Home.

A few of the potent questions were left open to be resumed at the next session of the Board, which will take place next April.

LOCAL NOTES.

During the October session of the Board of Lady Managers, Mrs. John A. Logan presented a motion asking Congress for a special souvenir coin for the Woman's Board. The suggestion was generally approved.

Following is a table of statistics, showing the present financial attitude of the Woman's Board: Total amount of expenditures from the appropriation of $36,000 is $28,092, leaving an unexpended balance of $7,907. Amount of expenditures from the appropriation of $110,000 is $4,783, leaving an unexpended balance of $105,216. The total amount on hand aggregates $113,124.

The committee on colonial display will apply to Congress for space in the Government Building, and $10,000 appropriation fund, to be devoted to an exhibit of colonial goods from the Thirteen Original States.

Miss Josephine Shakespear, commissioner from Louisiana, has resigned, and is succeeded by Mrs. Bell H. Perkins.

The women of Colorado are preparing for the Lady Managers a hammer with which to drive the final nail in the Woman's Building. It consists of a variety of Colorado metals, garnished with gems from Colorado. After the performance of its intended mission it will stand upon a pedestal of Colorado marble in the main reception room of the Woman's Building.

A unique specimen of woman's energy will singularize the exhibit of Mrs. Martha Kingman, of Coles county, Ill. She owns and personally operates six farms in her county, and will exhibit at the Exposition several hundred head of cattle.

In the Illinois woman's library will be the copy of a newspaper edited in Chicago thirty years ago by a woman.

The Illinois Woman's Board has conceived an idea for a souvenir of its work that is very characteristic. It proposes to compile a careful selection of poetry, fiction, essay and criticisms from the pens of Illinois women into a volume consistently small, neatly bound and lettered in gold, to be distributed among the visitors of its library.

The Illinois Woman's Board has granted Marshall Field & Co. a ground-floor space, 15x 30 feet, in which that company will place a show-case filled with the needle-work done for their establishment by Illinois women.

FOR A KITCHEN-GARDEN EXHIBIT.

The New York State Board of Women Managers has arranged for an exhibit of the kitchen-garden system at the World's Fair. The exhibit will be made in the children's building, where not only all the furnishings and paraphernalia of a kitchen-garden will be shown but where at stated hours the children themselves will go through the exercises and thus make a practical exhibit. Miss Emily Huntington will superintend the work. The model kitchen and cooking-school exhibit, which is also to be carried on under the auspices of the New York State Women Managers, will also prove attractive. Miss Julia Corson, the originator of the cooking-school, has tendered her services to the Board of Women Managers free of charge, and once a day will give a lecture with practical demonstrations. This exhibit will be made in the Woman's building.

WORK OF FOREIGN WOMEN.

ENGLAND.

Baroness Burdett Coutts expects to send charts and models illustrating the system of cottage gardening that is being introduced among the poor of Great Britain.

The English committee expect to send portraits of the most celebrated English women of the past and present, also the compositions, both musical and literary of famous women, together with many of the original manuscripts of celebrated works, copies of the Bayeux and other celebrated tapestries, the bust of the Queen by her daughter, and other work by women sculptors and painters. The British section in the Women's building will be in the right wing on the main floor and will occupy a space of 2,000 square feet. It will be decorated and furnished by the English committee, which has already done such good work

RUSSIA.

The Russian Commission is composed for the most part of women of the nobility, of whom perhaps the most active is the Princess Narischkine, who owns an enormous estate in Central Russia, and who herself went to Venice to learn lace making that she might teach it to the peasants upon her estate and so aid them in bettering their condition. The Russian committee will send the usual complement of books, portraits, statuary, etc., and in addition will make a fine display of the characteristic Russian costumes trimmed with the native lace and embroidered in silver and gold, filagree work, etc.

BELGIUM.

The Belgian committee has not long been organized, but one of the chief features which they have proposed for the exhibit in the Woman's building is a representation of the these will greatly interest students of history. We also expect to receive complete reports and charts concerning the many organizations of women for which Germany is celebrated.

JAPAN.

The Japanese exhibit in the Woman's building will be one of peculiar interest. The arrangements at present are to elevate the floor about three feet above the surrounding surface in order that a shallow flight of lacquered steps may lead to this attractive display. The partitions are to be made in the portable Japanese style and will probably be of bamboo or some other light filagree work, while the room will be decorated and finished in all details with the exquisite artistic taste which distinguishes this nation. It should be remembered that this is the first time that the women of Japan have taken part in public affairs.



OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF MRS. POTTER PALMER AND LADY SOMERSET, DEDICATION DAY, OCTOBER 21, 1892.

under the active leadership of Princess Christian. Opportunity will be furnished to the women decorators of England who excel in fresco painting. Lady Aberdeen, wife of the former Viceroy of Ireland, will send a beautiful exhibit of Irish lace and needlework, which will have a special space reserved for it outside of the British section. Mrs. Hart, who has done such noble work in introducing the industries of weaving and spinning among the large and impoverished class of peasantry who live on the Coast of Ireland and who have heretofore earned a precarious livelihood as fishermen, will exhibit a complete Irish village near the Women's building, which will show an entire street with church and ruined castle, with the cottages on either side in which the villagers are engaged in pursuing their work.

famous Ecole Nenagere, which teaches in addition to the ordinary curriculum, lessons in the management of the household, the training of servants, the equipment of the kitchen, the preparation of food for invalids, the appointments of the table, and the necessary sanitary conditions of housekeeping in all its branches.

GERMANY.

Germany will send a similar exhibit of their schools of domestic training and household economy and a particularly rich display of the work of women to the fine art section. The women of Germany are noted for their skill in the working of metals, and it is expected that some fine exhibits illustrating this work will be made. Many illuminated manuscripts have also been preserved in Germany, the work of the sisterhood in the middle ages, and copies of

ADDRESS.—WORK OF THE BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS, BY MRS. POTTER PALMER, PRESIDENT.

Official representation for woman upon so important an occasion as the present is unprecedented. It seems peculiarly appropriate that this honor should have been accorded our sex when celebrating the great deeds of Columbus, who, inspired though his visions may have been, yet required the aid of an Isabella to transform them into realities.

The visible evidences of the progress made since the discovery of this great continent will be collected six months hence in these stately buildings now to be dedicated.

The magnificent material exhibit, the import of which will presently be eloquently de-

scribed by our orators, will not, however, so vividly represent the great advance of modern thought as does the fact that man's "silent partner" has been invited by the government to leave her retirement to assist in conducting a great national enterprise. The provision of the act of Congress that the Board of Lady Managers appoint a jury of her peers to pass judgment upon woman's work adds to the significance of the innovation, for never before was it thought necessary to apply this fundamental principle of justice to our sex.

Realizing the seriousness of the responsibilities devolving upon it, and inspired by a sense of the nobility of its mission, the Board has from the time of its organization attempted most thoroughly and most conscientiously to carry out the intentions of Congress.

It has been able to broaden the scope of its work and extend its influence through the co-operation and assistance so generously furnished by the Columbian Commission and the Board of Directors of the Exposition. The latter took the initiative in making an appropriation for the Woman's building, and in allowing the Board to call attention to the recent work of women in new fields by selecting from their own sex the architect, decorators, sculptors, and painters to create both the building and its adornments.

Rivaling the generosity of the directors, the National Commission has honored the Board of Lady Managers by putting into its hands all of the interests of women in connection with the Exposition, as well as entire control of the Woman's building.

In order the more efficiently to perform the important functions assigned it the Board hastened to secure necessary co-operation. At its request women were made members of the World's Fair Boards of almost every State and Territory of the Union. Inspired by this success at home, it had the courage to attempt to extend the benefits it had received to the women of other countries. It officially invited all foreign governments which had decided to participate in the Exposition to appoint committees of women to co-operate with it. The active help given by the Department of State was invaluable in promoting this plan, the success of which has been notable, for we now have under the patronage of royalty, or the heads of government, committees composed of the most influential, intellectual and practical women in France, England, Germany, Austria, Russia, Italy, Holland, Belgium, Sweden, Norway, Portugal, Japan, Siam, Algeria, Cape Colony, Ceylon, Brazil, the Argentine Republic, Cuba, Mexico, and Nicaragua, and, although committees have not yet been announced, favorable responses have been received from Spain, Colombia, Ecuador, Venzuela, Panama and the Sandwich Islands.

No organization comparable to this has ever before existed among women. It is official, acting under government authority and sustained by government funds. It is so far-reaching that it encircles the globe.

Without touching upon politics, suffrage, or other irrelevant issues, this unique organization of women for women will devote itself to the promotion of their industrial interests. It will address itself to the formation of a public sentiment which will favor woman's industrial equality and her receiving just compensation for services rendered. It will try to secure for her work the consideration and respect which it deserves and establish her importance as an economic factor. To this end it will endeavor to obtain and install in these buildings exhibits, showing the value of her contributions to the industries, sciences and arts, as well as statistics giving the proportionate amount of her work in every country.

Of all the changes that have resulted from the great ingenuity and inventiveness of the race there is none that equals in importance to woman the application of machinery to the performance of the never-ending tasks that have previously been hers. The removal from the household to the various factories where such work is now done of spinning, carding, dyeing, knitting, the weaving of textile fabrics, sewing, the cutting and making of garments, and many other laborious occupations has enabled her to lift her eyes from the drugery that has oppressed her since prehistoric days.



OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF MILITARY SECTION, CIVIC PARADE, DEDICATORY CEREMONIES, OCTOBER 20, 1892.

The result is that women as a sex have been liberated. They now have time to think, to be educated, to plan, and persue careers of their own choosing. Consider the value to the race of one-half of its members being enabled to throw aside the intolerable bondage of ignorance that has always weighed them down! See the innumerable technical, professional and art schools, academies and colleges that have been suddenly called into existence by the unwonted demand! It is only about one hundred years since girls were first permitted to attend the free schools of Boston. They were then allowed to take the places of boys for whom the schools were instituted during the season when the latter was helping to gather in the harvest.

It is not strange that woman is drinking deeply of the long-denied fountain of knowl-

edge. She had been told, until she almost believed it, by her physician, that she was too delicate and nervous an organization to endure the application and mental strain of the schoolroom; by the scientists that the quality of the gray matter of her brain would not enable her to grasp the exact sciences, and that its peculiar convolutions made it impossible for her to follow a logical proposition from promise to conclusion; by her anxious parents that there was nothing that a man so abominated as a learned woman, nothing so unlovely as a bluestocking, and yet she comes smiling with her curriculum with her honors fresh upon her, healthy and wise, forcing us to acknowledge that she is more than ever attractive, companionable, and useful.

* * * * * * * *

As a result of the freedom and training now granted them we may confidently await, not a renaissance, but the first blooming of the perfect flower of womanhood. After centuries of careful pruning into conventional shapes to meet the requirements of an artificial standard, the shears and props have been thrown away. We shall learn by watching the beauty and the vigor of the natural growth in the open air and sunshine, how artificial and false was the ideal we had previously cherished. Our previous efforts to protect nature will seem grotesque, for she may always be trusted to preserve her types. Our utmost hope is that woman may become a more congenial companion and fit partner for her illustrious mate, whose destiny she has shared during the centuries.

We are proud that the statesmen of our own great country have been the first to see beneath the surface and to understand that the old order of things has passed away and that new methods must be inaugurated. We wish to express our thanks to the Congress of the United States for having made this great step forward, and also for having subsequently approved and indorsed the plans of the Board of Lady Managers, as was manifested by their liberal appropriation for carrying them out.

We most heartily appreciate the assistance given us by the President of the United States, the Department of State, and our foreign Ministers. We hope to have occasion to thank all of the other great departments of the government before we finish our work.

Even more important than the discovery of Columbus, which we are gathered together to celebrate, is the fact that the general government has just discovered woman. It has sent out a flash light from its heights, so inaccessible to us, which we shall answer by a return signal when the Exposition is opened. What will be its next message to us?

rian, Persian, Egyptian, Grecian and Roman empires were proofs of the possibilities and limitations of man for conquest and intellectual development. Their destruction involved a sum of misery and relapse which made their creation rather a curse than a blessing. Force was the factor in the government of the world when Christ was born, and force was the sole source and exercise of authority both by church and state when Columbus sailed from Palos. The wise men traveled from the East toward the West under the guidance of the Star of Bethlehem. The spirit of the equality of all men before God and the law moved westward from Calvary with its revolutionary influence upon old institutions to the Atlantic Ocean. Columbus carried it westward across the seas. The emigrants from England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, from Germany and Holland, from Sweden and Denmark, from France and Italy, have,



OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF GOVERNOR FIFER, OF ILLINOIS, CIVIC PARADE, DEDICATORY CEREMONIES, OCT. 20, 1892

COLUMBIAN ORATION, BY CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, OF NEW YORK.

This day belongs not to America, but to the world. The results of the event it commemorates are the heritage of the peoples of every race and clime. We celebrate the emancipation of man. The preparation was the work of almost countless centuries, the realization was the revelation of one. The Cross of Calvary was hope; the cross raised on San Salvador was opportunity. But for the first, Columbus would never have sailed; but for the second, there would have been no place for the planting, the nurture and the expansion of civil and religious liberty. Ancient history is a dreary record of unstable civilizations. Each reached its zenith of material splendor, and perished. The Assyunder its guidance and inspiration, moved west and again west, building States and founding cities until the Pacific limited their march. The exhibition of arts and sciences, of industries and inventions, of education and civilization, which the republic of the United States will here present, and to which, through its chief magistrate, it invites all nations, condenses and displays the flower and fruitage of this transcendent miracle. * * *

Fifty years before Columbus sailed from Palos, Guttenburg and Faust had forged the hammer which was to break the bonds of superstition and open the prison doors of the mind. They had invented the printing press and movable types. The prior adoption of a cheap process for the manufacture of paper at once utilized the press. Its first service, like all its

succeeding efforts, was for the people. The universities and the schoolmen, the privileged and the learned few of that age were longing for the revelation and preservation of the classic treasures of antiquity hidden, and yet insecure in monastic cells and libraries. But the first born of the marvelous creation of these primitive printers of Mayence was the printed Bible.

God always has in training some commanding genius for the control of great crisis in the affairs of nations and of peoples. The number of these leaders are less than the centuries, but their lives are the history of human progress. Though Cæsar and Charlemange and Hildebrand and Luther and William the Conqueror and Oliver Cromwell and all the epoch makers prepared Enrope for the event and contributed to the result, the lights which illumine our firmament to-day are Columbus the discoverer, Washington the founder, and Lincoln the savior.

Neither realism nor romance furnishes a more striking and picturesque figure than that of Christopher Columbus. The mystery about his origin heightens the charm of his story. That he came from among the toilers of his time is in harmony with the struggles of our period. Forty-four authentic portraits of him are descended to us and no two of them are the counterfeits of the same person. Each represents a character as distinct as its canvas. Strength and weakness, intellectuality and stupidity, high moral purpose and brutal ferocity, purity and licentiousness, the dreamer and the miser, the pirate and the puritan are the types from which we may select our hero. We dismiss the painter, and piercing with the clarified vision of the dawn of the twentieth century the veil of 400 years, we construct our Columbus.

The perils of the sea in his youth upon the rich argosies of Genoa or in the service of the licensed rovers who made them their prey, had developed a skillful navigator and intrepid mariner. They had given him a glimpse of the possibilities of the unknown beyond the highways of travel, which roused an unquenchable thirst for adventure and research. The study of the narratives of previous explorers and diligent questionings of the daring spirits who had ventured far toward the fabled West, gradually evolved a theory which became in his mind so fixed a fact that he could inspire others with his own passionate beliefs. The word "that is a lie," written by him on the margin of nearly every page of a volume of the travels of Marco Polo, which is to be found in a Genoese library, illustrates the skepticism of his beginning and the first vision of the New World, the fulfillment of his faith.

To secure means to test the truth of his speculations this poor and unknown dreamer must win the support of kings and overcome the hostility of the church. He never doubted his ability to do both, though he knew of no man living who was so great in power or lineage or learning that he could accomplish either. Unaided and alone he succeeded in arousing the jealousies of sovereigns and dividing the councils of the ecclesiastics. "I will command your fleet and discover for you new realms, but only on condition that you confer on me hereditary nobility, the admiralty of the ocean and the vice royalty and one-tenth the revenues of the New World," were his haughty terms to King John of Portugal. After ten years of disappointment and poverty, subsisting most of the time upon the charity of the enlightened monk of the Convent of Rabida, who was his unfaltering friend, he stood before the throne of Ferdinand and Isabella, and rising to imperial dignity in his rags, embodied the same royal conditions in his petition. * * *

It was a happy omen of the position which woman was to hold in America, that the only person who comprehended the majestic scope of his plans and the invincible qualities of his genius was the able and gracions Queen of Castile. Isabella alone of all the dignitaries of that age shares with Columbus the honors of his great achievement. She arrayed her kingdom and her private fortunes behind the enthusiasm of this mystic mariner, and posterity pays homage to her wisdom and faith.

The rulers of the old world began with partitioning the new. To them the discovery was expansion of empire and grandeur to the throne. Vast territories, whose properties and possibilities were little understood. and whose extent was greater than the kingdoms of the sovereigns, were the gifts to court favorites and the prizes of royal approval. But individual intelligence and independent conscience found here a haven and refuge. They were the passengers upon the caravels of Columbus, and he was unconsciously making for the port of civil and religious liberty.

The nations of Europe were so completely absorbed in dydastic difficulties and devastating wars, with diplomacy and ambitions, that they neither heeded nor heard of the growing democratic spirit and intelligence in their American colonies. To them these provinces were sources of revenue, and they never dreamed that they were also schools of liberty.

The northern continent was divided between



OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF SCHOOL CHILDREN IN PARADE, NEW YORK COLUMBIAN CELEBRATION, OCTOBER 11, 1892.

England, France and Spain and the southern between Spain and Portugal. France wanting the capacity for colonization, which still characterizes her, gave up her western posessions and left the English, who have the genius of universal empire, masters of North America. The development of the experiment in the English domain makes the day memorable. It is due to the wisdom and courage, the faith and virtue of the inhabitants of this territory that government of the people, for the people and by the people was inaugurated, and has become a triumphant success. The Puritan settled in New England and the cavalier in the South. They represented the opposites of spiritual and temporal life and opinions. The processes of liberty liberalized the one and elevated the other. Washington and Adams were the new types. Their union in a common cause gave the world a republic both stable and free. It possessed conservatism without bigotry, and liberty without license. It founded institutions strong enough to resist revolution and elastic enough for infinite extension to meet the requirements in government of ever enlarging areas of population; and the needs of progress and growth.

The Mayflower with the Pilgrims, and a Dutch ship laden with African slaves were on the ocean at the same time, the one sailing for Massachusetts and the other for Virginia. This company of saints and first cargo of slaves represented the forces which were to peril and rescue free government. The slaver was the product of the commercial spirit of Great Britain and the greed of the times to stimulate production in the colonies. The men who wrote in the cabin of the Mayflower the first charter of freedom, a government of just and equal laws, were a little band of protestants against every form of injustice and tyranny. The leaven of their principles made possible the Declaration of Independence, liberated the slaves and founded the free commonwealths which form the Republic of the United States. * * *

The grandeur and beauty of this spectacle are the eloquent witnesses of peace and progress. The United States welcome the sister republics of the southern and northern continents and the nations and peoples of Europe and Asia, of Africa and Australia, with the products of their lands, of their skill and of their industry, to this city of yesterday, yet clothed with royal splendor as the queen of the great lakes. The artists and architects of the country have been bidden to design and erect the buildings which shall fitly illustrate the height of our civilization and the breadth of our hospitality. The peace of the world permits and protects their efforts in utilizing their powers for man's temporal welfare. The result is this park of palaces. The originality and boldness of their conceptions and the magnitude and harmony of their creations are the contributions of America to the oldest of the arts and the cordial bidding of America to the peoples of the earth to come and bring the fruitage of their age to the boundless opportunities of this unparalleled exhibition.

If interest in the affairs of this world are vouchsafed to those who have gone before, the spirit of Columbus hovers over us to-day. Only by celestial intelligence can it grasp the full significance of this spectacle and ceremonial.

All hail Columbus, discoverer, dreamer, hero and apostle. We here, of every race and country, recognize the horizon which bounded his vision and the infinite scope of his genius. The voice of gratitude and praise for all the blessings which have been showered upon mankind by his adventure is limited to no language, but is uttered in every tongue. Neither marble nor brass can fitly form his statue. Continents are his monuments, and unnumbered millions, past, present and to come, who enjoy in their liberties and their happiness the fruits of his faith, will reverently guard and preserve, from century, to century, his name and fame.

PRAYER BY HIS EMINENCE, CARDINAL GIBBONS, ARCH-BISHOP OF BALTIMORE.

We are assembled, O Lord, in Thy name to celebrate with grateful homage the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of this continent.



OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH, WEST POINT CADETS, MILITARY PARADE, NEW YORK COLUMBIAN CELEBRATION, OCT. 12, 1892.

We adore Thy wisdom in choosing for this providential mission thy servant Columbus, who united to the skill and daring of a navigator the zeal of an apostle, and who was not only impelled by the desire of enriching his sovereign with the wealth of new dominions, but was inspired with the sublime ambition of carrying the light of the Gospel to a people buried in the darkness of idolatry.

Whilst the land which gave birth to Columbus, and the land from which he set forth on his voyage of exploration through hitherto unknown seas, are resounding with divine praise, it is meet and just that we give special thanks to Thee, since we have a share in that earthly heritage which his indomitable spirit purchased for us and for thousands unnumbered of the human family. For, where blessings abound,

gratitude should superabound. And if Columbus poured forth hymns of thanksgiving to thee when a new world first dawned upon his vision, though like Israel's leader he was not destined to abide in the Promised Land, how much greater should be our sense of devout gratitude, since like the children of Israel we enjoy the fruit of his labors and victory.

But not for this earthly inheritance only do we thank thee, but still more for the precious boon of constitutional freedom which we possess; for even this favored land of ours would be to us a dry and barren waste if it were not moistened by the dew of liberty. We humbly implore thee to continue to bless our beloved country and her cherished institutions, and we solemnly vow, in this vast assembly and in the name of our fellow-citizens, to exert all our power in preserving this legacy unimpaired, and in transmitting it as a priceless heirloom to succeeding generations.

We pray thee, O God of might, wisdom and justice, through whom authority is rightly administered, laws are enacted and judgment decreed, to assist with thy holy spirit of counsel and fortitude the President of these United States that his administration may be conducted in righteousness and be eminently useful to thy people over whom he presides, by encouraging due respect for virtue and religion, and by a faithful execution of the laws in justice and mercy.

May the new life and growth which it will impart to this throbbing center of trade pulsate and be felt even to the farthest extremity of the land, and may the many streams of industry converging from every quarter of the globe in this great heart of Illinois flow back with increased abundance into every artery of the commercial world. May this International Exposition contribute to the promotion of the liberal arts, science, useful knowledge and industrial pursuits.

As 1,900 years ago men assembled in Jerusalem from various portions of the Old World to hear from the lips of thy Apostles "the wonderful works of God," so shall we soon behold men assembled here from Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia, from the islands of the Atlantic and the Pacific, as well as from all parts of the American continent, to contemplate the wonderful works of man—of man created to thine image and likeness—of man endowed with divine intelligence—of man the productions of whose genius manifest thy wisdom creative power not less clearly than "the heavens which declare thy glory, and the firmament which showeth forth the works of thy hands." And as every contemplative being and student of nature "finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks and sermons in stones," and rises from nature to nature's God, so will he devoutly rise from the contemplation of these works of human skill to the admiration of thee, the Uncreated Architect.

Grant, O Lord, that this pacific reunion of the world's representatives may be instrumental in bringing together in closer ties of friendship and brotherly love all the empires and commonwealths of the globe. May it help to break down the wall of dissension and jealousy that divides race from race, nation from nation and people from people by proclaiming the sublime lesson of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of Christ. May the good will and fellowship which will be fostered in this hospitable city among the delegates of the powers be extended to the governments which they will represent. May the family of nations become so closely identified in their interests by social and commercial relations that when one nation is visited by any public calamity all the others will be aroused to sympathy; and be ready, if necessary, to stretch out a helping hand to the suffering member.

Arise, O God, in thy might and hasten the day when the reign of the Prince of Peace will be firmly established on the earth, when the spirit of the Gospel will so far sway the minds and hearts of rulers that the clash of war will be silenced forever by the cheerful hum of industry, that standing armies will surrender to permanent courts of arbitration, that contests will be carried on in the Cabinet instead of the battlefield and decided by the pen instead of the sword.

Finally, we pray that under thy superintending providence, that "reacheth from end to end mightily and ordereth all things sweetly," this Columbian Exposition, like the voyage of Columbus, may result in accomplishing a divine as well as a human mission. May it exert a wholesome influence on the moral and religious, as well as on the social and material, world. May it promote the glory of God, as well as the peace and temporal prosperity of man. May it redound to the development of Christian faith and Christian principles, and may the Queen of Commerce, in her triumphant progress throughout the world, be, at the same time, the handmaid of religion and of Christian civilization to the nations of the earth.



OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH, TURNER BUND, CIVIC PARADE, DEDICATORY CEREMONIES, OCTOBER, 20, 1892.

DEDICATORY FIREWORKS.

The dedicatory exercises closed with the most brilliant and gorgeous display of fireworks ever given in the world. To avoid the concentration of a mass of people this display was divided into three parts and given in as many parts of the World's Fair City. In consequence a display was given at Washington Park at the south, Lincoln Park at the north, and Garfield Park on the west side. The programmes were arranged and given under the direction of James Pain & Sons, of London and New York, for whom the $25,000 contract had been made by H. Thearle & Company, the American agents of this well-known pyrotechnical firm.

The display opened with a salute of 100 fifteen-inch ærial maroons, which exploded at an altitude of 800 feet and sent a shower of fire back to the earth. As this died away each park suddenly blazed forth in a magical illumination from 500 prismatic lights fired by electricity, changing colors five times and throwing over the trees the tints of the national colors and the newly adopted municipal terra cotta. Then 500 five-pound rockets rushed to the skies from each of the three parks, blending with their various tints in the heavens. From time to time the parks were brilliantly illuminated with colored fires in generous quantities. One of the features of the marvelous display was the magnificent Columbian bouquet made by the flight of 15,000 rockets—5,000 at the same moment from each of the three parks. This is the largest flight of rockets known in the history of the world and its beauty cannot be fully described in words. For two minutes the effect was seen in every part of the city and for miles around it. The heavens were turned into a sea of fire in every color of the rainbow and forming the most gorgeous canopy that ever clothed any city on either continent. In each of the parks five bombshells sixty inches in circumference and weighing 110 pounds, were thrown from mortars to an altitude of 700 feet where they were exploded forming a picture of marvelous grandeur. These were the largest bombshells ever made of the kind and they were made by Pain & Sons expressly for the dedicatory display. One of the most novel and new of the many features on the program was the Star Spangled Banner in fire works, floating in the sky at an altitude of 2,000 feet. The flags were 300 feet in length and presented a design never before attempted in ærial work. They were attached to balloons under the direction of Baldwin, of Quincy, Ill., the famous æronaut, who took one of them into the heavens himself. When at the proper altitude the flash fuse was ignited from the balloon and upon reaching the suspended flag "Old Glory" spread forth in all its glory a wonder in pyrotechnics without a precedent. The flag burned for five minutes and it is safe to say that the American flag never appeared before in a position of such exalted grandeur.

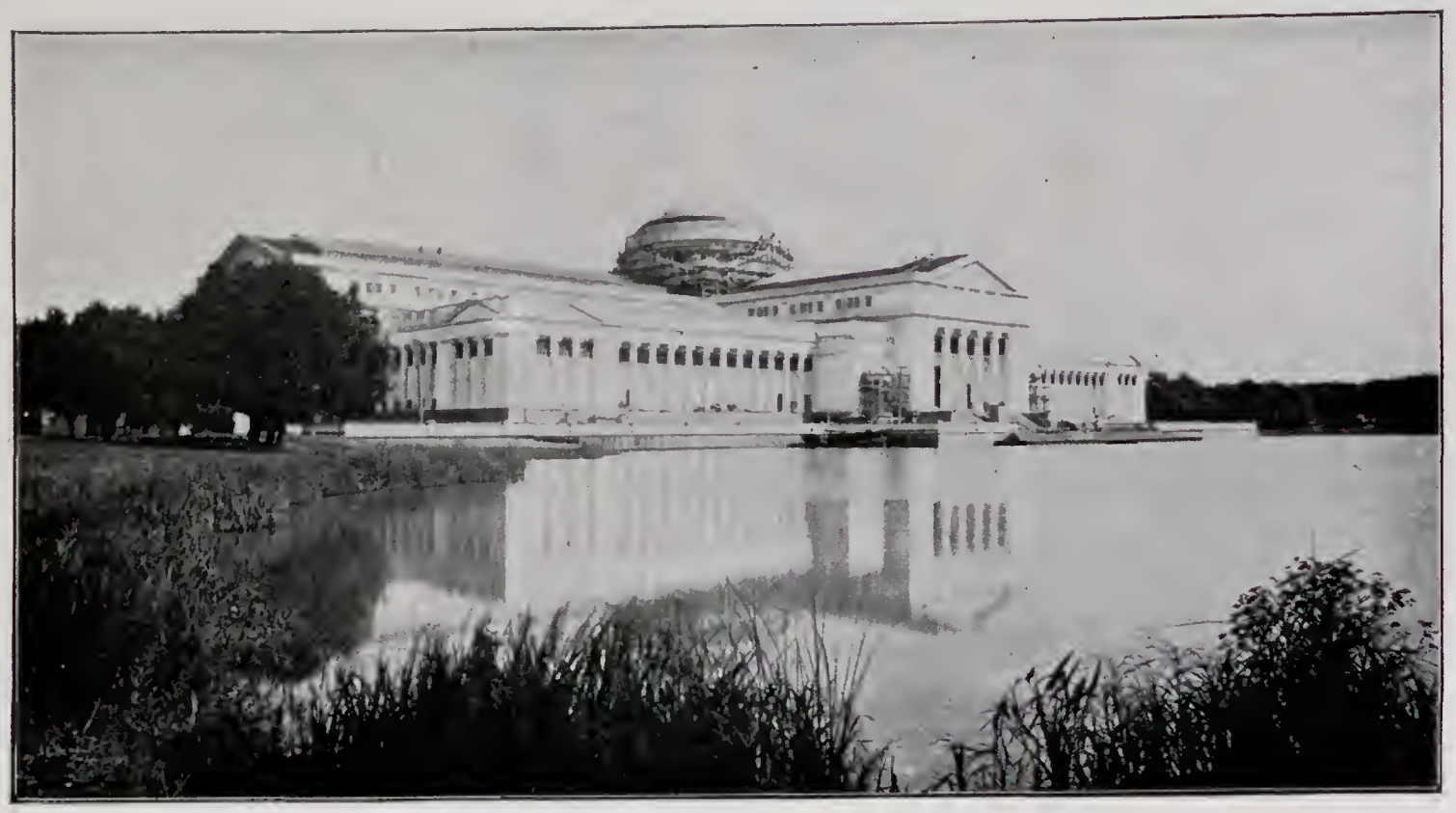
The set pieces were of a character that brought out a wealth of enthusiasm from the great assemblages. Upon these the best pyrotechnical artists in the world have been working for six months and their efforts were rewarded in the magnificent display they made. The first of these occupied 2,000 square feet of space and bore the inscription in fire: "Chicago Welcomes the Nations of the Earth—1492—1892." This inscription was supported by two American eagles, above which were brought out the outlines of the various World's Fair buildings. Then a set piece with an area of 2,500 square feet represented in fire the sailing of Columbus from Palos and illustrating his fleet, the Pinta, Santa Maria and Nina. Every few moments the colors of the fire changed and as it burned the enthusiasm of the onlookers was almost wild. This was the largest set piece ever burned in the history of fireworks. As a companion piece the landing of the great discoverer at San Salvador was given. This was the same size as the former one and presented Columbus planting the flag of Castile on the new discovered land in the presence of the Indians. Niagara Falls was also given in fire, presenting a cataract 600 feet in length, of golden spray and forming an effect never before equaled. The most elaborate fireworks display that was ever burned closed with the great Columbian bouquet of 15,000 rockets.



OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF GOVERNOR FULLER, OF VERMONT, MILITARY PARADE, DEDICATION DAY, OCTOBER 21, 1892.

"LEVIATHAN" OF CANOES.

Chief Willard A. Smith of the Transportation Department of the World's Fair has secured for exhibition one of the old French voyager's boats, which he found in the State Historical Museum of Wisconsin, at Madison. The boat is an old batteau of the pattern used by the French-Canadian fur traders in their voyages on the lakes and rivers on the Northwest before Illinois or Wisconsin had been organized as territories. It is a leviathan of canoes, weighing 1,000 pounds, is thirty feet long, and in its day carried eighteen men and over a ton of goods for the Indian trade. Secretary Thwaite of the Wisconsin Historical Museum, on one of his canoe trips two years ago, found this relic, water-logged, on the banks of the Upper St. Croix, and had it conveyed to Madison.



PHOTOGRAPH OF FINE ARTS BUILDING—REFLECTION IN MIRROR POND.

OFFICIAL TRAFFIC ARRANGEMENTS FOR DOMESTIC EXHIBITORS.

The Freight Traffic Association of this country, of which the leading transportation lines are members, have uniformly adopted a tariff of full rates on the forward journey—no charge to be less than for one hundred (100) pounds at the class rates applicable thereto, nor less than twenty-five (25) cents—granting free return of exhibits over the same routes first used to the point of original shipment, (provided ownership remains unchanged.)

Several of the minor transportation lines, both rail and water, have made greater concessions than this, in some instances granting half rates in each direction, and in others free carriage on exhibits sent to and returned from the Exposition. These cases, however, are so isolated that they do not affect the general arrangement indicated above.

The rates and classifications of articles can be obtained from the agents of the transportation companies at the point where shipment is made.

The freight arrangement indicated above does not apply to horses or other fancy animals, the rate on which has not been definitely determined, but of which the exhibitor will be advised by special circular to be issued later. The dates set apart for the exhibition of live stock are as follows:

Cattle and horses, August 21, 1893, to September 21, 1893, inclusive.

Sheep and swine, September 25, 1893, to October 14, 1893, inclusive.

Fat Stock, October 16, 1893, to October 28, 1893, inclusive.

The regular established rates of the railroads will, it is believed, cover such exhibits as are not of a particularly high grade. Fine goods, such as cabinets or showcases, baskets, furniture, wax figures, fur goods, plate or mirror glass, which are classified from one and one-half to double first-class, are charged for at proportionately higher rates than those scheduled.

Exceptionally fine, expensive or fragile exhibits, such as paintings, pictures, statuary, jewelry, gold and silver ware and bric-a-bric will not be accepted for transportation by the railroad companies; but should be delivered to the express companies for carriage.

To the regular class rates there must be added at the time of shipment six cents per 100 pounds, with a minimum of fifty cents for any single shipment from one consignor. This is a terminal charge made by the Exposition management covering the switching of exhibits into the Exposition grounds from the points of intersection with railroads entering the grounds, and the placing of them on or adjacent to the space allotted.

This charge of six cents per 100 pounds is made in each direction, and will apply with the minimum aforesaid.

On exhibits not covered by through bills of lading via seaboard there will be an additional charge made for transfer or handling from boat to railroad. Exhibitors should, therefore, endeavor to obtain through rates and bills of lading covering all charges which may accrue.

Exhibits from and to seaboard ports requiring lightering at seaboard, aside from rail transportation, will be subject to regular lighterage charges, if any, as established by the various railroads and transportation companies.

The Baltimore and Ohio and Illinois Central Railroad Companies are prepared to receive exhibits arriving in Chicago by water. Full information can be had by addressing the agents of these roads.

PREPAYMENT OF FREIGHT CHARGES — HOW TO OBTAIN RATES.

Freight charges on exhibits, including the Exposition terminal charge, must be prepaid at point of origin, as the goods must be delivered at the Exposition clear of all charges incident to their transportation. No transportation or other charges will be advanced by the Exposition management.

The rates for transporting goods to the Exposition grounds at Chicago, may be obtained from the agents of the transportation companies at points where goods are first offered for shipment.

EXHIBITS BY EXPRESS.

The various express companies of the United States will have offices located at convenient and accessible points to the grounds of the Exposition, and will contract to carry shipments from point of shipment and to deliver them to consignee at the space assigned in the various Exposition grounds.

No terminal charge will be made by the Exposition management on shipments delivered to buildings by express companies.

The rates of transportation and all other information desired from the various express companies can be obtained by applying to the express company's agent at point of shipment. Prepayment of charges will invariably be required, as no transportation or other charges will be advanced by the Exposition management.

To insure prompt delivery of exhibits by express the package must be addressed to the Director-General, World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Ill., each package being marked on two different but not opposite sides, giving the following information: Name and address of exhibitor; department in which exhibit is to be installed; the number of application; weight of package; total number of packages sent by exhibitor; serial number of package.

Exhibitors will be furnished with shipping tags and labels on application to the Director-General.

In the event that the consignees have not completed arrangements for exhibition, or are not prepared to receive their goods at the Exposition buildings when they are tendered for delivery, they will be returned to the express company's warehouses, where they will be stored at the risk of the exhibitor, and when ordered taken from said warehouses and delivered, an additional charge of twenty-five cents per 100



ELECTRICAL BUILDING.



PHOTOGRAPH OF FISHERIES BUILDING FROM WOODED ISLAND.

pounds, with a minimum charge of twenty-five cents per package, will be made by the express company, for final delivery at Exposition building.

When shipments are ready to be returned, securely packed for transportation, the express companies will receive them from the exhibitors and transport them to the original point of shipment, or to any other place that may be desired.

Empty boxes, barrels or casks, from which such exhibits have been taken, will be stored, if desired, by the Exposition management at the cost of the exhibitor, which cost will be made as low as possible, and must be paid before the empty cases are taken in charge.

REMOVAL OF GOODS.

The Exposition will close on the 30th of October, 1893. The removal of exhibits will not be permitted prior to that date, and must be completed before January 1, 1894. In the event that exhibits have not changed ownership during the Exposition, and are therefore entitled to free return, a certificate to this effect will be issued on application to the proper officer of the Exposition. Such certificates, together with paid freight bills or the original bills of lading and releases, showing that the exhibitor paid full rates on the forward journey, will, on presentation to the Joint Railroad Agent at Jackson Park (World's Fair grounds), entitle exhibits to free transportation to the point of original shipment over the same routes first used. No charges will be advanced on articles returned free, nor be allowed to follow the goods. Certificates and releases which must be obtained by the exhibitor must be furnished to be attached by the railroad company to their manifests or way-bills. Persons accompanying exhibits which are returned free will be charged fare. On returned exhibits prepayment at Chicago will be required of the six cents per 100 pounds terminal charge thereat, and the switching, transfer or lighterage charge, should any apply, as set forth in paragraphs *h* and *i*, section 1, and paragraph *c*, section 2.

GENERAL TRANSPORTATION RULES.

The general reception of exhibits at the Exposition buildings will commence on November 1, 1892, and no article except of a perishable nature will be admitted after April 10, 1893, without special authority.

Machinery and other heavy articles will be admitted as soon as the special foundations for them are prepared, and it is desirable that they should be in place prior to the reception of other exhibits.

In boxing goods for the Exposition, screws should be used instead of nails.

Domestic exhibits must be addressed to the Director-General, World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Ill.

Each package should be marked on two different, but not opposite sides, giving the following information:

Name and address of exhibitor.
Department in which exhibit is to be installed.
The number of the application.
Weight of package.
Total number of packages sent by exhibitor.
Serial number of package.

Within each package should be a list of its contents and a copy of the outside directions.

Each package must contain only articles intended for a single department.

Exhibitors will be furnished with shipping tags and labels on application to the Director-General.

Any single piece or section of any exhibit of greater weight than 30,000 pounds will not be accepted if machinery is required for its installation.

The departments as classified will determine the relative location of articles in the Exposition, except in such collective exhibits as may receive special sanction.

Favorable facilities will be arranged by which the exhibitors may insure their own goods.

NOTE.—Special care has been taken to render everything about the Exposition as nearly fireproof as possible, and it is reasonably certain that the rates of insurance will not be excessive, but on the contrary, very reasonable. Exhibitors may insure in any company, either foreign or domestic.

Exhibitors may employ watchmen of their own choice to guard their goods during the hours the exhibition is open to the public, subject to the rules and regulations of the Exposition.

Exhibitors, or such agents as they may designate, shall be responsible for the receiving, unpacking and arrangement of objects, as well as for the removal at the close of the Exposition, but no person shall be permitted to act as such agent until he can give to the Director-General written evidence of such appointment.

The expense of transporting, receiving, unpacking and arranging exhibits, as well as their removal at the close of the Exposition, must be paid by the exhibitor.

If no authorized person is at hand to take charge of exhibits within a reasonable time after arrival at the Exposition buildings, they will be removed and stored at the cost and risk of whomsoever it may concern.

The installation of heavy articles, requiring special foundations or adjustment, should by special arrangement begin as soon as the progress of the work upon the buildings will permit. The general reception of articles at the Exposition buildings commenced on November 1, 1892, and no article will be admitted after April 10, 1893.

Immediately after the close of the Exposition exhibitors must remove their goods, and complete such removal before January 1, 1894. Goods then remaining will be removed and disposed of under the direction of the World's Columbian Exposition.

Ample facilities will be provided for the storage of empty cases and packing material at the cost of the exhibitor, which cost will be made as low as possible, and must be paid before the empty cases are taken in charge.



HORTICULTURAL HALL AND WOODED ISLAND.

PRAYER BY BISHOP FOWLER, D. D., LL. D., OF CALIFORNIA.

AT THE DEDICATORY CEREMONIES, OCT. 21, 1892.

Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, thou art the one only true God, eternal, immortal, invisible, blessed over all forever more. We come before thee to worship thee, to render unto thee thanksgiving to confess our helplessness, and to invoke thy blessing upon us. Thou art God. Thou hast created all things. Thou hast made the world and all things therein. Thou art Lord of heaven and earth. Thou hast made of one blood all nations of men, for to dwell on all the face of the earth, and hath determined the times appointed and the bounds of their habitation. As a people whom thou hast exalted, we worship thee. Before the majesty of thy power, and the all-consuming glory of thy presence, angels and archangels veil their faces. Thrones and dominions and principalities and powers prostrate themselves. Yet we, the members of a fallen race, children of a wayward family, urged by our dire necessities, encourged by thine unbreakable promises, emboldened by thine infinite love, inspired by thy life-giving spirit, and sheltered by the all-sufficient atonement, press our way up to the very steps of thy throne and worship thee, because thou hast told us that in spite of our littleness and in spite of our sinfulness we may come, in the way thou hast appointed, with boldness, even to the mercy-seat.

* * * * * * * *

We thank thee especially for thy favoring providence, which has ordered the unfolding of our history as a people and the shaping of our destiny as a nation. Thou didst keep this New World in the thick clouds that surround thy purposes and didst reserve it for the high honors of thy maturing kingdom. In the fullness of time thou didst bring it to the knowledge of men by the wisdom and prowess and faith of thy servant, Columbus. Thou didst so inspire his mind and direct his thought by signs on the surface of the sea and by the flight of birds through the depths of the air that the southern continent of the Western Hemisphere was open to Southern Europe, and this northern continent was preserved for another people and another destiny. Thus thou didst launch upon the tide of history in the two continents of the New World, two new and great and mutually helpful nations. We thank thee for thy favoring providence.

Thou didst speak to our fathers, heroic and great men, men of prayer and power, and bade them come to this open land and plant here in the wilderness great institutions for the elevation of the race, to consecrate these vast valleys and endless plains to freedom, to free ideas and free conscience, to the sanctity of the private home and the inalienability of individual rights. We thank thee for the glorious history we have inherited; for Crecy, for Smithfield, and for Marston Moor, for Lexington and Fort Sumter, for Yorkton and Appomattox, these throbbing achievements of our patriotism. We thank thee for Washington and Lincoln, for Webster and Clay, for Jefferson and Jackson, and for Grant —these beacon lights of the republic.

We thank thee for the mighty hosts of the heroic dead and for the priceless lessons they have taught us in patriotism, in valor, in statesmanship, and in sacrifice. We thank thee for 60,000,000 of free, heroic, patriotic citizens; for the open Bible, the open school, and the open church; for unprecedented growth, abundant prosperity, multiplied inventions, unnumbered libraries, countless newspapers, many colleges, great universities, ubiquitous benevolences, universal peace, uninterrupted happiness, and untarnished honor. We thank thee for emancipated manhood and exalted womanhood.

We thank thee for a free conscience, by a free church, in a free State, for a free people. For these precious and priceless blessings that make life valuable and kindle quenchless hopes for this world and for the world to come, we thank thee.

* * * * * * * *

Bless the President of the United States in his high official character. Hear us while we tarry to pray thy blessings on his family in the stress of this hour. While the warm sympathies of the Nation are poured into this our foremost and representative home, may the comfort of thy grace abound in that Christian family, and may thy tender care preserve it, unbroken for an example for many years to come.

Bless the Secretaries, the President's constitutional advisers, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Senators and Congressmen of the United States, the Governors of the several Commonwealths, and all in official and responsible places.

Bless the officers of the army and of the navy, and the men who stand for the defense of our flag.

* * * * * * * *

We pray thee to bless the President and General Manager of this Exposition, and these com-



OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF GOVERNOR BURLEIGH AND STAFF, OF CONNECTICUT, IN MILITARY PARADE, OCT. 21, 1892.

missioners, and the men and women who have toiled amid many anxieties and uncertainties for so many months to crown this undertaking with success. May they have such wisdom and help from thee for their difficult and delicate duties that they may deserve and receive the grateful remembrance of their fellow citizens.

We invoke thy choicest blessings upon our guests, upon those who come hither from distant lands and climes to unite with us in this great enterprise, whether they come from the rulers of the earth that they may see and report what is doing in these ends of the world, or to represent the arts that have matured through the ages, or to set forth the triumphs of genius, the mechanical and industrial achievements that are enriching our times, we pray thee to bless them and keep them in health and safety while they are in our midst. * * *

O Almighty God, we are gathered here within these walls and within these gates from our National Capital, and from every city and section of our wide domain, and from all the lands of the earth to acknowledge thee, and in thy name, and in the name of the Government of the United States, and in the name of the people of the United States to dedicate these buildings and these grounds to the uses and purposes of the World's Columbian Exposition. We pray thy blessing upon this understanding that it may bring glory to thy name and benedictions to mankind.

Now, O Lord, our Father, we pray thy blessing upon this multitude. In thy great mercy forgive the sins of each of us and bless us with eternal salvation. As this assembly will scatter and soon be gone, may each one be ready to stand in that great assembly which shall gather supreme sentence, "Well done, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

And unto thee, our God and our Father, through him who is the friend of sinners, will we, with the angels that stand about the throne, ascribe "blessing and glory and wisdom and thanksgiving and honor and power and might forever and ever. Amen.

HYGIENE AND SANITATION EXHIBIT.

One of the features of the Department of Liberal Arts of the World's Fair will be a Bureau of Hygiene and Sanitation, which has been organized with Dr. F. W. Brewer as superintendent. The aim of the Bureau is to show as adequately as possible the position in which the theory and practice of hygiene stands at the present day, and it is hoped that the universities and colleges, the Boards of Health, State and municipal, the societies having hygiene and sanitation as their keynotes, the scientiats, the physicians, the manufacturers, and the public generally will cordially co-operate in the endeavor to make the exhibition worthy of the science and of our country.

The classification includes athletic training, alimentation, dwellings, hotels, lodging-houses, public baths and lavatories, workshops and protective supervision.

State Boards of Health are requested to prepare charts showing mortality statistics, morbility statistics of infectious diseases and charts showing the effect of isolation and disinfection in prevention or minimization of disease.

Associations or societies engaged in sanitary work are to have their aims and results presented by models, illustrations and charts. Foreign countries are invited to lend their co-operation.

HANDLING THE WORLD'S FAIR MAIL.

In anticipation of a large volume of mail and the value of quick transmission during the World's Exposition at Chicago in 1893 the details of an elevated road were submitted to the Postoffice Department by the United States Rapid Transit Company of Chicago. The plan is to erect this system between the Exposition grounds and the Chicago Postoffice, and by means of an electric cable, situated high enough to clear all buildings along the route, attain a speed of 200 miles if necessary. The system consists of elevated cables with a number of cars that will make five or ten minute trips when necessary. Mail-bags are sent up on an elevator which is placed in each depot, and the bags are deposited on the reception floor, which is above the car. When the car arrives and is stopped in position underneath the depositing floor the slide door is pulled from underneath the bags, which permits them to drop into the car. The car then proceeds on its return trip to the central postoffice. On arrival at its destination and position the operator pulls the lever and the sliding door is opened at the bottom of the car, which allows the mail bags to drop from the cars into the sorting rooms of the postoffice, and the mail bags that have been sent up from the elevator in the central postoffice are dropped in the car in the same manner. The car proceeds to deliver such sorted mail bags at the next depot, sub-station, office building, or hotel, where it deposits and receives the bags carried to and from the depots and sub-stations. Lines starting from the central postoffice can be run direct in a straight line to the Illinois Central Depot, the Northwestern Depot, the Union Depot, the Rock Island and Wisconsin Central Depot in one line, Polk Street Depot in one line, and also to and from the World's Fair Grounds in one line.



OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF GOVERNOR RUSSELL, OF MASSACHUSETTS, AND STAFF, MILITARY PARADE, OCT. 21, 1892.

IMPLEMENTS AND VEHICLES FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Among the relics and novelties which will be collected and shown in the department of Transportation exhibits will be articles from Singapore, Constantinople, Florence, Alaska, and British Columbia. There will be specimens of Esquimaux hunting and fishing implements, with canoes from Sitka. Chief Smith is in daily receipt of letters detailing the results of preparatory work abroad for the department. The orders left by him at the Etruscan Museum when at Florence last summer are nearly filled. These include a fac-simile reproduction in full size of an ancient chariot, the only one known to be in existence; a fac-simile of an Egyptian boat found in an Etruscan tomb and exact copies of bas-reliefs from Etruscan ruins, showing chariots, horses, etc. From Singapore he is assured of models of fifteen boats and carts made by native workmen such as are used by the Malays. Consul Wildman states that the exhibit of the Sultan of Johore is rapidly arriving at an imposing stage. He and his entire suite will probably reach Chicago in July next. One large bale of specimens consigned by a Constantinople firm, comprising costumes worn by firemen, porters and water carriers, saddles, leather head bearers, Sedan chairs, two Turkish rowing boats, and a balance with drachms.

Chief Smith has also received a promise of one of the old rolling hogsheads used in the early days of our own country by which tobacco was carried to market in Virginia. The hogshead was pierced longitudinally by an axle, to which the thills or tongue was attatched. The hogshead was then drawn rolling along. They were in frequent use 200 years ago.

FIRST EXHIBIT INSTALLED.

It took a train of eleven freight cars to convey to Jackson Park the first exhibit which was installed in any of the World's Fair buildings. This exhibit consisted of sections of one of the famous redwood trees of California. It was received at the Government building, and will be erected by Uncle Sam as an example of the big trees of California. The sections were cut from a tree which, before it was felled for World's Fair purposes, stood 400 feet high. The entire trunk was considered a little too big even for the World's Fair, and a section thirty feet long was sawed off. It is twenty-three feet in diameter and big enough to make a house itself. This is what will be done with it in the Government building.

The sections were boxed in a suitable material to prevent the bark being abraded on the journey. Prof. Dill, of the New York Museum of Natural History, will superintend the putting together of the sections, forty-six in number. Before shipping they were hollowed out to the thickness of one foot, so that when the trunk is put in place it will be in the form of a great hollow stump, but it will be furnished, lighted by electricity and made two stories high.

The honor of bringing in the first exhibit belongs to the Chicago and Northwestern, by which route it was shipped and conveyed to the grounds by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. The terminal charges alone for switching it into the park and removing it at the close of the Fair amounted to $132, which the government will pay.

MOHAMMEDAN MOSQUE AT THE FAIR.

Abdul Hamid, Sultan of Turkey, intends that all good Mohammedans shall have a place to worship on the Exposition grounds. The Sultan has been so firmly fixed in his belief that it would be right to provide a mosque for such an exclusive purpose that he himself subscribed to the funds necessary for the construction of the same. Plans for this mosque are completed, and the building will go on the Midway plaisance in connection with the Turkish exhibit, under the management of Robert Levy, of Constantinople.

The Sultan has taken a great deal of interest in the World's Fair. At the time of the recent dedicatory ceremonies he sent a special envoy, Hakki Bey, to represent him personally. This mosque will be for the use of Mohammedans who may come here from all countries of Europe, Asia, and Africa. It will be a place where they may pray without molestation. No one but the followers of Mohommed will be admitted to the Temple during the prayer services. At other times permits will be issued to visitors.



MILITARY PARADE ENTERING JACKSON PARK, DEDICATORY CEREMONIES, OCTOBER 21, 1892.

MARINE EXHIBIT OF THE EXPOSITION.

The Marine division of the Transportation department will illustrate all means and methods, old and new, of water transportation. Its scope includes every form and craft from the hollow log to the steamship. A mere catalogue of the articles to be seen in this section would more than fill the pages of a small book. Not one of the leading ship building firms of this country and England will fail to make the grandest exhibit within their alloted space that money and good taste can provide. Where the actual article (owing to cost of shipment or bulk) cannot be shown, models, paintings, photograhs, and drawings will be substituted. There will be full lines of boats of every class as well as many novelties of propulsion. The interior construction, furnishing, and exterior build of the ocean liners will be shown on an elaborate scale. Every variety of yachts will be seen, including the masterpieces of Burgers and Herreshof, and of English inventors. There will be no monotonous repetition but an endless variety of interesting objects. Prominent shipbuilders from Newport News to San Francisco will show by models the facilities of their plants. Galveston, Milwaukee, and the canal system of New York will respectively appear in large relief, perfect to the smallest detail. Masterly pictures of marine subjects will be shown in oil, pastel and India ink. Among typical and historical attractions are valsas, canoes, surf boats and sail craft from Ceylon, Egypt and Africa; catamorans from New Guinea, valsas from Brazil and Peru, junks and sampas from China, raft floats from Australia, primitive filing boats from India, log-rafts from Central Africa, " habeahs" from the Nile, the state bays of the doges, a ship of the vikings, native boats from the South Pacific, the "braggozzi" of the Adriatic, the "banca" of the Philippine Islands, the old York boats of the Hudson Bay Co., the huge canoes of the Canadian-French fur traders, boats from the great inland waters of South America and hundreds of others covering all periods of history from the earliest dawn of marine invention to the noontide splendor of naval architecture in the nineteenth century.

The vehicle division will be as eagerly studied as any other in the department. Its scope is quite as comprehensive, embracing all forms of movement on land applicable to travel and conveyance (except railways) and all appliances associated therewith or necessary to their operation. The conjunctive use of animal and human power will also be shown when practicable. The exhibit in a general way will embrace, carts, trucks, wagons, barrows, wagonettes, cabs, omnibi, herdies, coaches, pleasure carriages, sulkies, trotting wagons, buggies, sleighs, cutters, sleds, snow shooes, toboggans, steam and electric carriages for common roads, ambulances, rolling chairs, baby carriages, bicycles and their parts, wagon and carriage woodwork fittings and furnishings, harness, saddles, halters, robes, whips, strippings, etc. It will not be a miscellaneous principle of articles, for only the best of its kind will be shown—quality being preferred to quantity. The historical feature of the display will also be carefully brought out. Commencing with the primitive sledge wheel and cart the evolution of the science of vehicular transportation down through successive centuries to the present time will be illustrated by actual relics, specimens, models or sculptures, paintings, photographs, etc. Many types of ancient and medieval transportation will be shown as well as characteristic vehicles of later years. Very curious and interesting examples still in use in oriental and semi-civilized countries will be seen—such as the "land ship" of the Pampas, the Esquimaux sledge, the "pulk" of the Lapp, the "carri-coche" of Brazil, the palanquin of China, the cart of Siam, the "jinrikisha" of Japan, the Irish jaunting car, droshies and sleighs from Russia, the toboggan of Hudson Bay, the carriole of Norway, the cart of Naples, Palestine encampment, antique English chariot, Syrian baskets for carrying produce, and bags and go-carts for children, padded saddles for camels, etc. Object lessons from every part of the world will serve as landmarks indicating steps of progress up to the present stage of perfection. Rare souvenirs and relics will lend to the whole a peculiar and piquant interest. Coach building in the United States from the colonial carriage and Conestoga wagon to the elegant phæton and imperial sulky of to-day will be fully portrayed, and the bicycle—the most popular source of recreation—will take that prominent international position in the vehicular world to which it is entitled. The



MILITARY PARADE ENTERING JACKSON PARK, DEDICATORY CEREMONIES, OCTOBER 21, 1892.

entire east side of the gallery floor will be devoted to this specialty. At the north end of the same floor, the vast and growing industries associated in the manufacture of saddles, harness, bridles, whips, stirrups, horse trappings and furniture of every kind will be represented. The historical feature of this special exhibit will be of wonderful interest. Persia, Arabia, Turkey, Russia, England and all other countries of the world will contribute from their choicest treasures, specimens of saddlery and equipment representing in an artistic, intrinsic and historical sense inestimable values.

The Old Colony Steamboat company of Boston, Mass., will construct an elegant show-case to occupy 128 sqnare feet in the Marine division of transportation exhibits, in which they will show an elaborate model and drawings of their elegant passenger steamer "Puritan;" also model and drawings of their freight steam courier "City of Taunton." The purpose of these exhibits is to show the excellence attained by their steamers up to the present time, in size, speed elegance and rapidity.

MUSIC HALLS AT THE FAIR.

Music and its votaries will have two beautiful homes at Jackson Park during the Exposition period. One of these will be the Music Hall at the north end of the Peristyle in the southeast portion of Jackson Park. The other will be the Festival Hall, the beautiful structure designed by Architect F. M. Whitehouse of Chicago. It will stand between the Horticultural and the Transportation buildings, opposite Sixty-fifth street, upon the shore of the lagoon and at a point where two great promenades meet. Its location enables it to be seen from different parts of the grounds.

The style of the building is Doric. Its form, which resembles an amphitheater surmounted by a dome, gives the building both externally and internally a rounded form, from which project on four sides porticoes, the one facing the lagoon being the principal entrance and enriched by fluted Doric columns six and one-half feet in diameter. From the portico leads a flight of steps, at the foot of which will stand two statues, representing Handel and Bach. On either side of the portico will be panels in relief work, representing the progress of music, and in the panels over the doors are to be relief portraits of Gluck, Berlioz, Wagner, Schumann, Schubert, Mozart, Mendelssohn, Bach, Handel, and Beethoven.

The interior has the form of a Greek theater, except that the chorus of 2,500 voices occupies the stage. Including the circular galleries the building will seat 6,500 persons. The decorations will be in relief work and colors. A foyer extends around the building, giving ample room for a promenade. The Music Hall was designed by C. B. Atwood. Mr. Atwood is the designer-in-chief of the Exposition Company. The Music Hall will be devoted to chamber concerts, and its location is, if possible, the most charming spot in Jackson Park. On the east side will be the waves of Lake Michigan and on the west the beautiful structures of the Fair.

The conjunction of the Music Hall, Peristyle and Casino, from the grand entrance to the Exposition grounds from the lake.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENT EXHIBIT.

Sixty-seven thousand square feet of space was set apart in the Manufactures building for an exhibit of musical instruments. This space is in the southeast portion of the building; that is, in the immediate vicinity of Music Hall. This is Chief Peabody's first allotment in the big building. It provides room for sixteen piano makers, twenty organ builders, and thirty-seven makers of smaller musical instrument. The largest assignment is for 666 square feet, and the smallest for fourteen square feet. Leading firms have indicated their satisfaction with the impartiality evidenced in the space allotment.

For the testing of musical instruments two provisions will be made. The first is in the adjacent musical building, where a hall to accommodate 500 people will furnish opportunity for piano and organ recitals. The second will provide, under necessary regulations, for the use of the instruments in their several exhibition spaces. At the proper time the exhibiters will be invited to appoint from their own number a committee which will present to the chief of the department for approval a series of programmes arranging for the use of the recital hall and for performances at the exhibition spaces. During the times assigned to special exhibiters other instruments in the vicinity will be silent. While it is known that few manufacturers actually make in their own factories all the parts that enter into a musical instrument, as a piano or an organ, yet in certain respects well understood by the trade, each exhibiter should be the bona fide producer of every instrument offered for display.



OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF THE SECOND MISSOURI REGIMENT, MILITARY PARADE, OCTOBER 21, 1892.



MRS. JOHN A. LOGAN,

LADY MANAGER FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

MRS. JOHN A. LOGAN.

Mrs. John A. Logan, Lady Manager from the District of Columbia, is so well known throughout the country that no pen of a biographer can make her more famous or prominent. As the wife of John A. Logan, one of America's greatest generals, she occupied an enviable position before the world.

After the death of her husband, Mrs. Logan entered actively into journalism. She has been the chief editress of the *Home Magazine*, published by the Brodix Publishing Company, of Washington, D. C., for some years, and it has been her influence and meritorious work which has brought that journal to the prominent position it occupies to-day.

Mrs. Logan is one of the leading members of Washington's social circles, and besides attending to her duties in connection with her journalistic work, she finds time to devote to the interests of charity.

Her work in connection with the Board of Lady Managers was conspicuous for its adherence to the same business principles that characterize her methods in conducting the affairs of the extensive publishing business with which she is connected.

Mrs. Logan's life since the death of her illustrious husband has proven what an American woman of business tact and ability may accomplish when she enters into the active duties necessary to the accomplishment of a purpose. Her purpose has been to better the condition of the home, and in this she has been successful.



THE ILLINOIS WOMAN'S WORK.

Prominent among the woman designers of the State in the exhibit of designing made by the Illinois Woman's Exposition Board, will be the names of Miss Cora L. Field and Miss Blanche McManus. Miss Field has studied wall paper designing for some time, but prefers the ornamentation of souvenir cards and books, designing book covers and patterns for silks. It is quite possible that the silks used in the draping of the rooms of the Board in the State building will be woven by women after a design made by this young lady. Some little books just being finished for McClurg's are of heavy water color paper and strewn carelessly among the leaves, in and about the beautiful Christmas wishes and hopes and longings, the New Year greetings, are dainty wild flowers in purple, pink, and gold scattered there as if by the gentle hand of a child.

Miss McManus has been in Chicago but a short time. She has a studio at the Auditorium. The work she most loves is the designing of souvenir cards. Among some of the brightest may be mentioned a series of cards, heavy water-color paper, upon which busy little cupids are tying bow knots. Another design worthy of mention here is a brownie Columbus, setting out upon his voyage in a tub, an old umbrella for a sail and a pair of compasses upon his knee. Her brownies are even for such original folk, very original indeed, bearing not much resemblance to the grotesque figures with which we have become so familiar. Another design or series of designs is all Japanese, in imitation both of the Japanese designing and painting. Probably the best of this series is a picture of a foot-sore little Jap in a purple gown, sitting at the base of a blue mountain, his hands uplifted in holy horror at the climb before him.

A woman filigree worker has been found in Miss Schmedling, 6550 Myrtle avenue. Miss Schmedling learned this work in the technical schools of Germany and is now giving lessons. She will send for exhibit some beautiful sprays of leaves and flowers done in silver and gold wire, some fret work of original design, necklaces, brooches, and some exquisite embossed leather, all her own work. Miss Schmedling has a process of her own of inlaying upon japanned wood, making most beautiful pictures. Some of this will also be exhibited. Mrs. M. J. Burrell, an intelligent and educated colored woman, offers to make and present to the State exhibit a case for this jewelry display. She does flower painting upon glass and proposes to make a handsome glass case in which to place the filigree work, painting it in delicate designs of fern leaves at the sides and base. She has been making these cases for years, and from the work sent in it is safe to say that whatever she does will be done well.

Miss Lettie Long, of Quincy, Ill., will carve a chair and writing desk for the library of the Illinois Board, and those who know her work will know that the ladies are to be congratulated upon this gift for Miss Long's attainments and talent in this work are of no ordinary kind.

Miss Ada L. Snively, superintendent of the drawing in the public schools of Austin, Ill., has offered to the Board her original drawings in illustrations of a poem by Margaret Sangster. They are, perhaps, altogether the handsomest series of sketches yet brought in. They are done in charcoal and pencil, and will not admit of much handling now. A portfolio of these drawings will be an interesting feature in the exhibit of designing.

The ladies of Washington County, at Nashville, have very kindly offered to present the Illinois Board with a handsome chair or table from that County. There is no Columbian Club in this County, and the gift is from the the hands of a kindly few.

The St. Nicholas Manufacturing Company have offered the ladies of the State Exposition Board one of all the toys they manufacture for the children's home. When one knows how wide a field their manufacture covers this will not seem a small gift by any means.

Messrs. Juergens & Anderson have finished and sent in the seal of the Board. It is a beautiful piece of work. The badges of the State Board were furnished by the same firm and the ladies are proud of both.

In the stenographic exhibit will be a practical demonstration of hygienic dress for office purposes for women. The ladies are anxious to receive suggestions from all advocates of dress reform as to the prettiest and most suitable dress for such uses. Address Miss Mary Callahan, Secretary.

The Illinois Woman's Pharmaceutical Association, of which Mrs. Ida Hall Roby is President, have received an appropriation of $6,000 wherewith to make an exhibit of manufacturing pharmacy. It has not yet been decided where to place this exhibit, but it is felt that it will form one of the most interesting items in the display of woman's work, as an industry eminently suited to woman, and one in which very few women are engaged. Illinois has the only association of women pharmacists in the world.

WOMEN TO DECORATE PART OF THE ILLINOIS BUILDING.

Miss Ida J. Burgess has been assigned the decoration of the reception-room and library of the Illinois State Building. To aid in this work she has called about her the best women artists in the State.

The frieze which adorns the reception-room—four feet in depth, a series of pictures of the life of women, practical and ideal—will be executed by herself and those directly under her. The carved wood transoms over the three doors will be designed by Mrs. Julia L. Cole.

A chair finished in embossed leather, its frame hand carved by women, will be presented to the board by Mrs. H. Breves, of this city. A woman photographer, of Oregon, Ogle County, under the auspices of the Ogle County Club, will furnish a window of photographic transparencies.

Miss Alice V. Muzzy will have entire charge, under Miss Burgess, of the decoration of the library. The upholstery in these rooms will be done by Mrs. N. Fales, of the Auditorium. A table of original design, ornamented by pyrogravure, will be sent by a woman. The McDonough County Columbian Club have volunteered to furnish a carved hall clock, the cost to be $300. The reputation of the woodcarvers of this county is high.

An especial feature of the library decoration will be a design in oil or water color by Miss Muzzy. From the club at Jacksonville, Ill., comes an offer to furnish a mantel which is to be of white maple, the hand carving and tile painting to be done by women. From the Sterling club is received a promise to furnish a bookcase. Plastic work upon the ceiling and pilasters is to be done entirely by women.

The frieze will be the salient feature of the interior decoration; it is to be painted in oil colors on canvas and can be removed from the walls after the Fair. Mrs. Marie Koupal Lusk will execute a panel on the frieze illustrating "Music"; Miss Alice B. Kellogg will execute a panel illustrating "Teaching"; Miss Pauline A. Dohn will do a panel on the subject, "Industrial Art"; Miss Helen Barber Gregory will illustrate in a panel "Drama"; Mrs. M. W. Means and Miss Caroline D. Wade will assist in the remaining panels of the frieze. Two beautiful panels, "Progress" and "Youth," will be done by Miss Burgess herself. Ford County will furnish a beautiful carved easel for the reception-room, while another county sends in a contribution of a fire screen, handsomely carved and mounted, of rosewood.

HISTORIC TABLE.

Dauphin county, Pa., will send for exhibition in the Woman's building, at the World's Fair, an elaborately carved table of extraordinary historical interest. It will be composed of woods taken from the yoke of the famous "Liberty Bell," from the house in which the first American flag was made, from Washington's headquarters at Valley Forge, from the old ship Constitution, and from a pillar in Independence Hall. The upper surface will be inlaid with Indian arrow heads, relics of the Six Nations, to whom, what is now Dauphin county, was once a favorite hunting ground.

A lady in Pasadena has donated 2,000 callalily bulbs for the World's Fair.

MUSIC IN THE WOMAN'S BUILDING.

Believing that the progress of American women in musical knowledge and experience cannot be more simply and effectively shown, the National Committee on Music in the Woman's Building at the Exposition has designated a series of musical illustrations after the following plan, briefly outlined: It is proposed to give semi-monthly concerts in the Woman's Building at Chicago during the six months of the Exposition, at which only women or girls who are amateurs, possessed of talent and a high order of musical ability, and who have been residents of America for at least ten years, will be permitted to appear. The qualifications of anyone desiring to take part must first be tested and approved by a jury selected by the Woman's National Committee on Music and satisfactory to Theodore Thomas, Musical Director of the Exposition. No musical prodigy will be admitted simply as such, nor is the diploma of any College or Conservatory either necessary or sufficient. Each candidate will be rated upon her merits, technical proficiency not alone being considered. Permission to appear at these concerts will be a mark of high honor, and will confer a lasting distinction, the advantages of which cannot be over-estimated.

Minnesota has decided to bestow a medal upon each successful candidate belonging in the State, and it is hoped that other States will follow its example. The concerts are intended to provide a public appearance for those amateurs of distinction who are shut out from the concert room of the professional, and wo, for various reasons, would not wish to appear therein. Quartettes, trios, either vocal or instrumental, choral and orchestral organizations of women will be eligible for examination. The examinations will take place not later than February, 1893, either at Chicago or at several cities in the different States. Candidates for appearance at these concerts will communicate with the Chairman of the Woman's Board for their State, or with the undersigned as soon as possible. It is also desired that all women following music as a profession and wishing to appear in the Woman's Building, will make application to Theodore Thomas, Musical Director of the Exposition.

Address all communications concerning the above to Mrs. Lena Burton Clarke, Chairman New York Life Building, St. Paul, Minn.

Application has been made for space to exhibit a system of shorthand in the Indian language.

portion of the work what is known as the "Corn Kitchen." This action is taken chiefly because Illinois is the great corn State, and it is the intention to illustrate in the kitchen in how many palatable and delicious forms this great staple can be prepared and served for the table. Careful inquiry into the subject develops the fact that there are more than 100 different methods of preparing corn for the table. It is intended to place the full management of the Corn Kitchen in the hands of ladies thoroughly competent to administer it in such a way as will fully demonstrate the great variety of nourishing and delicate dishes which can be made from corn.

The Pharmacy Exhibit to be made by the Illinois Woman's Pharmaceutical Association will be made a very complete and interesting section of woman's work and most probably will be placed with the Emergency Hospital.



OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF SAILOR BOYS AND GIRLS, CIVIC PARADE, OCTOBER 20, 1892.

EXHIBIT OF CORN COOKED ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT WAYS.

The Woman's Illinois Exposition Board has a large number of applications for space in the Woman's Department of the State building. It is the intention of the Board to make the most general disposition of all space at its disposal and satisfy as many applicants on behalf of the industries of women of the State as is possible.

The Board has given considerable attention to the discussion of the best form of making the kitchen exhibit. With the Emergency Hospital and the Woman's Pharmacy, the Kitchen Exhibit will rank as one of the first if not the first feature in the collective display of woman's work. The ladies have decided to make this

PENNSYLVANIA'S DONATION FOR CHILDREN.

The Executive Committee of the World's Fair Commissioners decided to give $1,000 as Pennsylvania's contribution toward a building where children may be stored while their mothers are taking in the Exposition sights. Over 1,000 applications for space have been made. It is probable that the Pennsylvania Building will not be dedicated until May, when Chicago will be given a sight of the Pennsylvania Legislature in a body and have a $200 prize anthem sung.

The owners of the Mammoth cave of Kentucky propose to reproduce the "starry chamber" in the Mining building at the World's Fair



OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF MILITARY PARADE AT JACKSON PARK,
DEDICATION DAY, OCTOBER 21, 1892

A REVIEW OF THE PAST FOUR HUNDRED YEARS,

BY JOHN W. WOODSIDE, NATIONAL COMMISSIONER FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

Let us turn back o'er History's page,
Recall in calm review
The great events, which marked the age,
Since Fourteen Ninety-two.
We see three tiny sails appear
Off seaport town of Spain;
A Westward course, at once they steer
Out o'er the boundless main.
They soon are lost to sight of land,
With Spanish flag unfurled,
The great Columbus in command,
Bound for an unknown world.
For days, and weeks, and months they sail,
The crews rebellious grow,
"None will return to tell the tale"
Was muttered deep and low,
The great Commander stood his ground.
His faith, his hopes were high,
Until the objects, floating round
Warned him that land was nigh,
As he sailed on, the shades of night
Grew thick around his bark,
When to his joy, a shining light
Flashed on him through the dark
Columbus knew his voyage done,
What raptures through him thrilled,
To find his victory had been won
His lifetime hopes fulfilled.
How little did he dream, or know,
This spark across the sea,
Throughout the coming years would grow,
Into the torch of liberty,
Would cast its cheering rays
Across old oceans wave,
And beckon to this genial clime
The good, the true, the brave.
It offered to each patriot band
Oppressed by tyrants' rod,
A welcome to this Western land,
Where they could worship God.
The Huguenots when sore distressed,
Were beckoned by the light,
And found that joy, and peace, and rest,
So welcome to their sight.
The scots who had with Erin grown
Found here a resting place,
No better people ere was known
Than this Scotch-Irish race.
The English Quakers in dispair,
With Penn from Britian, came
And founded on the Delaware,
The State which bears his name.
It brought the Puritans to this land,
That good, old sturdy stock,
The Mayflower, steered by unseen hand
Came straight to Plymouth Rock.
Thus was this country settled wide
By Providential plow,
With people who stood side by side
For all the rights of man.
And later on, when England sought
To force obnoxious laws,
With one impulse the people fought
In Freedom's glorious cause.
For Independence, they declared,
Nor faltered to rebel,
To ring out liberty, they dared,
From Independence Bell,
Round Lexington and Bunker Hill,
What memories still entwine
What patient sufferings greet us still
From Valley Forge, and Brandy wine:
They fought on many a bloody field,
Till 'neath a Southern sun
At Yorktown did Cornwallis yield,
And peace at last was won.
And then when prospects should be bright
We found our darkest hour.
Unless our States could all unite,
Around some Central power.
This plan at last was found,
The best the world e're saw,
In which the rights of man are bound
By Constitutional law.
The nation since has grown,
In spite of family jars,
And now upon our flag is shown
Just forty-four bright stars.
The nation now a continent wide,
There rests a Sovereign State,
Clear from Atlantic's surging tide
Out to the Golden Gate.
Here sixty million people find
Sweet homes of peace and rest,
And thank that Providence so kind,
Which has this nation blest.
Four hundred years have passed away,
Since old Columbus grand
First looked on that October day,
Upon this Western land.
'Tis true, what Columbus sought,
Was path to India's clime,
But greater good for man was wrought
In God's appointed time.
He holds the nation in His hand
May He still be our friend,
May this be Freedom's chosen land,
Till time shall have an end.
Let us in this memorial hour
Bid all mankind prepare
To view this symbol of our power
The World's Columbian Fair.



OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF MILITARY PARADE, AT JACKSON PARK,
DEDICATION DAY, OCTOBER 21, 1892.

RELICS OF COLUMBUS.

The Foreign Affairs Department received a large box from New York, shipped by the United States vessel St. Marys from Funchal, Madeira, containing a table made of wood taken from the Columbus house, with other relics of the discoverer. The table is loaned by a gentleman in Madeira, and must be returned after the Exposition. The Commercial Association of Oporto, together with the principal wine houses, have raised the necessary funds to make an exhibit of wines and a variety of other things at the Fair. A special pavilion will be erected as the Oporto headquarters.

An Hungarian artist has painted twenty-five pictures for the Exposition, of microscopic proportions. One representing the landing of Columbus is not larger than a cent, although it contains seventeen human figures. A portrait of Frances Joseph, Emperor of Austria, is about the size of the end of a match.

CALIFORNIA'S GEOLOGICAL EXHIBIT.

California will be represented at Chicago in the exhibit of the United States Geological Survey. Negatives of California scenery, minature models of the Yosemite, and other mountain scenes, showing the effect of erosion, will be made. Photographs will also be taken with a view to using them as transparencies, some of which will be enlarged to forty-five by sixty inches.

MODEL POSTAL CAR EXHIBIT.

President Miller of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad has informed Superintendent White of the Railway Mail Service that he proposes to build a Postoffice Department Exhibit at the World's Fair, a model railway post-office car one-sixth of the size of the regulation of the sixty-foot car, to be complete in every respect, including light, heat, and all the other fixtures pertaining thereto.

ENGLAND'S TRANSPORTATION EXHIBIT.

A very interesting exhibit in the Transportation Department of the World's Fair will be made by the steamship and railway companies of England. The collection of models of battleships, yachts, cruisers, steamers and merchant vessels will be more complete than was ever before exhibited The London and Northwestern railway will send over a complete train of cars headed by a great compound locomotive named "Great Britain." This will afford an opportunity to compare the English compartment cars and sleepers with American coaches. The Great Western railway will exhibit the antiquated locomotive "Lord of the Isles," one of the first used on that road. Several of the railways will show their signaling systems.

From Italy was received the first package of books contributed for the Children's Building.

PERSIA'S BEAUTIFUL EXHIBIT.

Charles Andrews, the acting commissioner for Persia, applied for 1,200 feet of space in the manufactures building for the Persian exhibit. The exhibit from Persia, which is to be made in that department, will be something unusally beautiful. It will largely consist of rare specimens of art industry work. Rich and highly wrought fabrics will constitute a very attractive feature, as will exquisitely fine embroideries and elaborately worked gold and silver jewelry. Rare Persian rugs, carpets, embroidered hangings, etc. There will also be found in this Persian exhibit a department for manufactured articles, such as arms, curios and richly wrought armor, tiles and tile work, mosaics, objects of art, antiquities, musical instruments, wearing apparel, etc.



FINE ARTS BUILDING COMPLETED, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, CHICAGO, 1893.

TRANSPORTATION NOVELTIES.

Six cases of specimens have been forwarded by the "Alaska Commercial Co." The articles shipped are largely implements used by the Esquimaux for hunting and fishing. The reader will be interested to know the localities from whence they came, their material and method of manufacture and the specific uses to which they are applied.

Hunting Boat or "kaiak" is of spruce frame covered with the hide of the large hair seal, dreed from the hair and sewed together over the frame while wet with twisted sinew. When the ice breaks up in the spring the hunter secures the "kaiak" to his sled hauling it till open water is met when he launches it and in turn secures the sled on top of "kaiak," abaft the opening, and so on, alternately paddling and hauling in quest of seal. Hunting Sled is of spruce with bone runners, with cord for tying "kaiak" and hauling rope, usually made from seal hide, in rare instances spun from vegetable fibre. Paddle (single or double) of spruce. The double is used when more than ordinary speed is required.

Protectors for knees and shins made of fur from polar bear, dog or seal pup. They are strapped on when at sight of seal the hunter commences crawling on ice. Fishnets made of thongs cut from small seal hide, with bone sinkers, for salmon and whitefish. Shoe of bone fastened to keel of "kaiak" which the hunter often hauls over stretches of ice not caring to untie the sled, grasping the handle provided in fore end of "kaiak." Lashing, plaited from water rush, a material preferred for sled and boat. Towel of fine tendra grass made into a bunch, used for cleaning hands and gear of hunter after skinning and cutting up whale. Bag of rush, used as a receptacle for fish in winter and strapped on the back. Paddle of spruce, used when the hunter approaches the seal or white whale. The Esquimaux claims that water conveys sound more readily than air. Therefore the large paddle is discarded when the whale or seal is pursued by a single hunter, the small paddle being manipulated with the utmost care by one hand while the spear is held in the other ready for a thrust or throw. Bow of spruce and deer sinew, for duck and small land animals only. Arrow of spruce, with flint, slate or ivory points. Spear arrow of spruce or birch with flint or slate points, for killing white whale. The head and point are detached, then a small spear substituted and thrust into the body of the whale where it remains when the shaft is withdrawn. From two to six or eight of these darts are carried by each hunter. Protectors for the hands and elbows, made from the fur of bear, dog or seal pup. Leg and arm protectors and seal skin buoys are hard to obtain, the natives entertaining a superstitious belief that bartering these articles brings bad luck.

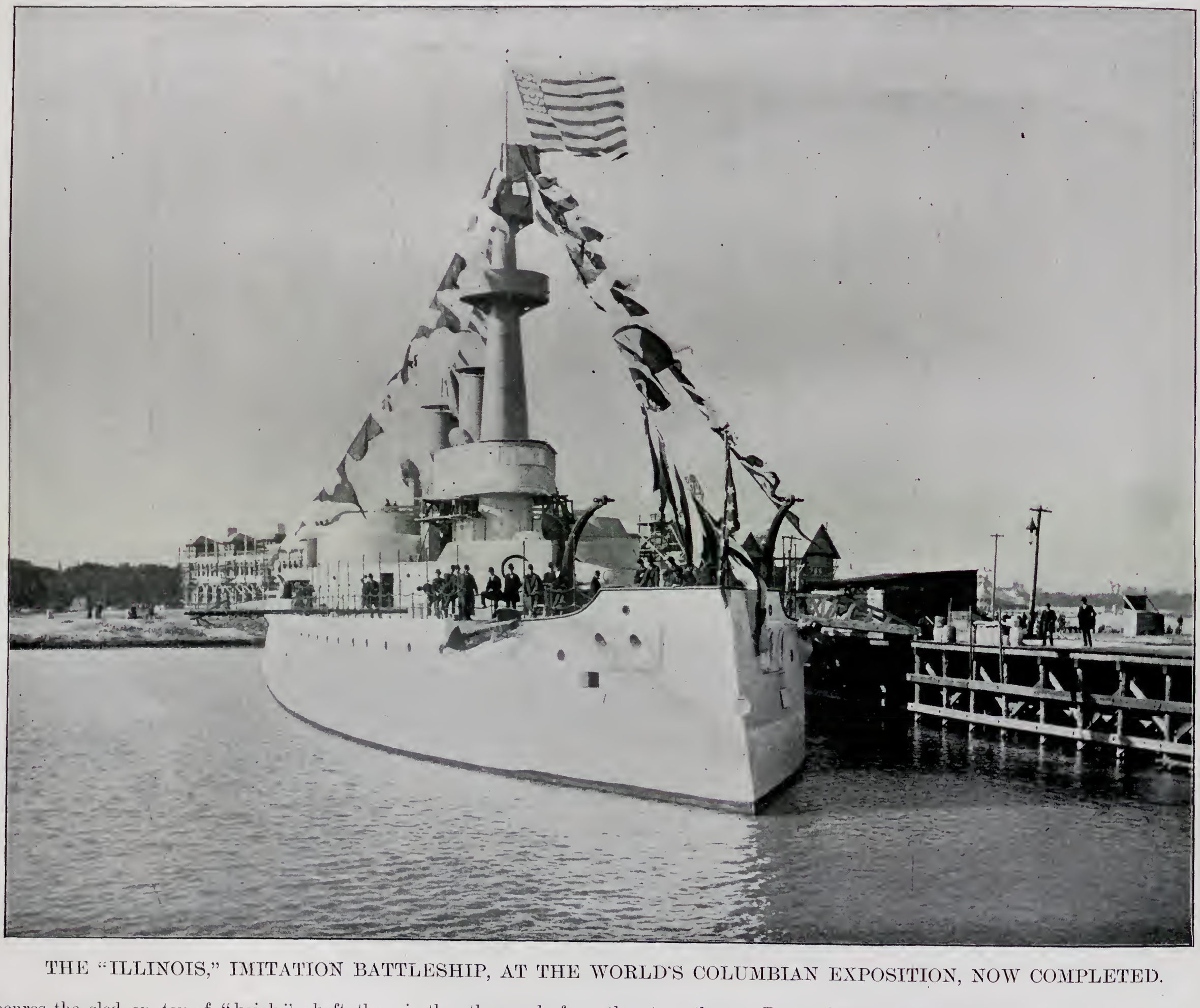
Sunshade of spruce, adorned with the tail feathers of a small duck and ivory carvings, extensively used at the mouth of the Yukon river. Farther north where caps of white drill with vizor are preferred, they are scarce, the same superstition attaching to trade in these articles as to that in protectors and buoys.

FROM UNALAKLIT, NORTON SOUND.

Sled of spruce, with runners made from the jawbone of whale, the most serviceable sled runner known as it glides equally light over tendra-grass, soft mushy snow and dry frost. Used by Esquimaux from St. Michael northward. Snow shoe, a birch frame without netting is occasionally used on the hard packed snow of the coast but hardly ever needed. Another shoe of birch frame with netting of thongs of seal hide is used when hunting deer in the mountains and trapping in the brush and spruce covered draws and water courses. Harness of seal skin and seal skin thongs. The dogs haul semi-tandem, each harness being provided with swivels made from bone and deer antlers, allowing each dog to pull on either side of the hauling rope.

FROM SKOGGERMINT, YUKON RIVER.

Snowshoe of birch frame, network of seal skin thongs. Sled of spruce and seal skin thongs. Harness made of fibres of the nettle twisted and plaited. Raincoat of salmon skin. Scoop of spruce and seal thongs, used for cleaning fish from ice.



THE "ILLINOIS," IMITATION BATTLESHIP, AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, NOW COMPLETED.

PUMPING MACHINERY.

The pumping machinery for the World's Fair grounds is put in place in the building constructed for it at the northeastern end of Machinery Hall. Altogether, the apparatus in this by no means large building will have a pumping capacity of 40,000,000 gallons of water every twenty-four hours.

The machinery is from the ironworks of Henry R. Worthington, New York City. There are four different types of engines to be employed. One of these, a horizontal, high duty, duplex engine with a capacity for supplying 12,500,000 gallons of water daily, is ready for work.

Its two low-pressure cylinders are 50 inches in diameter and have a piston stroke of 28 inches; length of plunger 27½ inches. The high-pressure cylinders, of which there are also two, are 25 inches in diameter. The air chamber stands 6 feet 6 inches in height and has a diameter of 40 inches. The air in this chamber is used for feeding and compensating cylinders, which act as fly-wheels do on engines.

One of the problems that the engineers of the present day are trying to solve is to lessen the size of castings, engines, and machinery in general and thereby the amount of space they occupy and yet retain as much of the power as possible. This end is in view in the pumping works to be used at the World's Fair grounds. They occupy comparatively little space for the capacity they are to develop.

The bed-plate of a vertical duplex engine weighs 40,000 pounds and will support the water and the steam cylinders and all the machinery necessary to pump 15,000,000 gallons of water daily. The entire height of this will be forty-nine feet two and one-half inches. Of this ten feet will be below the floor proper.

The suction pipes of both engines are thirty inches in diameter and the delivery pipes into which the water is forced from all the four engines are forty-six inches in diameter. In the center of the building is a well about eighteen feet in diameter from which the suction pipes draw the water. The well is connected by a tunnel with the main lagoon, and the water is to be used in the fountains, etc.

The two other engines of the pumping station are a triple expansion vertical condenser and a high speed engine with a capacity of 5,000,000 gallons a day. The foreman in charge of the works for Henry R. Worthington is William Kirkbride.

MARINE INSURANCE CONGRESS.

Insurance men are exhibiting much interest in the arrangement for insurance congress. These congresses will include insurance, marine insurance, life and accident insurance, mutual benefit and assessment associations, fidelity and employers' liability insurance, and insurance specialties. These several chapters are in charge of appropriate local committees of arrangements. These special committees, with the aid of the advisory councils, composed of eminent representatives selected from this and other countries, will arrange programmes and select speakers.

Among the commercial topics, marine insurance, from its antiquity, extent, and importance, deservedly occupies a prominent position. It is already apparent that the congresses on other subjects will be largely attended and will be international in character, and it is considered well worth the while to make a vigorous attempt to put the marine insurance congress on an equally high plane. The practical result of such a congress would, it is expected, be a marked advance on the road to international unity of practice in several important matters, particularly in the law of general average. The progress in this direction which attended the formation of the York-Antwerp rules, makes this expectation a fairly reasonable one.

It is intended to hold the marine insurance congress in the week commencing June 19, 1893.



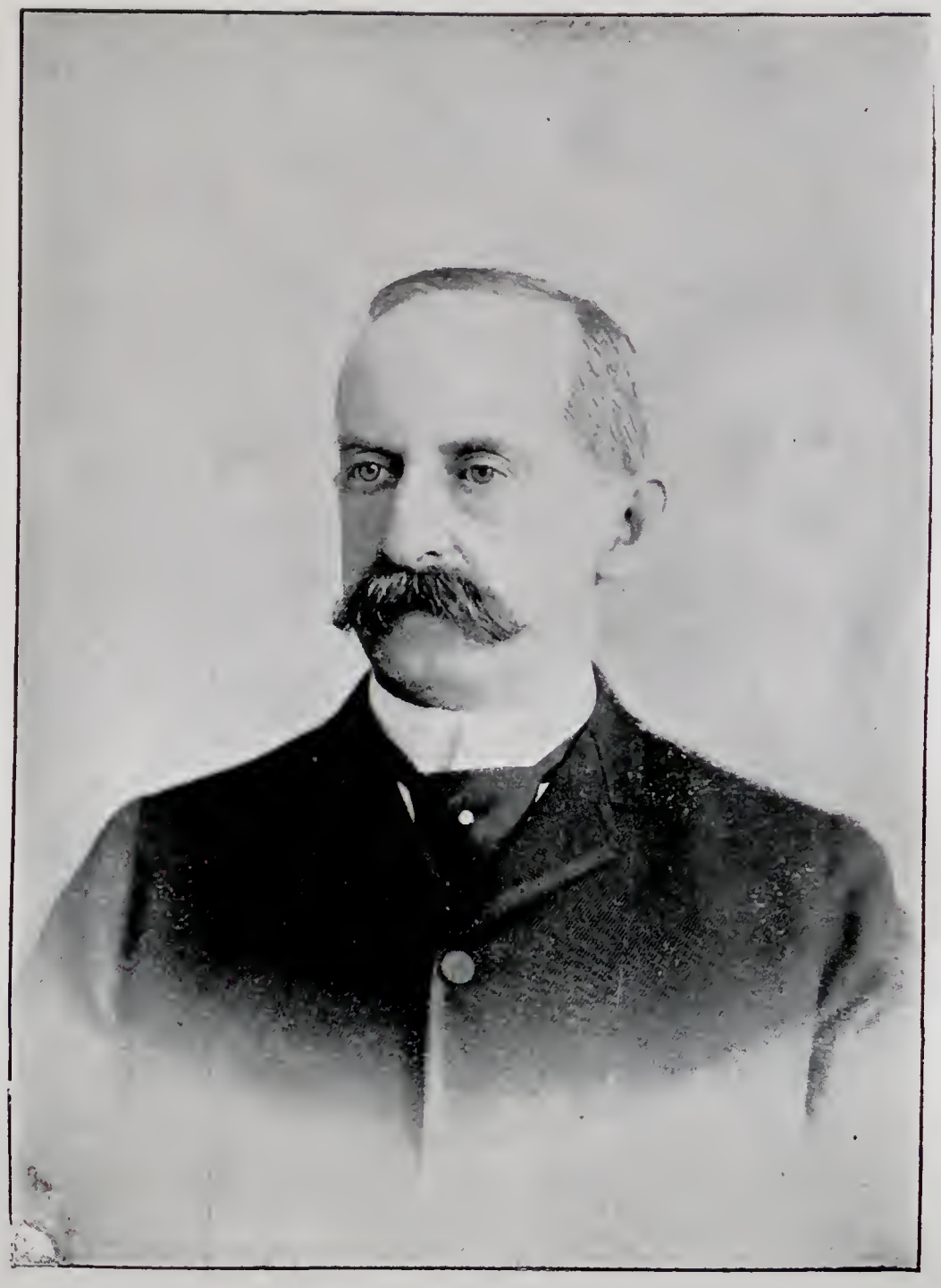
McKINLEY AND CLEVELAND GREYS, MILITARY PARADE, DEDICATION DAY, OCTOBER 22, 1892.

MINNESOTA'S FORESTRY EXHIBIT

The material for Minnesota's forestry exhibit at the World's Fair has been collected. It consists of sixty logs of various sizes and dimensions. The largest is a pine as thick as half a man's height. Equally as large is a section of the track of an oak, probably the largest ever found in the State. A portion of the trunk of the oak is over three feet in thickness. The average thickness of the trunk of an oak tree is one to one and a half feet. The sixty logs represent nearly all the varieties of wood to be found in this State, thirty in all.

E. Arner, of Salina, Kas., was granted the concession for exhibiting a village of Laplanders at Jackson Park.

Four car-loads of exhibits from Japan have arrived at the Exposition grounds. The exhibits were chiefly of carved woodwork, and will go in the Japanese temple at the north end of the wooded island.



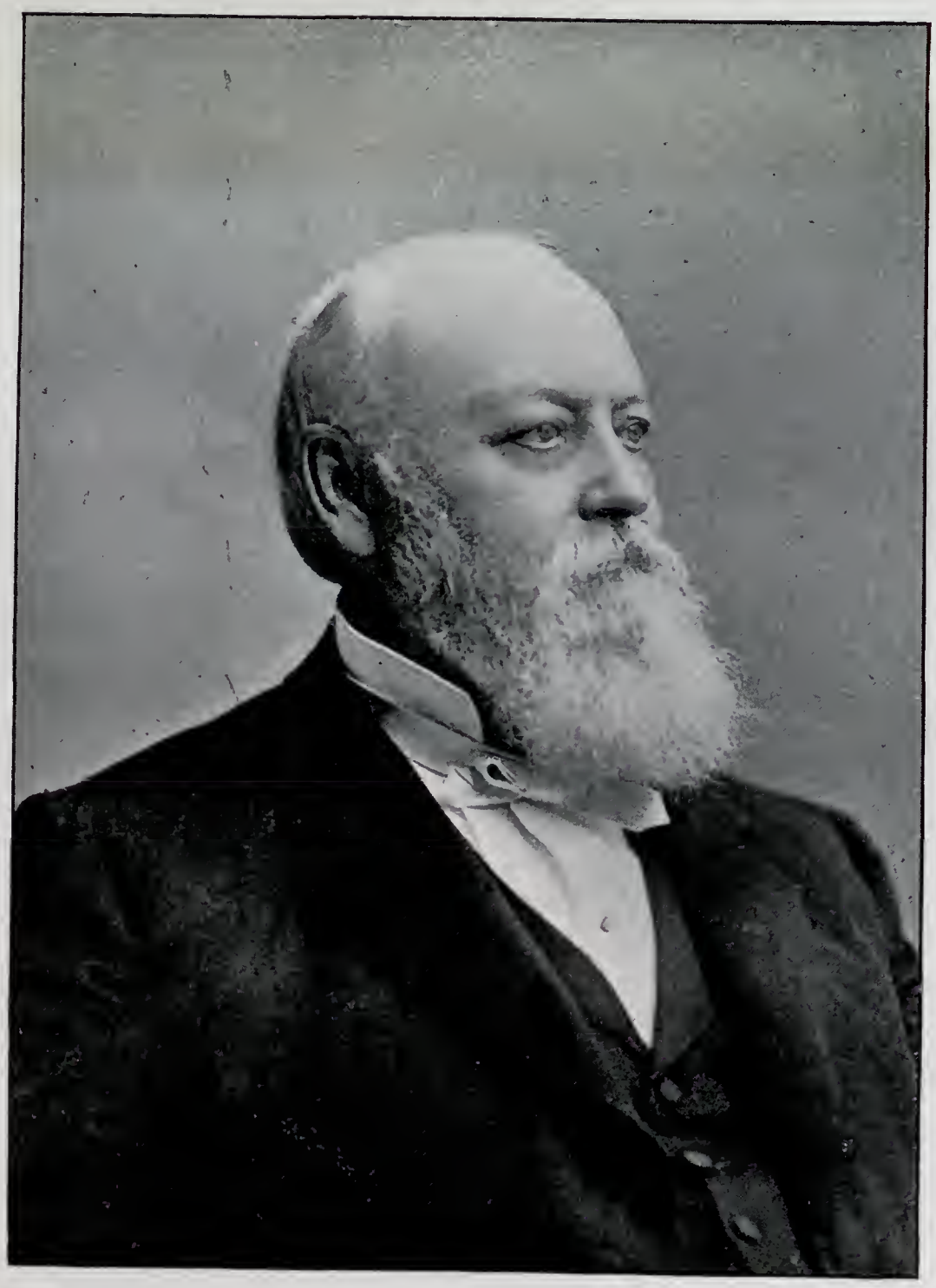
HON. LYMAN B. GOFF,

NATIONAL COMMISSIONER FROM RHODE ISLAND.



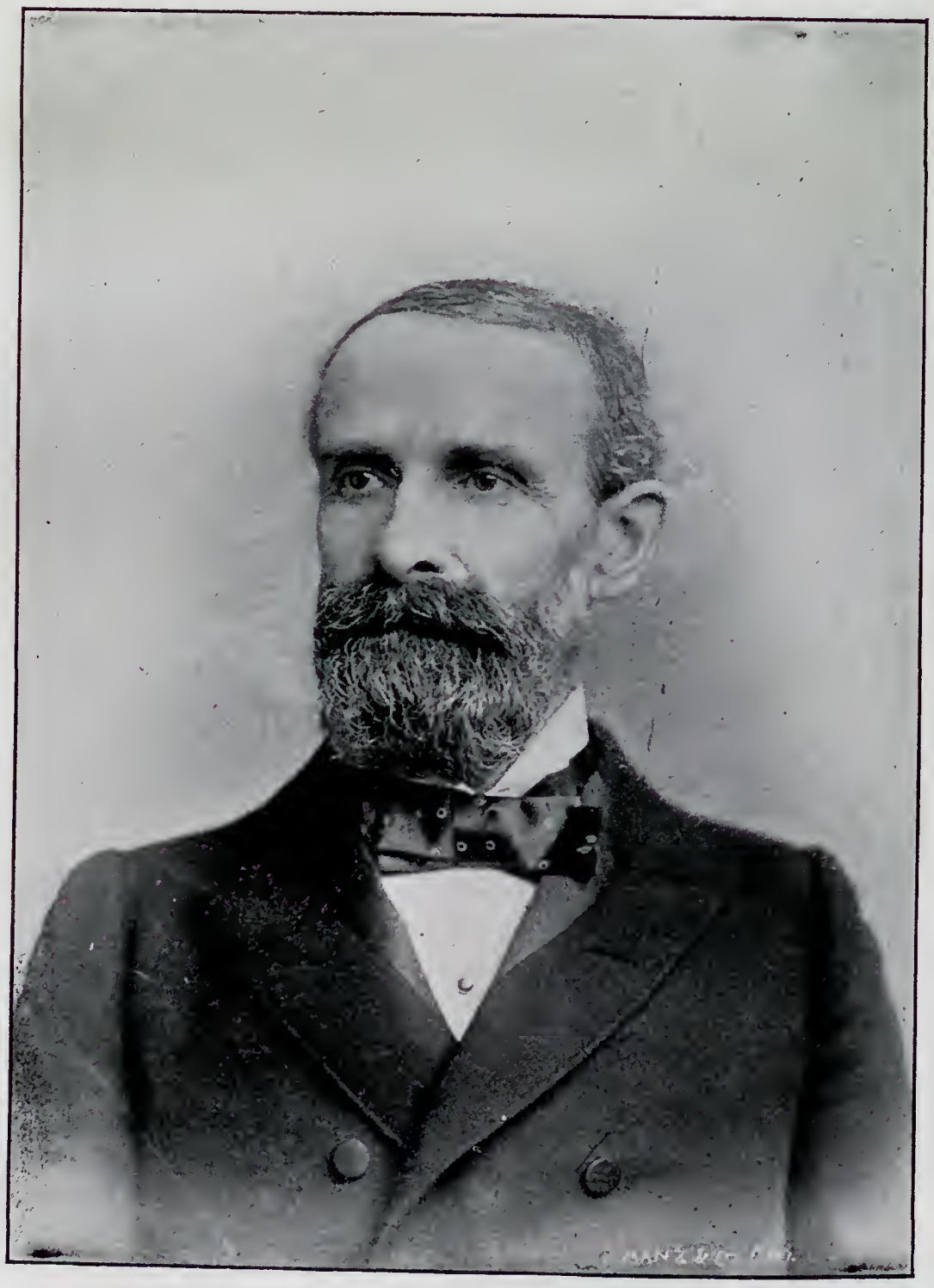
ALBERT G. SCOTT,

NATIONAL COMMISSIONER FROM NEBRASKA.



HON. JOHN D. ADAMS,

NATIONAL COMMISSIONER FROM ARKANSAS.



HON. WILLIAM F. KING,

NATIONAL COMMISSIONER FROM IOWA.



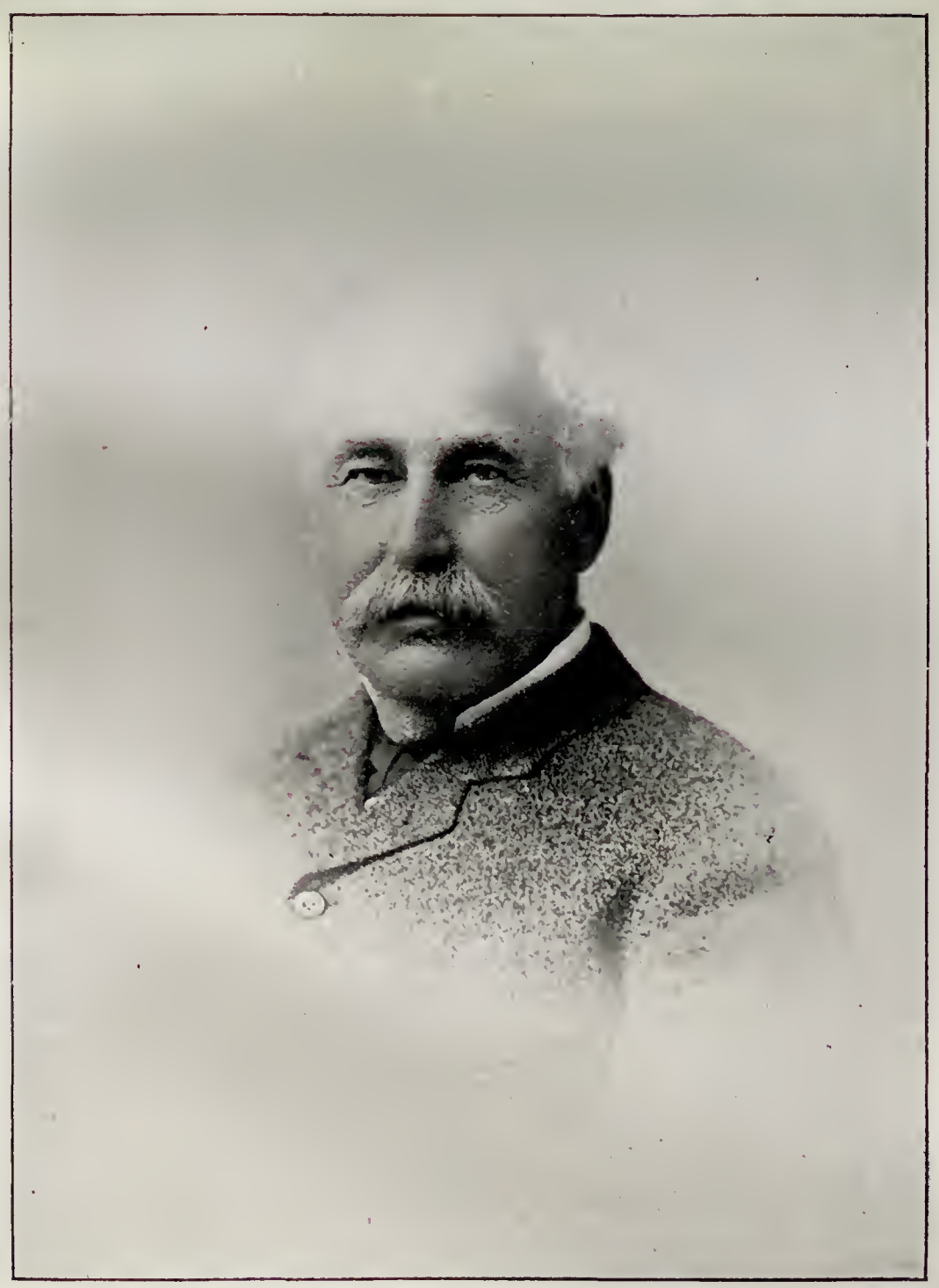
HON. GEORGE F. COATS,

NATIONAL COMMISSIONER FROM ARIZONA.



HON. H. B. MOORE.

NATIONAL COMMISSIONER FROM MINNESOTA.



HON. R. E. GOODELL,

NATIONAL COMMISSIONER FROM COLORADO.



HON. JOHN BENNETT,

NATIONAL COMMISSIONER FROM KENTUCKY.

ALBERT G. SCOTT.

Mr. Scott was born in Barre, Vermont, June 12, 1825. His father was an extensive and successful farmer. Mr. Scott's education was begun at a common school in his native town, and received its finishing touches at Newbury Seminary, Vermont. During the winter months he devoted his time to school teaching. In 1851, he removed to La Salle, Ill., where he engaged in the general merchandise business. In 1856, he removed to Sheffield, Ill., and engaged in the same business, buying and selling grain, lumber and farming implements.

In the fall of 1870, Mr. Scott removed to Kearney, Nebraska. Was elected a member of the State Delegation to the National Republican Convention held at Chicago in 1884, at which the Hon. James G. Blaine was nominated for the Presidency. Has been a director of the First National Bank of Kearney, Neb., since its organization in 1883, and for the same period has been Chairman of the Board of Directors. Was elected State delegate to the Triennial Council of the Inter-State Congregational Churches, that convened at Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1888. Mr. Scott was nominated by the Hon. John M. Thayer, Governor of Nebraska, as one of the World's Fair Commissioners from that state, in May, 1890.

HON. JOHN D. ADAMS.

Hon. John D. Adams is the Democratic commissioner from Arkansas. In 1847, with his father and family, Colonel Adams removed from Tennessee to Arkansas, and has been a resident of the latter state ever since. The major portion of Col. Adam's life has been devoted to active business pursuits, and he is now, though sixty-four years of age, actively engaged in business. He is one of the largest cotton planters on the Arkansas River, is president of the gas works at Little Rock, and also president of the Arkansas Building and Loan Association, a State institution with its main office at Little Rock. He is also president of the Memphis and Arkansas City Packet Company, one of the largest steamboat lines plying on the Mississippi River. Col. Adams prides himself on being a successful business man, and though a zealous worker in the Democratic party in his state, he has never held a political office, nor has he been a candidate for office.

As a member of the National Commission he wielded a powerful influence for the best interests of the Exposition, as his sound executive ability, coupled with his liberal views, equipped him with qualifications for work of superior order.

HON. LYMAN B. GOFF.

Lyman B. Goff, one of the World's Fair Commissioners from the state of Rhode Island, was born in Rehoboth, Mass., October 19, 1844, and has resided in Pawtucket, R. I., since 1847. His father was the late Hon. Darius Goff, so widely known as the manufacturer of "Goff's Braid." Educated in the grammer and high schools of Pawtucket he graduated from Brown University in the class of 1862. While returning from a hunting trip through the far west in 1862 the Sioux war broke out, and he served during its continuance in Fort Abercrombie, Dakota. For several years after he was in the employ of D. Goff & Son, as salesman, and was admitted to the firm as an equal partner in 1872, the firm name being changed to D. Goff & Sons.

Besides being one of Rhode Island's most enterprising business men, Mr. Goff has always taken a lively interest in city, state and national politics. Although an ardent Republican, he has never been an aspirant for public office, yet he has represented his city in the state legislature, and last spring was unanimously nominated by the Republican State Convention for lieutenant-governor, but declined the honor. In 1888 he was chosen a presidential elector from Rhode Island, casting his vote for Benjamin Harrison.

As one of the World's Fair Commissioners he was a member of the committees on Classification, Commerce and Machinery. Mr. Goff has traveled extensively in the United States and in Europe.

HON. WILLIAM FLETCHER KING.

William F. King, a native of Ohio, was born near Zanesville, Dec. 20, 1830. Both his father and mother were of old Virginia families, and leading industrious, frugal and thrifty lives in their adopted State of Ohio. William is the eldest son of three brothers, all of whom are graduates of the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio. After finishing his college course in 1857, he became a tutor in his alma mater, where he continued for five years, endearing himself to all and establishing a reputation as a successful teacher. Resigning his position in 1862, he was thereupon, on the recommendation of Drs. (afterwards Bishops) Thompson and Clark, called to the chair of Ancient Languages in Cornell College, at Mt. Vernon, Iowa, and since that time he has been closely identified with the educational interests of that institution and commonwealth. Upon the death of President Fellows, in 1863, he was placed in charge of the college as acting president, and was formerly elected president 1865.

In June, 1890, under the act of Congress authorizing the governors of the several states to appoint commissioners to form the National Commission of the World's Columbian Exposition, Dr. King was selected by Governor Boies, of Iowa, as the Republican representative from that state.

HON. GEORGE F. COATS.

Hon. George F. Coats is a native of Iowa. At the outbreak of the war he was attending the Wesleyan University at Mount Pleasant, Iowa. On July 26, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company E, First Iowa Cavalry, and remained in active service with his regiment until mustered out September 9, 1864. In May, 1879, he again located in Arizona, making his home at Phœnix, where, for six years, in connection with the leading fruit house of Los Angeles, he was engaged in the wholesale and retail fruit business. For the last few years he has been connected with no active business pursuits. During his residence in Phœnix he has twice been elected mayor of that beautiful capital city.

Mr. Coats is recognized as an active member of the Republican party of his territory, and in 1884 was appointed by Governor Tritle a member of the Board of Territorial Prison Commissioners. In April, 1889, at the request of Governor Wolfley, he accepted and was appointed a member of the Board of Capital Site Commissioners, which position he resigned to accept that of Commissioner on the World's Columbian Commission. The Legislature at its last session in February, 1891, made him a member of the Territorial World's Fair Commission.

HON. ROSWELL E. GOODELL.

Hon. Roswell E. Goodell, besides being member of the Colorado Board of World's Fair Managers, is also a distinguished and active member of the National Commission of the World's Fair for Colorado. At the age of 16 he was in charge of one of the largest post offices in Illinois, at Ottowa. Two years later he was directing the affairs of the clerk and recorder's office of La Salle county, and before he had fairly attained his majority he was marching to Mexico with Colonel Hardin's First Illinois regiment, a command that distinguished itself at Buena Vista, and where Colonel Goodell did excellent service. The war over, he returned to Ottowa and was soon chosen sheriff of the county, and from that position, which he filled with credit, he stepped into the secretaryship of the State Senate at Springfield. There he was thrown into the companionship of all the giant intellects of the day, and formed the acquaintance of distinguished persons—of Lincoln, Douglas, Logan, Trumbull and others—whose friendship was never interrupted by politics.

HON. H. B. MOORE.

Hon. H. B. Moore, of Duluth, Minnesota, was born in Caledonia county, Vermont, in 1842. His boyhood was spent in that state and he received his education at St. Johnsbury and Phillips Academies.

In 1875 he located in Michigan, where he engaged in the manufacture of lumber on an extensive scale until 1879, when he removed to Duluth, Minnesota, his present home, where he is also engaged in the lumbering business. He was elected Mayor of the City of Duluth in 1884, and in 1885 was appointed by President Cleveland to the position of Collector of Customs, which office he held until 1890.

Mr. Moore was appointed a National Commissioner to succeed Matthew B. Harrison, deceased, and at the last session of the Commission, which was the first he attended, his quiet dignity and firm but unaggressive manner won for him the respect and friendship of all his fellow Commissioners. Mr. Moore is a tall, fine looking gentleman, frank and honest in his manner, and has a pleasing modesty in his address that makes him always the object of respectful attention.

HON. JOHN BENNETT.

Mr. Bennett was born in Madison County, Kentucky, and is of Scotch-English descent on his father's side, and of French Huguenot on his mother's. Judge Bennett is forty-eight years of age. He was admitted to the bar in January. 1864, and has been continuously engaged in the practice of his profession at Richmond, Kentucky, from that time to the present. He was County Attorney of Madison County in 1865-1866.

He was elected to the Senate of Kentucky, as a Republican, from his District, composed of three counties, all of which were at that time Democratic, in August 1881, and served until August 1885. Judge Bennett was a delegate from his district to the Chicago Convention of 1888. He is president of the Farmers' National Bank of Richmond, Kentucky, which position he has held since 1875.

He was early appointed one of the National Commissioners from his state, and was among the earnest workers for the services of the enterprise, in connection with Colonel McKenzie and other Commissioners of the state.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT EXHIBIT.

Pupils from the government Indian schools will be brought to the Fair, and will be kept here three or four weeks, when they will return, their places being taken by pupils from other schools. Between thirty and forty pupils will be kept in the World's Fair school from the beginning to the close of the Exposition. They will live and do their own cooking in the building. They will have their regular lessons to learn and recite the same as if in their home schools. The various religious denominations engaged in educational work among the Indians will be invited to exemplify their methods of teaching from time to time.

Almost under the eaves of the school the red man will be living in his tepee and in his hogan or hut, pursuing his native labors and pastimes. That is to say, the squaws will do the work while the bucks will look after the pastimes, clad in the fashion of the forest before government blankets came into use among them. This part of the Indian exhibit is under Prof. Putnam's Department of Ethnology.

EXHIBITS OF THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

The exhibits of the Interior Department will be made by the Patent Office, Geological Survey, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Education, General Land Office, Government Reservations, and for Alaska. Alaska was taken into the fold because if the Interior Department did not do that service for the far-away Territory no one else would.

Instead of sending a job lot of models, which is the usual way of showing Patent Office work, several experts have collected some 2,800 models and designs, showing the evolution of an invention as fostered by patents. Take printing presses, for instance. First, there will be a reproduction of the first press. Next will come a press which was a slight improvement on the first. The process of evolution will be shown all the way to a perfect miniature of a modern perfecting press, throwing out many thousand newspapers per hour. The discovery and growth of the sewing machine idea will be treated in the same way. In short, the evolution of every important invention with which the public is familiar will be represented by the Patent Office. Outside of this many curiosities in the way of patents will be sent by the office.

FINE COLLECTION OF MINERALS.

The Geological Survey will make a beautiful showing of its work. It will have, perhaps, the finest collection of minerals ever seen at a World's Fair. Elaborate maps showing the topography of the country in relief have been prepared. Numerous skeletons found in the earth have been restored, and will give a vivid idea of prehistoric life on this continent. Magnificent transparencies from six to eight feet long, representing natural scenery, will add to the general artistic effect of the display.

Certainly few things in the Government building will be more striking than the immense globe of the General Land Office. It will be forty-five feet in diameter, and will show the earth as few people have ever seen it.

A great work for the smaller cities of the country has been done by Prof. Harris in the exhibit by the Bureau of Education. He has planned a library in actual operation, illustrating the most approved methods in cataloguing, shelving, and distributing. It will be a model library for a city, say, of 50,000 people, embodying the study and experience of tried librarians.

Nobody would expect much of a showing by the census office, yet of all human contrivances in Jackson Park none will be more curious than the famous tabulating machines, which were used in getting out the last census. There will be from five to seven of these machines.

The big tree in the dome of the Government Building is the first contribution from the government reservations. By the time the big tree is ready for exhibiting it will have cost $12,000, but it is thought the exhibit is worth that sum.

RESOURCES OF ALASKA.

Lieut. George T. Emmons of the navy was sent to Alaska eighteen months ago to make a collective exhibit from that Territory. The collection he made is said to give the first comprehensive view of the Territory ever secured. Much of the material he secured is now in Chicago, and includes furs, boats used by the natives, specimens of the country's mineral wealth, pictures—in short everything showing how the people live and what they do, and the future of the Territory when its resources are developed.



GROUP OF STATUARY FOR AGRICULTURAL BUILDING, AT WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

HORTICULTURAL HALL IN SILVER.

A model of the Horticultural Building has been made at Monterey, Mex., by Alberto M. Endueiss from designs furnished him by W. L. B. Jenney, the architect of the building. It is ten feet long, and it is to be a marvel of the silversmith's art. It cost $5,000. Mr. Endueiss has asked for and received a concession to manufacture Mexican silver filigree work in connection with the exhibition of the model in the Horticultural Building.

FORMER MODES OF TRANSPORTATION.

In the English section of the transportation exhibit department will be shown many interesting and historical vehicles. In addition to the Philipson relics, detailing in models and drawings the various stages of improvements in coach building during the last 150 years, Mr. Metcalf, the United States Consul at Newcastle, has succeeded in securing one of the sedan chairs which were used by the ladies of the northern metropolis up to 1850 for going to church, balls, parties, and other assemblies, and which were displaced by the hackney coach and street cab. This chair has been lent by George Boyd of Newcastle for the World's Fair. J. E. McNay, Esq., Treasurer of the North-eastern Railroad company of England, contributes to the railway division of transportation exhibits a unique picture of the opening of the Stockton and Darlington railway, the first in the world used for the conveyance of passengers. The artist was a native of Darlington, and the point of view chosen by him for his sketch is the railway bridge over the Sherne at this place. To the right and left of this drawing will be hung the original announcement and program of the opening and the original and first time table. Above it an enlarged photograph of the No. 1 locomotive will be placed.

Models of the first railway carriages made by Atkinson and Philipson for the Manchester and Liverpool and Stockton and Darlington railways of England cannot fail to attract the attention of visitors to the department of transportation exhibits.

MACHINERY EXHIBITS.

Concerning one of the most important and interesting features of the Exposition—the exhibit of machinery—Chief Robinson of that department gives interesting details. The total number of applications made in the Machinery Department will come up to about 1,200. There are some important groups in the machinery exhibit unrepresented at present. There are no indications that provisions are made unless some of these industries erect their own buildings. The groups in question are such as clay working, brick, pottery and tile machinery, fire engines and apparatus, etc., outside of engines on the grounds, which will also serve as exhibits.

The most notable exhibits will consist of all kinds of engines, ranging from 500 to 2,000 horse-power. The largest exhibit will weigh thirty tons, while the smallest engine will weigh only nine pennyweights ten grains. Machine tools and woodworking machinery, of which latter the manufacturers of the United States excel all others, will also make an important part of Chief Robinson's department. The printing presses of the most modern type and in operation will be another feature of this great department. Bookbinding machinery and typesetting machines, all in full blast, may be seen there also. Arbuckle's interesting invention will add to the great success of the machinery exhibit. This is a machine that takes paper from a roll, cuts it, and makes boxes out of it; then it takes coffee from a bin, weighs it into quantities of a pound and places it in paper bags, closing the bag and sealing it. Finally the packages are deposited on a table to be taken away, and all by this wonderful automatic invention. Of foreign countries, Great Britain, Germany and Canada will be most notably represented.



GRAND ENTRANCE TO TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.

MAPS OF NICARAGUA CANAL.

Persons unfamiliar with the Nicaragua Canal construction will have an opportunity of seeing in relief at the World's Fair the route of that channel. Two plans for this purpose are under way. One is being prepared in Paris and the other in New York. These relief maps will probably be shown in the Transportation Department. It will take a large amount of space for their exhibition, and Chief Smith expects to have them in the Transportation Building along with other noteworthy exhibits from different parts of the world which he has been collecting.

RARE HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITS.

While most of the great buildings are as yet untenanted by exhibits Chief Samuel's horticultural hall and Capt. John Thorpe's greenhouses are filling up with rare plants and flowers from all quarters of the globe. A modest estimate places the value of the collections already received at $200,000, and there seems to be no limit to the new accessions offered.

The latest addition promised is from the Russian government, which advises Chief Samuels that it will send him a special exhibit of its hardy fruit trees and fruits. The value of this exhibit is in the opportunity it will offer American growers to study varieties that thrive in very low temperatures, such as have hitherto been thought a barrier to fruit culture in this country. The United States Department of Agriculture thought the subject of sufficient importance to warrant special investigation by experts, who were sent to Russia for that purpose. The principal features of the exhibit will be apples, quinces and grapes grown in conditions corresponding to those that prevail in the northern and northwestern states in this country.

The attractions that draw the greatest crowds of visitors are freaks of nature. Among these are two Japanese ferns of separate varieties and yet growing together as one plant. Another is a giant fern—Dicksonia Antarctica—from Australia, measuring thirty-two feet and said to be the largest of its species in Europe or America. Then there are Japanese dwarf-trees, 100 years old, and about the size of a gooseberry bush. A travelers' tree from Madagascar is one of the rarest specimens of the group, while queer cacti and palms are numerous enough to stock several ordinary conservatories.

Germany, France, Belgium and Holland have sent thousands of pansies for the opening display in May, and 40,000 hardy roses are in the garden on the wooded island. Chief Samuels is in correspondence with California and Florida associations, arranging for a winter show of oranges and lemons with trees in bearing as accessories to the show. With these attractions the horticultural department will have one of the finest exhibits of the kind ever got together—a forerunner of the greater display to be seen during the Exposition.

PRIMROSE SHOW NOW OPEN.

Primroses from all countries, primroses of all colors, and primroses in beautiful bloom are to be seen in the greenhouse at Jackson Park. The primrose show has been opened to the public, and the visitors who pass up and down the aisle give every expression of delight and appreciation of the rare plants which have unfolded their many-hued petals.

It has been the intention for some weeks to open the doors of this show. Florists and other privileged visitors who have seen the collection have pronounced it a shame that the public was barred out. Director-General Davis has at last concurred in this opinion, and admission will be hereafter accorded.

The greenhouse is located between Sixty-first and Sixty-second streets, just west of the Horticultural Building. The two houses in which the primroses are grown are each 100 feet long and twenty-two feet wide, making a pathway of flowers 200 feet long. The display embraces 4,600 plants. They have been secured from breeders in the United States, England, France, Germany, Belgium, Italy and other countries. There are at least thirty different kinds, and they run in colors from pure white to all the shades of red and various purples.

These primroses form a comparative exhibit and will be passed upon before the bloom falls away. Twenty-eight different growers are in the competition, each having from four to thirty different kinds of plants. They form the best specimens of each breed. The seeds were sent here last year, and have been grown under the direction of Chief Thorpe of the Bureau of Floriculture. When the primrose show is over there is another one coming on which it is expected will be almost as attractive. There are 6,000 Persian violets almost ready to bloom, and great care is being bestowed upon them for their proper development.

The primroses do not form by any means the entire floricultural exhibit. Altogether there are 26,000 plants in and about the building. Horticultural Hall has also been thrown open to the public, and beneath its dome is a miniature flower mountain.

One of the things of interest among the flowers under the dome is a century plant, which will bloom within the next thirty days. The plant was secured by Mr. Thorpe last season from Mrs. Mark Reeves of Richmond, Ind. Neither Mrs. Reeves nor Mr. Thorpe thought, doubtless, that the plant would bloom for many years yet. About ten days ago, however, it surprised the attendants by shooting up a slender stem from its center. This is now growing at the rate of nearly three inches a day. Chief Thorpe thinks it will probably grow to be thirty feet high before unfolding its blossoms. It will remain in bloom for six weeks.



EXHIBIT OF TROPICAL PLANTS IN HORTICULTURAL HALL.



RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE WOMAN'S BUILDING.

The subcommittee of the Executive committee and the Committee on Assignment of Space adjourned after a two weeks' laborious session, and among the important results of their labor is the final adoption of the rules and regulations for the Woman's Building considered in October by the Executive committee. The members of the subcommittee have also been in conference with the Board of Control touching the question of awards to women. A whole series of questions have been formulated to manufacturers, concerning not only the work but the condition surrounding the women in their employ. The Committee on Space in the Woman's Building has made assignments on the second floor to the following associations:

The Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association, the King's Daughters, Mount Vernon Association, National Council of Women, National W. C. T. U., Promotion of Physical Culture, Non-Partisan Temperance Union, Woman's Christian International Association, Woman's Relief Corps, Young Women's International Christian Association, Association Collegiate Alumnæ, Shut-In Society, Federation of Clubs, Woman's Columbian Club (Wichita, Kas.), American Society of Authors, Menon Lake Assembly, P. E. O. Sisterhood, Lemo & Clarke Columbian club, Emma Willard Pioneer Society, Home for Incurables, Chicago Women's clubs, Columbian Association of Housekeepers.

Many other associations were favorably considered, and will undoubtedly be assigned space as soon as certain technical difficulties are overcome.

The ground floor will be the competitive floor of the building, and the committee had not time to do more than divide this into general divisions. The salesroom is a most important feature. Here women who do excellent work can make large sales, the lady managers have secured for them from the Ways and Means committee a consession upon favorable terms. Another provision was made in the interests of dressmakers and other industrial women who cannot make a regular exhibit of their skill. This looks to lectures to be given by them in the assembly room of the Woman's Building, setting forth methods and ideas to their own and others' advantage.

THE RULES.

The rules adopted were as follows:

AWARDS.

Rule No. 1. There shall be a committee of experts appointed by the President of the Board of Lady Managers, whose duty shall be to make final decision upon the merits of articles for which application for space has been made in the Woman's Building, and no articles shall be installed by the Director of the Woman s Building which has not been approved by the committee of experts.

Rule No. 2. *Resolved*, That the President appoint a Final Expert committee of such a number as she may determine, and assign them to duty at such times and places as she may deem advisable.

Rule No. 3. That members of the Final Expert committee may receive their transportation expenses and $6 a day when necessarily absent from their homes on duty for this committee.

SALES.

Rule No. 1. The decorative art societies, woman's exchanges, industrial and educational unions, and individuals (which may be called the Bureau of Applied Arts from the different States) will be allowed to sell exhibits by samples. No article shall be sold for removal previous to the close of the Exposition unless a "concession" for the same has been granted by by the Ways and Means Committee. Concessions refer to the sale of all goods from which the securing of revenue is the object of the lessees.

Rule No. 2. The decorative art societies exchanges, industrial and educational unions and individuals will arrange for the sale of their work on this co-operative plan. Each society or individual exhibiting or selling their work to pay their proportion of the expenses of cases, clerks, saleswomen, etc.

Rule No. 3. To provide for these expenses there shall be twenty per cent. charged on all sales where saleswomen are provided by the management. Five per cent. of this to be paid to the Ways and Means Committee for "concessions," and fifteen per cent reserved as a fund out of which all salaries and other expenses attending the sale of articles in the salesrooms in the Woman's Building shall be paid.

Rule No. 4. There shall be appointed by the President of the Board of Lady Managers a superintendent of sales, a treasurer and a cashier to take charge of the records of all sales and the money received from said sales.

Rule No. 5. The superintendent shall enroll the names of all the societies, Bureau of Applied Arts and individuals making an exhibit for sale. She shall superintend the correspondence and keep a file of all letters received and copies of all letters written by her. She shall present a report at each regular meeting of the management of the salesrooms. She only must receive all orders to send for a further supply of articles to be sold from the different societies or Bureau of Applied Arts. On the receipt of the goods she shall return a true statement of the goods received to the societies, individuals or Bureau of Applied Arts to which they properly belong.

Rule No. 6. It shall be the duty of the treasurer to recive all moneys from all sales, and the money received from said sales to be deposited according to the direction of the management of the salesrooms. She shall keep correct books of account, and give and take receipts and vouchers as may be necessary, and report upon the condition of the treasury to the superintendent of sales whenever required. She shall pay out no money except upon the written order of the superintendent of sales. The treasurer shall perform such other duties as the management of the salesrooms shall prescribe. The books kept by the treasurer shall be open at all times to the inspection and examination of any member of the management of salesrooms. The treasurer shall present a report at each regular meeting of the management of salesrooms.

Rule No. 7. There shall also be a cashier, who shall also act as clerk, who shall receive the money for sales daily, and keep account for the same. She shall keep a register of all articles received and entered for sale in the Woman's Building. She must report fully every evening to the superintendent of salesrooms.

Rule No. 8. The number of saleswomen employed shall be in proportion to the duties demanded and the amount of sales and the number shall be left to the discretion of the superintendent of sales and the management of the salesrooms.

Rule No. 9. No saleswoman or attendant can act individually in any matter that is to come before the management of salesrooms.

Rule No. 10. No saleswoman shall be permitted to display or arrange her exhibit in any way that will obstruct the light or occasion any inconvenience or disadvantageously affect the display of other saleswomen.

Rule No. 11. During the installation of exhibits for sale, saleswomen will not be allowed to use more than one-third of the aisles or avenues in front of the space assigned to them for their respective exhibits.

Rule No. 12. Saleswomen will not be permitted to sweep anything into the aisles during the hours the Exposition is open to the public; it must be done after it closes. Whenever covers or curtains are used to protect exhibits or cases, they must be removed fifteen minutes before the Exposition is open in the morning and not replaced until the Exposition closes.

Rule No. 13. Materials used in covering counters, screens, or petitions will be subject to the approval of the Director of the Woman's Building.

Rule No. 14. Articles that may be admitted for sale must be the original work of the contributer, or the manufactured value of material, greatly enhanced by official work.

Rule No. 15. Articles for sale can only be insured by the owners thereof.

Rule No. 16. The permit for sales issued to any society or individual or Bureau of Applied Arts from the different States must be presented and properly stamped at the office of the Director of the Woman's Building before the society or individual or Bureau of Applied Arts begins preparation for the installation of their exhibit for sale.

Rule No. 17. The distribution of cards, circulars, pamphlets, or samples of contributors about the Woman's Building or within the grounds will not be permitted under any circumstances. Saleswomen can distribute such articles only before their own space, and will not be allowed to solicit their acceptance.

Rule No. 18. The officers whose duties are defined in these rules must be appointed at the discretion of the President as the necessity arises.

Rule No. 19. The Board of Lady Managers or its agents will not be responsible for any loss or damage to articles sent for sale during the Exposition.

MUSIC.

Rule No. 1. A committee called an Advisory Committee on Music, shall be appointed in each State and Territory which shall consist of the resident musicians in different sections of the State or Territory so that candidates for vocal or instrumental examination may not be required to traverse great distances.

Rule No. 2. Said Advisory committee to be appointed in each State and Territory by the members of the National Board of Lady managers for that State or Territory, in co-operation with the State Boards, whenever such Advisory Committees have not already been appointed.

Rule No. 3. It will be the duty of the Advisory Committee on Music to decide whether applicants are artists, amateurs, or professionals.



MRS. M. D. THATCHER.

and whether their performances are sufficiently good to receive a letter of recommendation from either of the expert juries (vocal or instrumental) which will hereafter be appointed in Chicago by the Bureau of Music.

Rule No. 4. The artists who are considered worthy of distinction by the expert juries appointed in Chicago will receive the honor of an invitation to perform in the small concert hall or in the Woman's building during the Exposition.

No money has been appropriated by the World's Columbian Exposition or by the government to defray the expenses of applicants who wish to appear in Chicago.

Expert juries to be appointed in Chicago will hear applicants after May 1, 1893.

MRS. M. D. THATCHER.

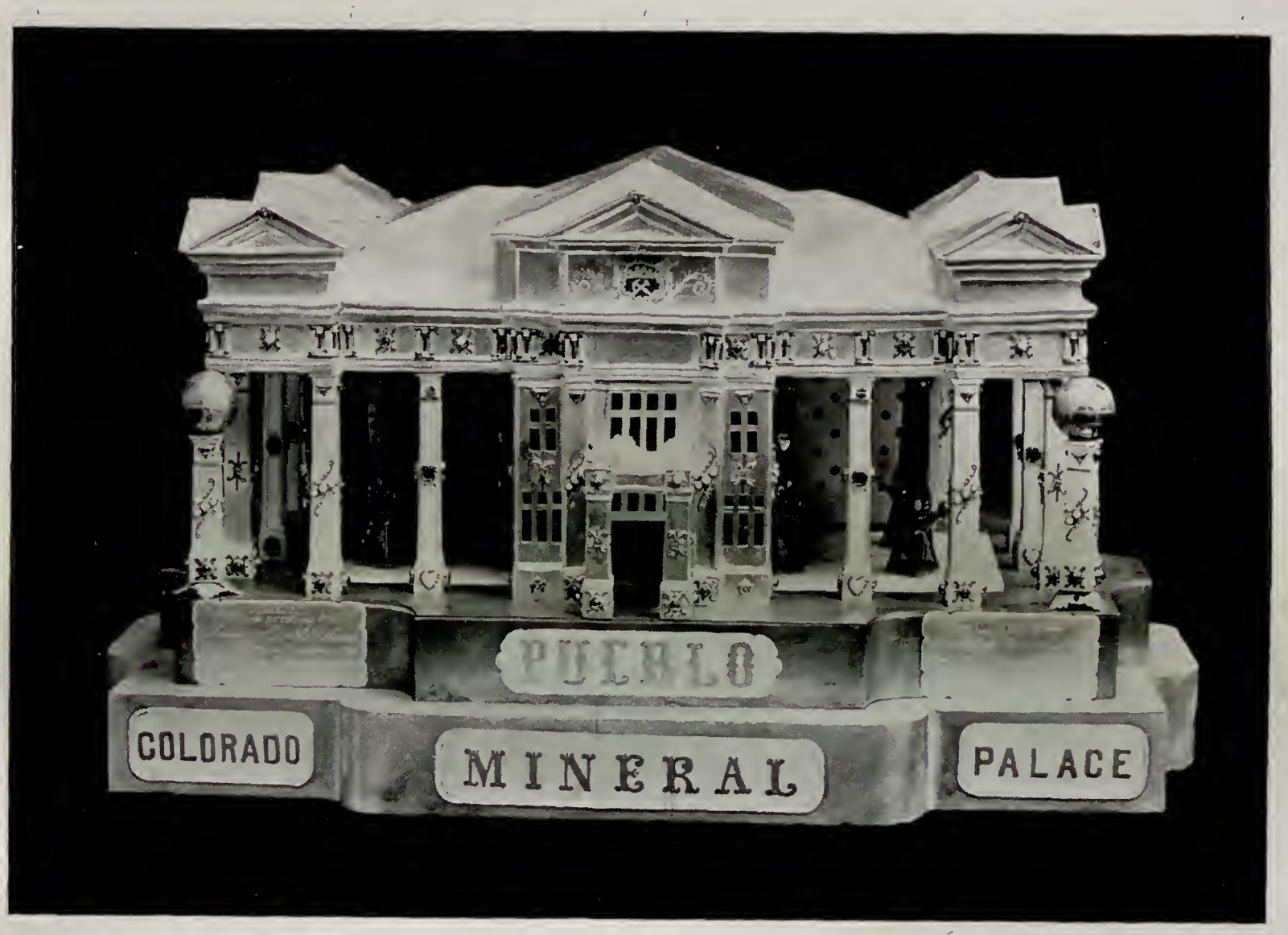
LADY MANAGER FROM COLORADO.

Mrs. M. D. Thatcher, *nee* Luna Ada Jordan, one of the Lady Managers for Colorado, was born in Vermont, her parents being direct descendents of the Puritans. They left New England when she was very young making their home first in Central Iowa and later in Colorado. As the schools of Colorado, in 1870, had not reached that high grade which they now possess, they sent their daughter to Massachusetts to finish her studies. She was married to Mahlon D. Thatcher, of Colorado, who is largely interested in banks in the State and President of the First National Bank of Pueblo. Mrs. Thatcher has lived quite a domestic life, being the mother of five children, but has been identified and interested in the charities of her city, and since her appointment to the National Commission on the Woman's Board, and as a member of the Colorado State Board, has been actively engaged in working for the World's Fair and the advancement of Colorado's representation. The "Mineral Palace Casket" representing, as it does, Colorado's mining wealth and industry, has been her special pride and work. It will be used in the "opening ceremonies" of the great Fair May 1, 1893, as a receptacle for the "Montana Nail" and "Nebraska Hammer."

THE MINERAL PALACE CASKET.

The Colorado Mineral Palace Casket, manufactured by Charles Otero, the jeweler, for the ladies of the Columbian Exposition Club of Pueblo, to be sent to Chicago where it will be on exhibition in the Woman's Building during the World's Fair, is the most richly decorated and elaborately finished piece of work ever furnished by a manufacturing jeweler in the West.

Mrs. M. D. Thatcher, one of the Lady Managers for Colorado, has taken supervision of this exhibit, which is a casket made of the precious metals from the mines of the State, to be furnished as a receptacle for the nail and hammer to be used by Mrs. Potter Palmer, President of the Board of Lady Managers, in giving the finishing touch to the Woman's Building. It is a fac-simile of the "Colorado Mineral Palace" located in Pueblo, and used as a repository for mineral exhibits from different sections of the State. Mrs. Thatcher has been actively engaged in this work for several months, making application to the Smelters of Pueblo and to different men interested in some of the richest mining properties of the State, who have liberally responded with gold, silver, copper, and valuable ores and stones.



The details of this structure are: the lower base made of fine silver, and is twenty inches long by fourteen wide and one and a half high. The second base, and that on which the Palace proper rests, is made of copper refined at the works of the Pueblo Smelting and Refining Company, and is sixteen inches long by ten wide. The floor is composed of Colorado Alabaster from the quarries near Canon City, inlaid in the copper base. The four large outside pillars have globes made of pure gold, showing the continents of the World accurately outlined in gold of different colors; these columns are made of silver ornamented with fancy scroll-work of various designs in pure gold and set with precious stones which are found in Colorado. There are eight other pillars on the outside, and these are also ornamented with gold and precious stones. There are six Alabaster pillars trimmed with silver and gold, and set with Amazon Garnets and Turquois. The roof is of satin-finished silver and turns back on hinges to disclose the interior, and the beautiful Nebraska hammer. The portico over the main entrance has displayed on the top nugget of pure silver just as they are found in the mines. Here is the receptacle for the "Last Nail" to be driven in the Woman's Building, and furnished by Montana. In the interior of the Palace are copper columns, some round and some square, six of which have small cabinets around the base, covered with Colorado Mica, and containing rich and rare specimens of ore from the Colorado mines, and on each column is placed the name of the owner of the mine, and doner of specimen. These columns are highly decorated with pure gold and set with garnets, turquois, moonstones, topaz, cornelians and moss agates. The stage is shown exactly as in the original–the effect of the grotto is produced by a profuse setting of fine ore and mineral. The most brilliant effect is produced by the ceiling, which has a large central dome, a smaller one on either side, and the eighteen small domes. Each dome is decorated differently, and to give the effect of the Colorado Flora as painted in the original, by the use of different colors of gold and gems. The Palace is lighted by thirty-six miniature incandescent lamps. Appropriate inscriptions of the dedication and use of the Casket are given in tablets on the base. It will rest on a pedestal of Colorado Marble, which will be placed in a parlor of the Woman's Building. The money required to pay for the manufacture of this Casket has been donated by the women of the City of Pueblo. The total value of the Casket is $4,000.

BLOCK OF WOOD FOR THE LAST NAIL.

The famous "last nail" will probably be driven in the proscenium arch of the Woman's Building at the opening services in May. Idaho wants to make the block into which it is to be driven. A woman of the State has collected twenty-four varieties of native woods to be used in making this block, upon which will be carved the seal of Idaho. After its withdrawal from the arch the nail and the hammer used in driving it will be placed on exhibition in the casket prepared by the women of Colorado.

Lady Sendell is collecting an exhibit of the work of the women of the Island of Cyprus.



"FORWARD." STATUE BY MISS NELLIE MEARS.

TWO BEAUTIFUL STATUES.

The beautiful and exquisite statues which are given to the public for the first time are now nearly finished and are designed for the Wisconsin State Building.

The designs for these statues were open for competition, and as there were two models so closely and fully embodying the state motto, both were accepted by the committee. Miss Nellie Mears is at work upon one of them, a marble figure seven feet in height, while her ideal has been named "Forward." The pose of the woman is strong and full of activity. The head is erect and slightly thrown back giving to it an expression of determination and earnest zeal. In fact the whole figure is suggestive of life, strength and ambition. This figure is one of the most attractive and calls forth many words of praise and admiration.

The other statue by Miss Jean Miner is also a marble figure seven feet high, and is typical of the growth and progress of that comparatively new but extremely progressive state.

The two figures bear a strong resemblance to each other, and in this as in the other is suggested force, will power and determination. The pose is graceful while the form grand and powerful. It will occupy a very prominent position in the Wisconsin State Building and will be placed upon the prow of a boat which has for its figurehead "Old Abe." In the hand of the figure, which is raised aloft, the American flag will be placed. Never before were the Stars and Stripes furled by a more beautiful and graceful image.

MISS McMANUS' DESIGN ACCEPTED.

Miss Blanche McManus design for the frieze for the Kindergarten room in the Woman's Department of the Illinois State Building has been accepted by the Art Committee. It consists of vine and flowers of the wild white briar or Cherokee rose in white, with tones of yellow and light brown. The room is 30 x 60 feet, and the frieze will be painted by the artist in accordance with her design. Miss McManus is a native of New Orleans, has studied and traveled abroad, and been in this city about eight months, having her studio in Room 116, Auditorium Building. There were several other competitors, but the letter notifying her of the acceptance of the design said hers was the most beautiful and appropriate, and for that reason it was taken.

FOR MEDICAL SERVICE.

The Board of Lady Managers, finding that there would be but slight opportunity in the Liberal Arts Department for showing the remarkable work of the organization of women in hospital and trained nurse service, has planned an elaborate system of service both for the convenience and comfort of the public.

The plans for medical service contemplate the maintenance of a hospital in which the most advanced modern theories will be demonstrated. One of the features will be effective ambulance service, each ambulance to be accompanied by a trained nurse.

Seeing an opportunity to supplement this service, the Board of Lady Managers, some months ago, elaborated a scheme by which exhibitors wishing to show moving hospitals would be enabled to make exhibits, space for which had been denied to them. The great hospitals of the country, which had also failed to secure space for their proposed extended exhibits, as well as the makers of hospital fittings and appliances, and those proposing to exhibit systems of moving hospitals, can all be equally accommodated by this plan. Those interested have united with the Board of Lady Managers in presenting to the directory a plan of out-of-door hospital service in which the Bellevue Hospital, the Mount Sinai, the Hahnemann, the Roosevelt, and the New York Hospitals, all of New York, the great hospitals of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, as well as the trained nurse and physician organizations of Illinois, are represented, not only presenting a practical exhibit of national importance, but in maintaining, without expense to the Exposition a series of relief stations on the Exposition grounds.

ENTERPRISE OF WOMEN.

From almost every state in the Union comes reports as to what women are doing in aid of the World's Fair. All these reports show the versatility of the ladies in raising funds to carry out any scheme they may undertake.

They organize and carry out every kind of entertainment in order to secure funds, and are getting money from sources and in various ways that no man could ever dream of attempting. It is evident that the exhibit made by the women of the country will stand out prominent among all others, and show what has been and can be accomplished by the gentle sex when they combine together for the purpose.



"GENIUS OF WISCONSIN." STATUE BY MISS JEAN MINER.

AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES.

The plan of department M., of the Ethnographical Exhibit is fully settled.

It is arranged that this department include in its exhibit of American peoples, the Indians of the United States; and that our government represent its method of educating and civilizing them.

The American ethnographical exhibition will be out in the open air, on the borders of the lake. Here will be seen the natives of Vancouver's Island, in their queer long boats drawn up ashore, or in and about their curious plank houses, performing their feats of jugglery and going through their peculiar ceremonies; also the several tribes of North American Indians, each in its native dwelling, whether it be the wigwam of skins, the house of poles, or the little mud hut. Here further will be seen the Maya from Yucatan, making his baskets and pottery vessels, and the native of Guatemala making their laces and woven fabrics. Besides these there will be represented the various tribes of South America, including those of Terra del Fuego, about whom we know so little. All these native people, dressed in their own peculiar costumes and adorned with their odd ornaments, will be surrounded by their characteristics, household furnishings, etc., and will be carrying on their native industries during the Exposition.

The archaeological exhibit will represent the ancient people of the New World. There will be exhibited some of the rude palaeolithic implements found in the Trenton gravels. These are supposed to be the remains of that most ancient American race which lived contemporaneously with the mastodon at the close of the glacial period. The remains of that later people, called by some the "Mound-builders," will be of great interest. Prominent among the relics of this race will be the collections made by the exploring parties sent to Ohio during recent years by the Peabody Museum of Cambridge, Mass., and the World's Columbian Exposition. All of these explorations have been under the direction of Prof. F. W. Putnam, of Harvard University, curator of the Peabody Museum, and now chief of Division "M," for the Exposition.

Besides all these specimens, and to the scientific world very important, there will be shown relief-maps of the great Serpent mound, of Adams county, Ohio. Fort Ancient, the Cahokia Mound, and other similar earth-works of the Mississippi Valley.

There will be exhibited the remains of that wonderful civilization of ancient Yucatan. The representation of the ruined buildings of this civilization will be of the greatest interest to many of us. Not a few of these buildings were constructed of large blocks of stone, which in our day we would not think of moving without the assistance of the most improved of modern machinery; and all these blocks are carved into beautiful interwoven designs, which continue from one stone to another with perfect regularity. One of the ruins—the "Portal of Labna"—will be reproduced in terra cotta, and will form the entrance to the outdoor exhibit. The wonderful sculpture and idols from the ruins of Copan will be another interesting feature. The casts of the hieroglyphics on the ruins of Palenque, rivaling the ancient writings of the orient, will be scarcely less marvellous. Passing then to the ancient civilization of Peru, what will there be of greater curiosity than the remains of the Inca nation? Among the Peruvian specimens will be seen pottery vessels of every description represented upon which are the various forms imitative of animals of every kind, from the lobster to the human being. The mummies, of which this department has succeeded in obtaining over one hundred specimens, will be of use for comparison with the better known Egyptian remains. Although these are wrapped in finely woven fabrics, the bundle and external appearance would readily distinguish them from their Egyptian brothers.

In addition to the various remains, there will be hundreds of photographs, taken by the expeditions, of mounds and ruins in all parts of this "new old world," from Alaska to Terra del Fuego. And not only photographs, but also maps, charts and diagrams will be shown to illustrate the localities, the comparisons of different races, their migration and development.



GOVERNOR FLOWER, MILITARY PARADE, DEDICATION DAY, OCTOBER 22, 1892.

Work was recently commenced on a new section of this division. It is to include primitive religions, games and folk-lore. And under this section will be exhibited, as far as possible, objects illustrating all the early religions. Prominent among these specimens will be seen the strange idols, such as are now being collected by the Peabody Museum Honduras Expedition, and some of those most peculiar clay alters containing cremated human bodies, such as were found in the famous Turner Group of Ohio. Besides such specimens, there will be an almost endless series of amulets, totems, charms and other objects illustrative of fetish or religious rites.

Exhibits are to be made of the various games of all countries; and of the gaming accessories,

BISHOP CHARLES H. FOWLER.

Bishop Charles H. Fowler, D. D. L. D., the distinguished divine, who has the honor of having been selected by the committee on ceremonies to serve as Chaplain upon the occasion of the dedication of the World's Columbian Exposition in October, was born in Burford in the year 1837.



BISHOP CHARLES H. FOWLER,

CHAPLAIN DEDICATORY CEREMONIES OF THE EXPOSITION

Bishop Fowler's career has been marked by one advancement after another. In 1872 he was induced to accept the Presidency of the Northwestern University, at Evanston, where his ability and popularity were of the greatest service as evinced by the immense increase in the attendance at the University during his Presidency. In 1876 he was elected editor of the New York *Christian Advocate*, and had control of that paper for four years, during which time it achieved its greatest circulation up to this date. In 1880 Bishop Fowler was elected missionary secretary and filled that office with the same signal success that has characterized his every position in life. In 1884 he was elected Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church. Since that time he has visited all the foreign missions of his denomination and traversed all the continents with the exception of Australia, having travelled 300,000 miles in these Episcopal visitations.

Bishop Fowler's Episcopal residence has for some years been in San Francisco, but at the last meeting of the general conference he was assigned the central district of the continent with Episcopal residence at Minneapolis.

Bishop Fowler's great reputation as an orator and thinker have caused his selection as speaker on many important public occasions. On the day of Lincoln's burial he was invited by the citizens of Chicago to address a mass meeting at the same hour in Crosby Opera House. This oration upon the character of the great martyr is pronounced a masterpiece of the best authorities, and selected portions of this classic are found in our best American collections. Bishop Fowler was also selected by the citizens of San Francisco to deliver the funeral oration on the day of the burial of General Grant. In 1876 the Governor of Illinois selected Bishop Fowler to make the oration upon Illinois day at the Centennial.

SOLOMON THATCHER.

Solomon Thatcher, Jr., First Auditor of the World's Fair, is a direct descendant of the Rev. Thomas Thatcher, First Pastor of the old South Church, Boston, Mass. Mr. Thatcher was born in Ontario county, N. Y., in 1834. His early days were spent on his father's farm, his education being commenced in the village school at Hopewell. He afterward went to Lima, attending the seminary at that place. When about twenty years of age, he came to Chicago, where he has since resided. He is one of the most public-spirited, best known and most respected of the old residents of Chicago, most unselfish, large-hearted and devoted to his friends. He is connected with many enterprises of a benevolent and religious character, and is one of the proprietors of the famous Block Stone Quarry, located in Chicago at Western and Grand avenues.

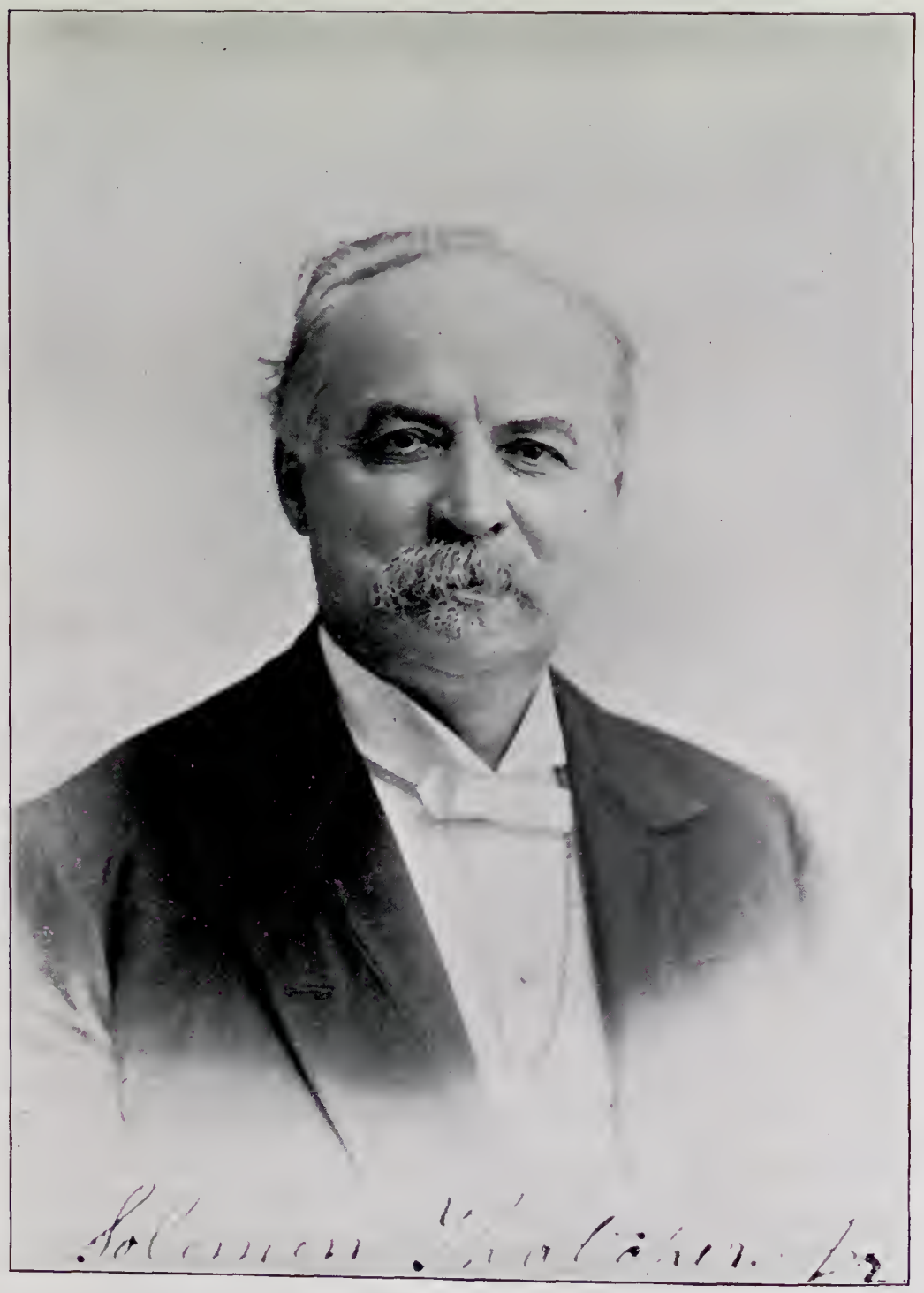
Mr. Thatcher did invalnable service in the preliminary organization of the World's Columbian Exposition. His enthusiastic endorsement of Chicago as the best place for the Fair, and energetic work, brought recruits into the service of the preliminary organization.

Mr. Thather was invited to take the position of Auditor of the committee who went to Washington to get the Fair. He was at the headquarters in Washington two months and did not return until Mr. Davis and his valient committee had sent the Fair home.

Mr. Thatcher was the originator of the States Auxiliary clubs and is Treasurer of that association, also Vice-President of the Sons of New York. He was appointed by the last general conference with Bishop Merrill and J. B. Hobbs, a committee to see to the proper representation of Methodism in the religious congress.

Being liberal in his views and a disposition to at all times extend a helping hand, the grand institutions of which he has been the great promoter, will stand as monuments of his great and good work, when other names now familar will have passed into oblivion.

Several Australian cyclists are coming to the World's Fair to engage in the cycling contests which are being arranged.



SOLOMON THATCHER, JR.,

FIRST AUDITOR OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

ELBRIDGE GERRY KEITH.

Elbridge Gerry Keith was born in Barre, Vermont, July 16, 1840. His family were of Scotch descent, but natives of England for more than two hundred years. He was educated at Barre Academy and Newburg Seminary in his native State, and came to Chicago in 1857. He became a member of the firm of Keith Brothers, which succeeded the firm of Keith, Facon & Co., in 1865. He was an active member of that firm until he was elected President of the Metropolitan National Bank at the date of its organization in 1884, since which time he has devoted his attention to banking exclusively. He has actively participated in the political, social and philanthropic interests of the city and was a member of the Board of Education for nearly three full terms, and President of the Union League Commercial and Bankers clubs. While active in the Republican party he has declined all elective offices. He has been a Director of the World's Columbian Exposition and is now a member of the Finance and Fine Arts Committee.



ELBRIDGE GERRY KEITH,

MEMBER OF FINANCE AND FINE ARTS COMMITTEE.

ISAAC N. CAMP.

Isaac N. Camp was born in Elmore, Lamoile county, Vermont, on December 19, 1831. He is the son of Abel and Charlotte (Taplin) Camp, both of whom were natives of the Green Mountain State. His father was a farmer, one of the leading men and Post Master in the town in which he lived.

Our subject prepared for college at Bakersfield Academy, Vermont, paying for his board by teaching music. At the age of twenty he entered the University of Vermont, and to his credit be it said, earned in his spare time the money required to meet his current expenses. After four years of hard study he was graduated with the class of 1856. At the conclusion of his college course he was offered and accepted a position as assistant principal in the school where he had prepared for college—Barre Academy (transferred from Bakersfield). He remained there, teaching mathematics and music, until 1860, when he became principal of the high school at Burlington, Vermont, a position which he filled until his removal to Chicago in 1868 (April 20). Forming a partnership with Mr. H. L. Story, under the style of Story & Camp, this partnership continued until the Spring of 1884, when the Estey Organ Company purchased Mr. Story's interest in the business, and the firm became Estey & Camp, under which style it continues to the present time.

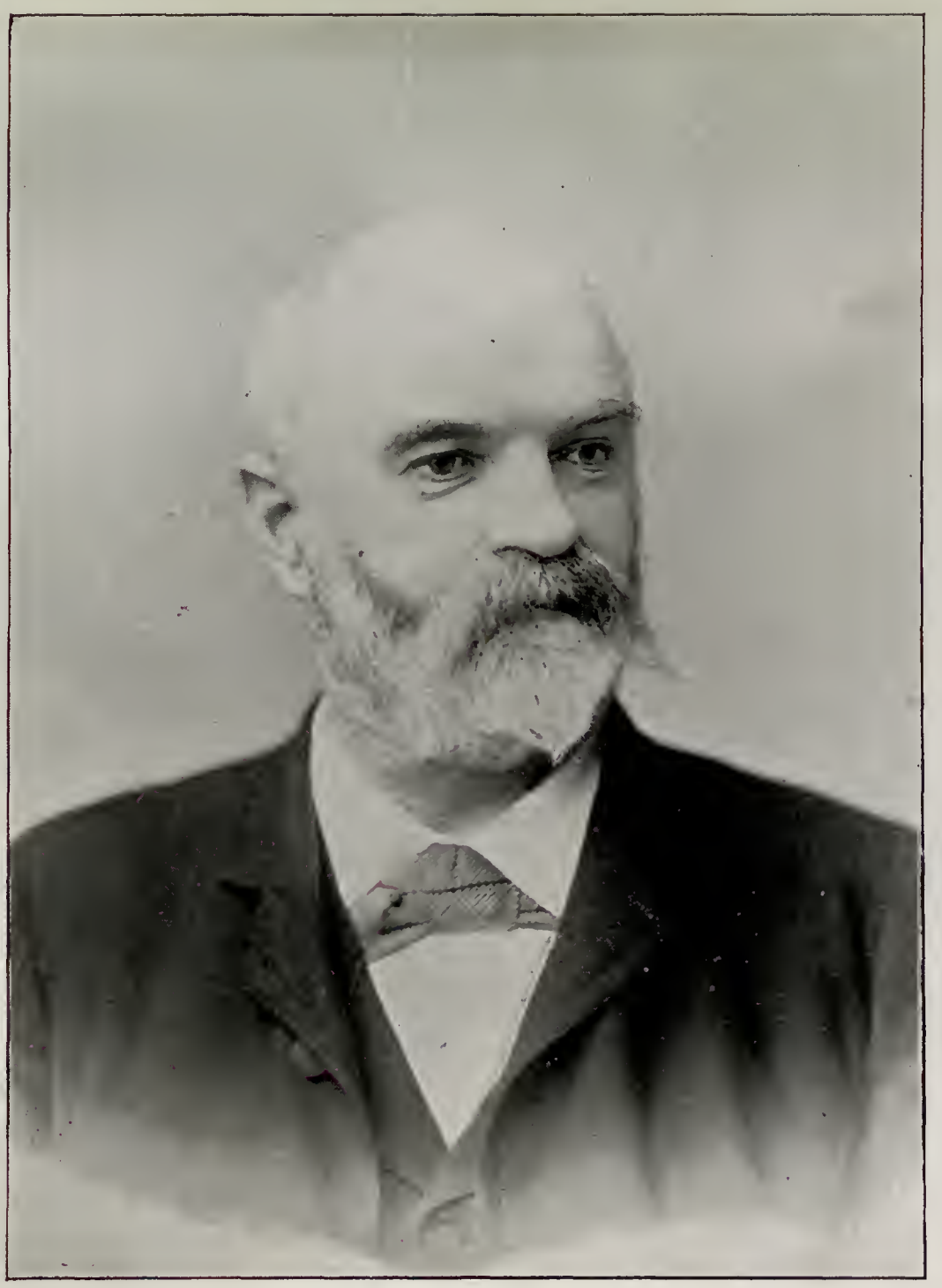
In April, 1891, he was elected a Director of the World's Columbian Exposition, and is a member of its Committee on Agriculture and Liberal Arts.

Though a Republican in politics, he is by no means a politician. In religious belief he is a Congregationalist and a member of Union Park Congregational Church, being also the President of the Board of Trustees. He is also a member of the Illinois and Union League Clubs.

Mr. Camp was married January 1, 1862, to Miss Flora M. Carpenter, daughter of Hon. Carlos Carpenter, of Barre, Vermont. They have had four children, three of whom are now living. Mr. Camp has traveled extensively with his family, both in Europe and the United States.

He is a man of generous impulses and contributes liberally to the church, charitable and benevolent enterprises. The architect of his own fortunes, he has built up a large and solid business, and as a citizen of Chicago he is both popular and highly esteemed.

Miss Elizabeth Ney, of Hempstead, Tex., a descendant of Marshal Ney, of France, will execute in marble the statues of a number of Texas heroes for exhibition at the World's Fair.

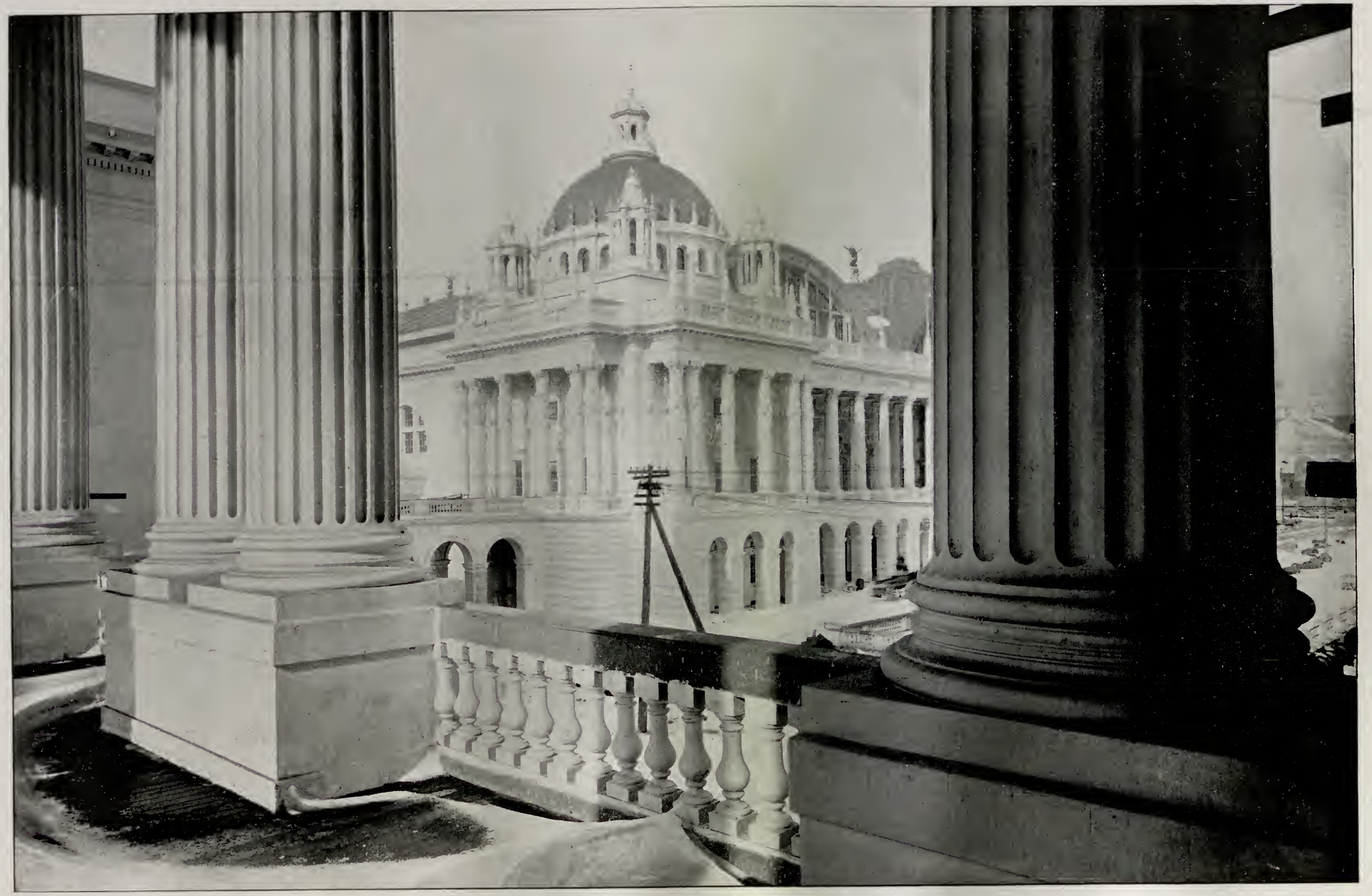


ISAAC N. CAMP,

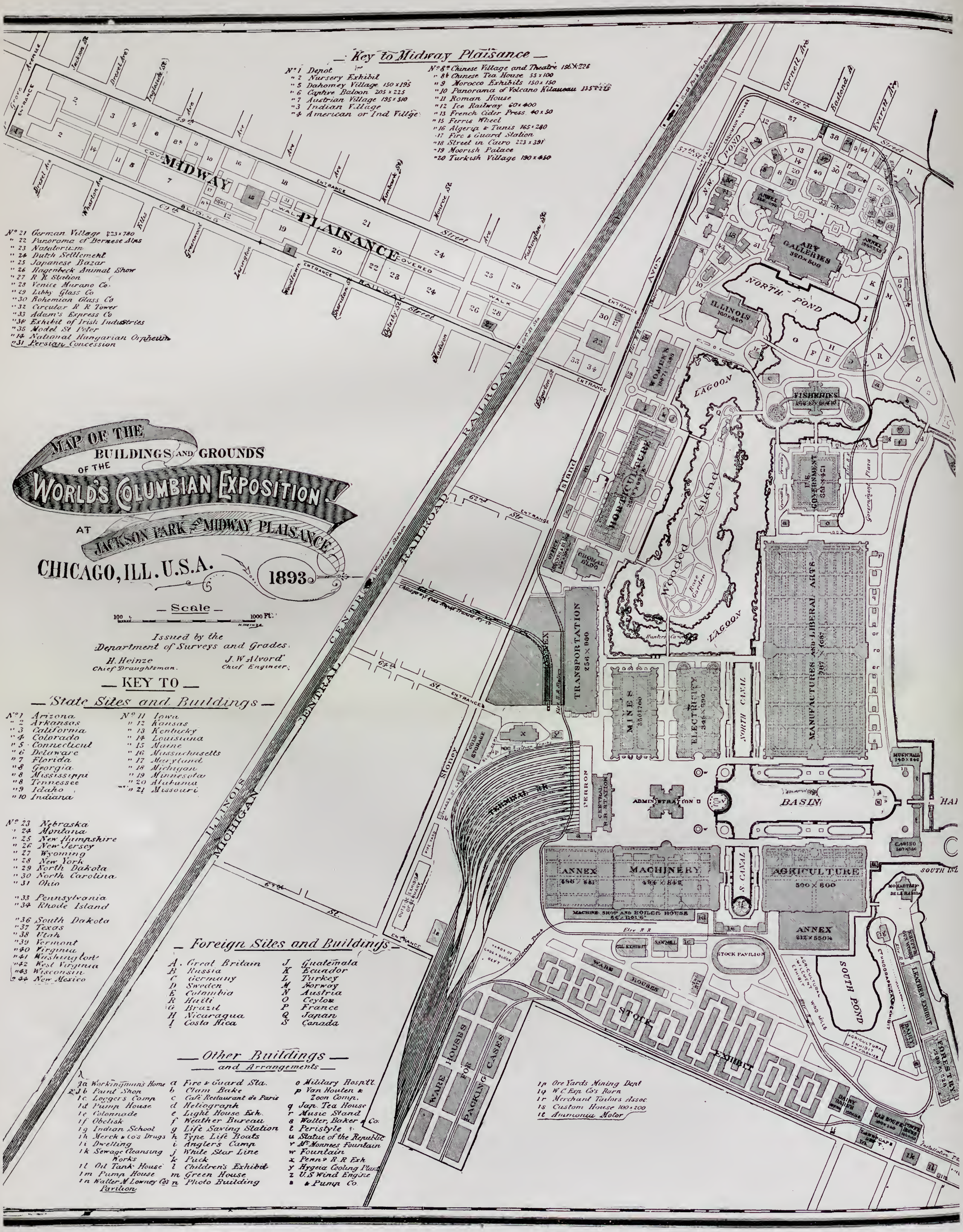
MEMBER OF COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND LIBERAL ARTS.



LOOKING DOWN THE LAGOON FROM BRIDGE AT NORTH END OF ELECTRICITY BUILDING. OBELISK IN DISTANCE.



VIEW OF MACHINERY HALL FROM ENTRANCE TO STOCK PAVILION, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.



OFFICIAL MAP OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, WITH A KEY TO BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.



PROTECTION TO VISITORS.

One of the most satisfactory features of the Exposition, directly under the Board of Administration, will be the Detective Reception Committee organized by John Bondfield, Chief of the Secret Service of the World's Fair police.

Mr. Bondfield has selected one or two of the best detectives in every city in this country, with a population of over 25,000, besides the experts from London, Paris, Perlin and other cities of Europe This unique Reception committee will be stationed at all the gates leading into the Exposition, with full power to meet and care for every crook who may attempt to pass into the grounds to ply his trade.

This selection assures all visitors that they will be amply protected while on the grounds, as every noted crook in the country who may come to the Fair will find some one who recognizes him. The plan will also assist all detectives to become acquainted with the members of the crooked profession and aid them in many ways after the Fair is over.

SPECIAL DAYS.

During the Centennial special days were very popular among the different states and societies. That such will be the case at the Exposition is already proven by the demand made upon Secretary Culp of the ceremonies committee.

Applications began coming in the first of February from all over the United States, asking for certain dates as special days for different states. Washington, one of the infant states, was the first to be assigned a day. The day assigned them is May 17. Wisconsin will be on hand May 23; Maine, June 2; Utah, July 24; North Carolina, August 31; New York, September 4; Colorado, September 19; Kansas, September 15; New Hampshire, June 21; Rhode Island, October 5; Maryland, September 12; Minnesota, October 13; Montana, September 20; California, September 9; Nevada, October 31. As the Fair closes October 30, Nevada will be given another date. The commercial travelers have been given July 26, and the Independent Order Foresters August 12. These were the first societies assigned special days. The colored people will celebrate August 17, when it is expected that over 100,000 of their race will be present.

DATES FOR CONCERTS.

The World's Fair Bureau of Music has issued a list of the special musical performances that have their dates permanently fixed. This includes the special concerts up to July 28 and is as follows:

May 15 and 16—Boston Symphony orchestra, music hall.

June 7, 8 and 9—Festival by representative choral societies of the eastern states.

June 19—Indianapolis Festival Association, and Cleveland Vocal Society.

June 20—St. Paul and Minneapolis Choral Association.

June 21, 22 and 23—Festival by representative choral societies of the western states.

June 24—Performance in music hall of Brahms' "A German Requiem," by Cincinnati Festival Association, Mr. Theodore Thomas, conductor.

June 27—Concert in music hall by Arion Society of Brooklyn.

July 7, 8 and 10—Concerts in Music hall by New York Liederkrans Society.

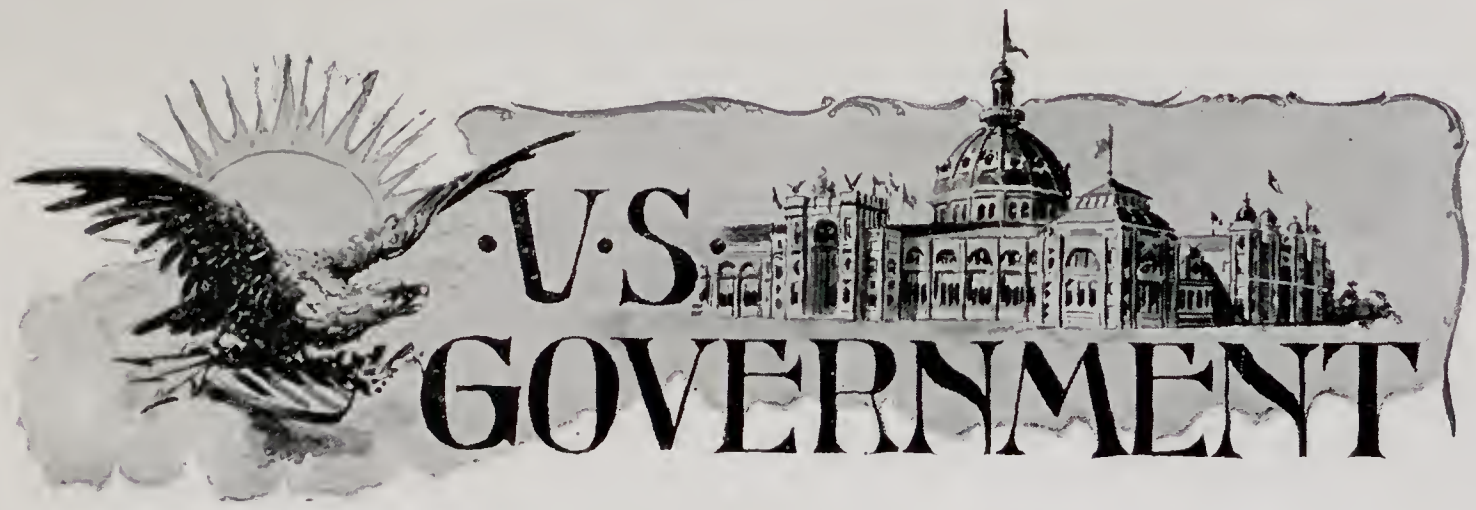
July 12, 13 and 14—Festival by representative choral societies of the western states.

July 20, 21 and 22—Concerts in festival hall by American Union of Swedish Societies.

July 27 and 28—Festival by United Scandinavian Societies in festival hall.

During the month of September Mr. Camille Saint-Saens of Paris and Dr. A. C. Mackenzie of England, will visit the Exposition.

MOOSE BRIDGE OVER LAGOON NEAR SOUTH ENTRANCE TO HORTICULTURAL BUILDING.



U. S. PATENT OFFICE EXHIBIT

One of the largest, most exhanstive and interesting exhibits at the Exposition will be that of the patent office at Washington. The commissioner of patents has given, in detail, the extent and scope of the exhibit of models from his department. It will consist of abont twenty-five hundred models of almost every kind of machine that has been in use and is in use to-day in the country.

These models have been selected with the greatest care, and will be arranged in chronological order, beginning with the earliest invention down to the latest. To give the reader some idea as to the extent of this exhibit it need only be said that in the harvesters will be shown a model of the crude machine nsed by the Ganls in the first century, when only the heads of the grain was cut. All the machines made from that time until 1799, when the first English mowing machine was brought into existence, down to 1834, when Robert McCormick invented the first reaper. From this time to the present day all the patents and improvements in reapers and mowers will be shown.

The development of the sewing machine will also be shown, from the earliest attempts down to Howe's first practical invention in 1846, and on down to the present day. Among agricultural implements will be shown models of the plows and cultivators used thousands of years ago by the Egyptians and Assyrians, through the different stages of development to the sulky plows and model seeders of to-day.

Among the models of engines will be shown one made 130 B. C., together with all the improvements and inventions down to the present time, from Newcomer and Watts' crnde inventions to the huge Corliss engines of to-day, and Stephenson and Trevethick's early attempt to solve the question of locomotion to the mighty moguls and lightning express trains of the present time.

To attempt a complete description of the exhibits of this department would take too much space, but the above will give some idea of its vastness and the wide range it will cover in the school of invention.

GOVERNMENT EXHIBITS.

The Government building was one of the first in a finished condition to receive exhibits. Several carloads arrived early in Febrnary. In the department of agricultnre a special exhibit has been sent from the National museum, consisting of cereals, tobacco and animal and vegetable fibers, showing the results of transplanting and the changes of climate, altitude and soil.

A large model of the Death Valley region will be shown, together with specimens of animals and birds to be found in that section

In the botanical and horticultural departments there will be shown a large collection of forage, economical and medicinal plants, sections of forest trees and illustrations showing the best adapted for cultnre.

The postoffice department has a model mail car in the building, besides other exhibits from that department, The Smithsonian Institute, National museum, Fish commission, the Treasury and the Interior departments are also making extensive exhibits.



MacMONNIES' FOUNTAIN AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

An accurate topographical map of Illinois will be one of the interesting exhibits in the Prairie State building at the Exposition. This map has been made nnder the direction of the World's Fair board, and is believed to be the only correct map of the state in existence. It is 10 feet wide and 16 feet long, and is modeled in clay. The cost will be about $15,000. It shows the location of every town and railway station in he state, and the position of all the public institntions and bnildings, and the county and township boundaries.



ADMISSION OF FOREIGN EXHIBITS.

Foreign exhibitors need have no fear of the custom-house in their desire to make exhibits at the World's Fair. There is to be no red tape business in the receiving and handling of all exhibits that come from foreign countries.

Goods intended for exhibit will be shipped directly to the Exposition grounds, where they can be duly installed. At the close of the Fair they may be repacked and reshipped, unless exhibitors desire to sell them. In that case the owner will be compelled to pay customs duties, the same as on any goods that may be imported into this country for sale.

Should an exhibitor attempt to dispose of the goods he may have on exhibit, without first paying the regular duty, he will be subject to the fines and penalties imposed for smuggling.

THE ESQUIMAUX VILLAGE.

An interesting feature at the World's Fair grounds during the past winter has been the Esquimaux Village. The Arctic World's American Exposition Company secured these people from Labrador. There are now fifty-nine in the little village, consisting of nineteen men, twenty-two women and eighteen children, three of whom have been born since coming here. They also have thirty-five dogs

These people are of the Mongolian type, and the only difficulty the company fears is the question of the food they require. At present they subsist on meats and fish, and are especially fond of fruits. Raisins are preferred as they aid in digestion.

They dress entirely in seal-skin, and live in huts made of Labrador lichen and bark, as ice houses would not make very habitable dwellings in Chicago during the summer.

The cut shows them as they appeared during the cold weather dressed in their seal-skins.



ESQUIMAUX VILLAGE AT THE WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS.

CHINESE POTTERY EXHIBIT.

One of the finest exhibits of pottery to be made at the World's Fair will be shown in the Manufactures building. This exhibit comes from the imperial establishment in Kuikang, China, and is made by Lee King, whose father is viceroy of the province from which the collection is brought.

The exhibit was made especially for the World's Fair, and includes designs and wares known only at the imperial factory where they are made, consisting of full sets of unique table ware, rare and curious designs in vases, flower pots, dressing case ornaments, umbrella stands, rose jars, besides wonderful birds and animals reproduced in china.

Chief Fearn has allotted Lee King 1,000 square feet in the Manufactures building in which to place his exhibit.

JAPANESE ART WORKS.

Hon. S. Tegima, Imperial Japanese Commissioner, is taking an unusual interest in the Exposition, and says that his country will make one of the largest and finest displays of art works ever shown by any foreign country.

The exhibit of that country is under the direct charge of Count S. Goto, who is Minister of Agriculture and Commerce for Japan. He is president of the commission, and the collection he has made of works of art, includes some of the finest, most valuable and curious in that country. At the close of the Fair some of these art treasures will be donated to the South Park Commissioners in connection with the presentation of the Japanese buildings on the wooded island, and will make an attractive collection for Jackson Park.

PERUVIAN EXHIBIT.

Among the South American countries Peru takes a leading interest in the Exposition and it will have an excellent display of the articles manufactured in that country, consisting of cloths, cotton and wool, furniture, wines, boots and shoes, fancy goods, woodwork, and an interesting collection of the antiquities of the country, consisting of mummified remains, articles of ancient Peru, curios in gold and silver and copper, pieces of the ancient fabrics of the Incas, and a variety of other articles illustrating the pre-historic wealth and development of the country. In the art collection is to be shown a great national painting of Atahaualpa, the ancient Inca king.



WORK IN MANUFACTURES BUILDING.

The interior of the great Manufactures building presents a busy scene. Within this structure are being erected some very handsome buildings. In fact there is to be a small city under the roof of this building, with streets and avenues. In the center of the great hall the clock tower is being erected. Tiffany & Co., the New York jewelers, have built a very fine booth for their exhibit, just east of this tower.

Several French, German and English exhibitors have their exhibit buildings almost completed and will soon begin receiving exhibits.

The snow and ice did a great deal of damage to the roof, whole sections of the frame work and glass being broken in in some places. This has delayed work to some extent and prevented the installation of exhibits, as the recent warm weather caused a flood of water to pour into the building.

During the past month Chiefs Allison and Peabody, of the Manufactures and Liberal Arts departments, removed to their headquarters in the building, making it much more convenient for exhibitors to transact business. Their offices are in the east side of the building overlooking the lake.

time. Bricks of tea used in Siberia. The "wampum" money in use among the Indians when Columbus landed in America will be shown.

There will also be coins used by Cortez and the early mintage in the colonies, when the copper cent was a medium of exchange. The exhibit will represent a value of about $850,000.

THE DUTCH EXHIBIT.

Director-General Davis has received from the Netherlands a description of the Dutch exhibit. In addition to the art section, there will be a large collection illustrating conspicuous industries. There will be two diamond cutting and polishing displays in the Mines building, working with the diamond mining exhibit from the Kimberley mines. In the Manufactures building will be an extensive display of set diamonds and jewelry. The exhibit will also comprise manufactured confectionery, chocolates, cocoas, Dutch liquors and cordials. A big display of bulbs, growing and dried, will be another feature. Trees, shrubs, bulbs and roses in horti-



GRAND ENTRANCE TO THE MANUFACTURES BUILDING.

In the north end of the Manufactures Hall the Japanese government has built a picturesque gateway leading into the booth containing the exhibits of that country.

Workman have been busy during the month erecting galleries across the pavilions. This has added about two more acres of floor space in the building. New South Wales has erected its booth in the west pavilion gallery, and many other states are busy in the different pavilions preparing a place for their exhibits. Lyon & Healy was the first Chicago firm to erect a booth in the building.

OLD COINS AT THE FAIR.

The display of old coins and metal money to be made by the National Museum of Washington at the Exposition will include some very curious and unique specimens, both ancient and modern.

Among these coins are pieces of "knife money" used by the Chinese in the first century. They are pieces of iron shaped like a razor.

There will be specimens of the "ring money" of the ancient Gauls in Great Britain. Samples of salt money used in Abyssinia at the present

culture, porcelain and stained glass work, metal statuary, lacquered ware and embroideries are also catalogued. One whole section is devoted to an exhibit of fishing boats, tackle and other illustrations of Holland's marine business.

The Great Western Railway, of London, has sent in part of its locomotive exhibit. This firm will have one of the largests exhibits in this line of any company in the world.

Hagenbeck's Zoological Gardens will be a very interesting feature of Midway plaisance.



A BUSY DEPARTMENT.

When the Department of Publicity and Promotion was organized as an adjunct of the World's Columbian Exposition, three objects were in view by its promoters:

First, to so advertise the objects and aims of the Exposition as to induce the states and all foreign countries to appropriate money for the successful carrying out of those aims and objects.

Second, to so advertise the great benefits to be derived from the Exposition, where all countries and governments could bring their manufactures and products and place them side by side, as to induce the world to bring those exhibits and assist in making the Fair a success.

Third, to so advertise the wonderful things to be seen at the Exposition and its vastness, that the whole civilized world would rush to its gates to partake of the intellectual feast, and thus swell the gate receipts.

Thus far the department has gained the first two objects. Almost every country in both continents has taken an interest in the great Exposition and made appropriations to aid in exhibiting its products. The number who desire to make exhibits are so great that it has been impossible to give them all space. If one may judge by the interest taken by the world at large, even at this early date, in flocking to see the neucles of the Exposition, the department will more than realize its expectations from the gate receipts before the Fair closes.

The demand from all parts of the world for literature pertaining to the Exposition has been so great that Major Handy has been compelled to keep a small army of clerks constantly busy supplying this demand. The greatest medium for scattering the information broadcast over the earth has been the press. Publications of every class, in every clime and in all languages, have disseminated seeds of Exposition literature which have taken root and will grow into an enthusiastic desire to come, and see, and be a part of the World's Exposition.

Requests are pouring into the department at present from societies and clubs in every part of the country asking how they can best come to the Exposition and study it in order to gain the greatest benefits. To all of these questions answers are going out by the hundreds every day offering suggestions and advice helpful to those who may attend.

All questions that are asked in reference to the care and comfort of the people while here, are turned over to the Bureau of Public Comfort, a corporation directly under the Board of Administration. This department will care for all who make application to them and will see that no extortionate rates are charged.

Another great question the Department of Publicity and Promotion is wrestling with, is the question of admission for the press of the world. The Exposition is too great an affair and can not be localized. Major Handy realizes the fact that the most faithful and efficient aid to his department is the press of the whole civilized world, and that he can make no discriminations in granting courtesies. But outside of the immediate representatives of the press there must be some line drawn, or those who claim to be representatives may outnumber the visitors who expect to contribute their money to the Exposition.

The catalogue is another gigantic enterprise coming immediately under that department, and as Mr. Handy is the editor-in-chief of that work, he has an almost herculean task before him. This book is being pushed as rapidly as possible, and as it must be ready by the opening of the Fair, there is no doubt but what it will be, regardless of the fact that many obstacles have been placed in the way of its successful completion.

"STILL HUNT."

Crossing the bridge over the lagoon opposite the central pavilion of the west side of the Manufactures building, one finds a figure which will arrest the attention of the visitor, no matter how brave the visitor may feel. It is known as 'Still Hunt.' It represents a huge panther in search of prey. The crouching attitude and the earnest look in the eyes are such as to make the beholder almost feel that the animal is a thing of life. It is something for the sculptor to have made a figure that stands out as prominently as it does in the face of such buildings as the Manufactures and the Electricity. But before them this crouching beast of prey receives its share of admiration, and the visitor is puzzled to know where to center his gaze.

The figure is the creation of Kemys, the sculptor. He is a native of Georgia, but his life has been that of a hunter. Most of his work represents animals of the jungles and forests, and they are all noted for that wildness characteristic of the carnivorous kingdom.

UNIQUE WORLD'S FAIR NEWSPAPERS.

Publishers of the five leading morning papers in Chicago have made arrangements for the publication of a morning paper on the Exposition grounds during the Fair.

Each of these papers will send stereotyped pages down to the Machinery Hall every morning. These five pages, with the addition of three pages of official announcements and programmes of the day, will constitute the paper. It will be printed on presses furnished by exhibitors.

This paper will be sold on the grounds and will be an interesting souvenir as well as a valuable aid to visitors in keeping posted on all events at the grounds. It will be printed only in English.

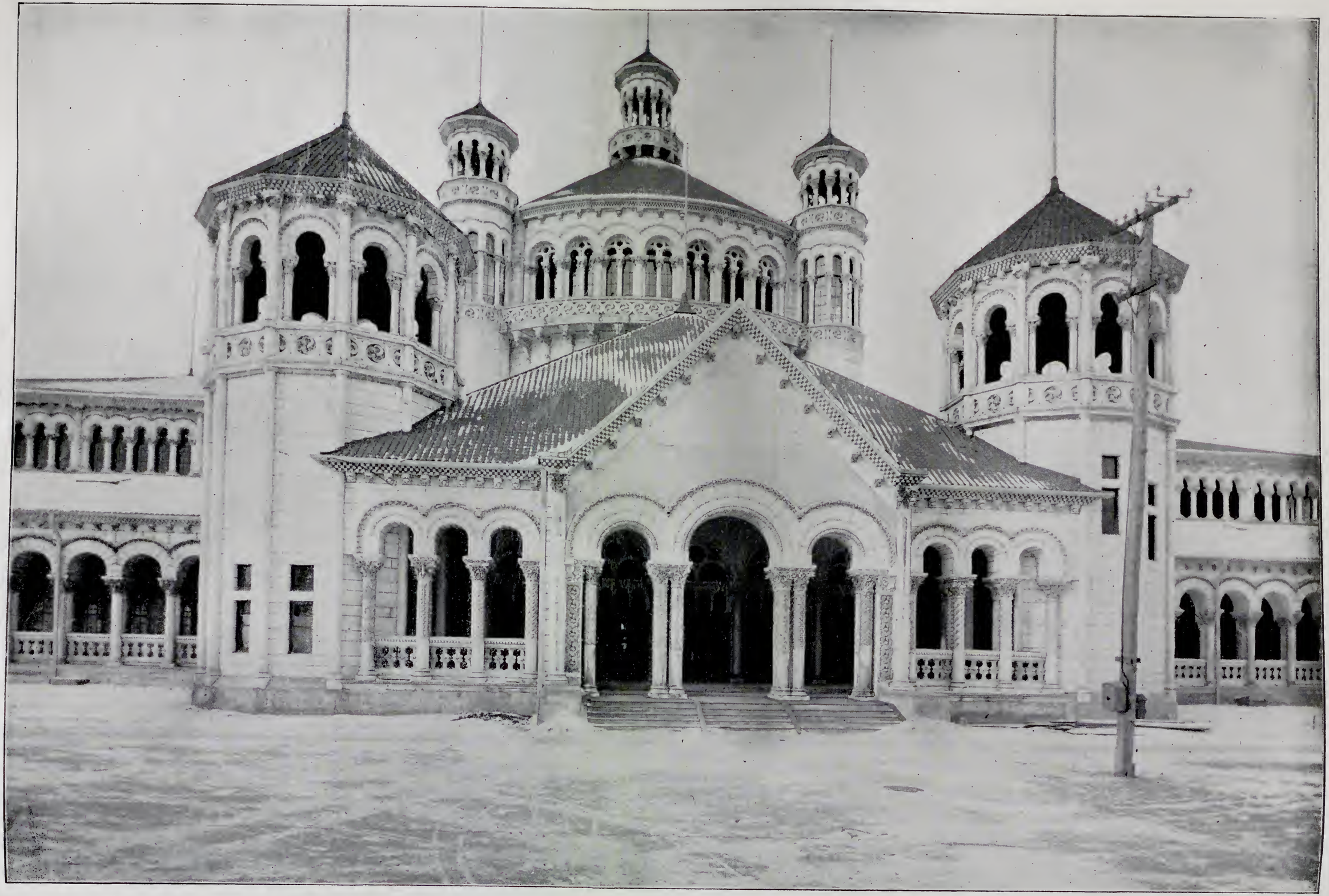
The evening papers will print regular editions in the Machinery Hall. They will also send stereotyped plates to the Exposition press rooms and thus get editions out for visitors at least an hour earlier than they can from the down town offices.

The morning and evening circulation of these unique newspapers will be something enormous, and the enterprise of the publishers will be appreciated by the visitors.

It is estimated by officials in the Department of Publicity and Promotion that were they compelled to pay even ordinary rates for the advertising matter pertaining to the Exposition, published by the newspapers and other periodicals in the world, it would cost them more than to erect all the World's Fair buildings.



"STILL HUNT," BY KEMYS, THE GEORGIA SCULPTOR



MAIN ENTRANCE TO THE FISH AND FISHERIES BUILDING



VIEW ACROSS THE LAGOON FROM MACHINERY HALL, SHOWING THE BRIDGE, MANUFACTURES HALL, AND AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.



HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITS.

The most interesting building at the Exposition grounds at present, and in fact the only one in which visitors and sight seers are allowed, is the Horticultural building. The fine display of Primroses that has been exhibited for the past few weeks, has now lost its attraction, as the days of blooming are over.

The attractive feature of the display in the main building is the mountain of tropical plants built up in the center of the building, extending from the ground far up into the dome. In this collection can be seen plants and trees from every tropic. Great tree-ferns from Australia, the cocoa tree, Japanese bamboos, palms, stately *Agares*, prominent among which is the wonderful century plant that has been growing so rapidly since it was brought there January 1, and is now in bloom; the bird's-nest palm, besides many others whose names are known only to the botanist.

The great iron supports and archways of the building are literally covered with the cobia vine, which is growing so rapidly that it will soon form a beautiful network of green all over the sides and roof of the building. As the vine will begin to flower soon it will present a beautiful appearance.

Beneath the structure composing the mountain of plants is to be located a grotto so arranged on the interior as to give the appearance of a magnificent subterranean cavern, glistening with jewels and precious stones.

Besides the exhaustive exhibit to be given in the Horticultural building, Chief Samuels has set apart five acres at the entrance to Midway plaisance, and made every arrangement for a complete display of the native plants, fruits and flowers of all nations. Germany has taken an acre, while France will occupy half as much space. The display of fruit trees, seeds and vines in these two sections will rival the exhibit from the Pacific slope. Michigan will have an acre to show what a peach orchard can do, while cranberry plants from the marshes of Wisconsin will bear fruit in a nursery marsh constructed on scientific principles. An acre will be set apart for orange trees, part of a semi-tropical display made by a Californian. There will be evergreens and trees and shrubs from all quarters of the globe. Nurserymen from Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, New York, Missouri and other states will also have splendid displays.

In the department of Viticulture Chief La Rue says there will be one of the finest displays of the products of the vine ever made. Germany, France and Australia are preparing an exhaustive exhibit, while California and the Pacific slope will not be behind. The exhibit of wines from New South Wales was unfortunately injured by the recent cold weather. This will not deter that enterprising country from making an excellent exhibit, as it will be duplicated.

DWARF-TREES OF JAPAN.

It seems to be a peculiar custom of the Chinese and Japanese race to try and dwarf plants and animals. In plant life the Japanese have made some wonderful deformations.

In the Horticultural building can be seen some specimens of the work. The cut here given shows a tree of the *Thuja orientalis* species, or commonly known as the arbor vitæ. The tree is about three feet high. It is eight inches thick at the base, but by some process, known only to the Japanese, they have so curtailed and dwarfed the growth of the tree that, although it is said to be over 100 years old, it appears to be only a small shrub.



A JAPANESE DWARF-TREE IN THE HORTICULTURAL BUILDING.

The limbs of the tree are yet bound and tied with ligatures and strings and so trained that they grow in the most fantastic shapes imaginable, and present almost as hideous an appearance as would a human being whose limbs and body were tortured and twisted out of all shape. The Japanese also have several other varieties of trees among the exhibits in a dwarfed condition.

The Minister of Agriculture of Russia has just sent a collection of all the varieties of apples grown in that country for exhibition at the World's Fair. The exhibit includes many special varieties grown only to Russia.

MISSOURI TO THE FRONT.

Missouri had the distinction of being first on the grounds with extended exhibits ready for installation. Two carloads of her products were put in Chief Samuels' department of horticulture; 141 barrels of apples and a large quantity of grapes and pears, comprising part of the state exhibit, were put in cold storage for preservation. Executive Commissioner Gwynne, who superintends Missouri's Fair work, is looking after this exhibit in person. He has submitted plans for the agricultural and forestry sections to Chief Buchanan, and for the mines section to Chief Skiff.

Since Missouri made her installation, other states have followed, as well as some foreign countries. Wisconsin sends some of her cranberry productions, while Michigan, Ohio and many other states already have a fine showing of their native fruits.

In the greenhouse at the Exposition grounds is a collection of orchids from Mexico, Costa Rica, Venezuela and Guatemala, which contains some of the largest and finest plants ever seen in this country. The collection of Dr. Chas. A. Zaremba, of Mexican plants, is exceptionally fine.

One of the most attractive points of interest during the Exposition will be the wooded island, upon which, besides the Japanese village, will be a display of shrubbery, plants and flowers peculiar to that country, the entire arrangement being such as to cause the visitor to imagine he has been suddenly transported to the Orient.

The additions of equatorial plants being daily made to the green houses in connection with the Horticultural department are taxing the capacity of the buildings to hold them.



AGRICULTURE GIVEN PROMINENCE.

No department at the World's Fair is receiving more attention than that of Agriculture. It has been the complaint (and justly, too) of that great class of people who gain their livelihood in agricultural pursuits that they have never been given the show and received the attention at expositions that has been accorded to that of science, art and invention.

But such is not the case at the present Exposition. From the very inception of the Fair this department has been accorded a leading place. Over $600,000 has been expended in the erection of the main building and its annex, which together covers about thirteen acres. Besides this there is an Assembly Hall 125 x 450 feet, costing $100,000; a Forestry building 208 x 528 feet, costing $100,000; a saw mill, 125 x 300, costing $35,000; a model dairy, 65 x 200, costing $30,000; and in the live stock department is one building 65 x 200 feet; a pavilion, 208 x 440, and sheds covering 40 acres, all costing $335,000.

By examining these figures it will be seen that this department has received about $1,118,000, that amount being invested in buildings for the special benefit of agricultural industries. These buildings are nearly all completed. The main Agricultural building is one of the finest, most commodious and best lighted buildings on the grounds. Each state and territory, as well as foreign countries, are allotted space in this building in which to make a display of the agricultural resources of their respective states.

The first states to take possession of their space and erect booths are Wisconsin, Illinois and New Jersey. Each state has erected handsome and commodious booths on the space allotted to them, constructing them of native woods.

As the only cash premiums that will be distributed will be given to this department, and the fact that $150,000 has been appropriated for prizes to be paid in the stock departments, the farmer can have no cause for complaint as to the part he will play in the great Exposition.

Chief Buchanan is devoting his time and energies to make this department one of the most interesting at the Fair, both to the farmer and the world at large, and with the able assistance of Secretary Hurt, the Department of Agriculture will show to the gathered nations the importance of that industry from which they draw the principal part of their nourishment and the great part the "tillers of the soil" play in the world's progress.

A PIONEER RELIC.

One feature of the Wooded Island that will be interesting to many of the pioneers of the country is the old log cabin. This has been built after the style of those that once sheltered our fathers and mothers, as illustrating the growth of habitations.

The sight of this cabin will bring tender memories to many of the visitors. It will remind them of the early trials and struggles they passed through in the days when they were building up homes and laying the foundations for a country that has since grown and advanced in civilization and progress to such an extent as to make a World's Fair a possibility.



LOG CABIN ON THE WOODED ISLAND.

WILL EXHIBIT A CHEDDAR CHEESE

Edward Manning, of Bristol, England, has made an enormous Cheddar cheese which will be exhibited in the Agricultural department at the Exposition. It will weigh several hundred pounds and will cost nearly five hundred dollars.

Over 4,000 pounds of preserved vegetables have been received from Canada and several car loads of fine woods from Jamaica.



ACTIVE WORK IN THE MINES AND MINING DEPARTMENT.

In the Industrial Mining Division, besides the exhibit made by private exhibitors, Chief Skiff will make a very interesting and instructive departmental exhibit.

The departmental display will consist of a technical exhibit of mineral combustibles, including coal, coke, petroleum, natural gas, etc., in one group. In building stones, marbles, ornamental stones and quarry products, will be seen all stones used in interior decoration. A full and complete exhibit will be made in the group containing the grinding, abrading and polishing substances, including grindstones, hones, crude topaz, diamonds, corundum, emery and other abrasives.

In the group containing the graphites, clays and other fictile materials, will be shown crude graphite and compounds for coating iron, for pencils, crayons, and everything connected with the industry. In clay will be shown kaolin, silex, and other materials for the manufacture of porcelain faience, and of glass, bricks, terra cotta, tiles and fire-brick. In this group will also be shown the bauxite clay for the manufacture of aluminum; asbestos, both crude and manufactured, and meerschaum.

Another very interesting exhibit in the department will be that of salts, sulphurs, fertilizers, pigments, mineral waters, etc. This will include salt from beds and from brines, sulphur, borax, mineral fertilizing substances, as gypsum, phosphate of lime, shells, etc. This includes a special exhibit of phosphate from all countries, and a departmental display of various grades of salt from mines and works and also mineral waters.

The industrial exhibit will occupy the northeast gallery in the Mining building, and will be so grouped, numbered and classified that the visitor will be enabled to find anything he may want. In the technical display the exhibits will be in the form of small cubes.

The total space assigned in the building is 230,000 square feet, the first states to erect booths on the space allotted to them being Missouri, Montana and Ohio. The celebrated Newkirk collection of minerals owned in Butte, Montana, and considered one of the finest in the west, will be shown in the Montana exhibit.

New Mexico will have one of the most exhaustive exhibits of her mineral wealth to be found on the grounds, while California is taking especial pains to lead all other states in the size and variety of the collection she will bring to the Fair. It will include the State Mining Bureau collection, State University and State Geological Survey collection, besides many others.

From New South Wales comes a large exhibit including some, if not all, of the celebrated Aldridge collection, containing over 3,000 specimens and valued at over $60,000

In the exhibit of earths containing diamonds, special attention will be paid to having it handeled just as it is in the diamond fields. Tramways will be built for carrying the earth to where the process of extracting the precious stones is carried on, which will be done by natives direct from the diamond fields.

In the exhibit of coal will be found a technical display consisting of small cubes from every coal field in the world that it is possible to obtain samples from. Besides this, a map 32x21 feet is being prepared on glass, which will show the exact size, location and kind of coal fields in the United States. This will be especially interesting to students.

Beneath the Mining building, extending from east to west with an angle at the east side, is a tunnel. In this tunnel it is designed to show the interior workings of different mines in the United States.

As a companion piece to the silver statue of Ada Rehan, in which $40,000 worth of metal is used, resting on a solid block of gold weighing 1,000 pounds, and worth $230,000, the miners of Aspen, Colorado are making a silver statue of a miner, resting on a silver pedestal weighing over 300 pounds. Louisiana will send a life size statue of Lot's wife in salt.

New South Wales has appropriated $40,000 to build a shaft representing the quanity of silver taken from the Broken Hill mine. This shaft will be eighty feet high and fifteen feet square at the base, and will be plated with silver foil. Michigan will show an immense copper globe, with a map of the world engraved upon it.

Pennsylvania will be represented by a shaft of anthracite coal sixty-two feet high and ten feet square at the base, while New York shows a granite pillar eighteen feet high taken from one of her quarries.

Mexico will reproduce the palace of Chapultepic in silver. This will be one of the finest specimens of silver work at the Exposition. Honduras will show an opalescent grotto, an exact reproduction of the crystal caves of Central America.

The Tiffany Decorative company will show an immense block of glass, cut diamond shape, as representing the entire product of the great Kimberly diamond fields of South Africa, from which 95 per cent. of all diamonds are taken.

These are only a few of the more noteworthy exhibits in the Mining building, there being hundreds of others of interest to all. The work of installing exhibits began early in February, and at the present time there is an unusual activity in that department.

ALUMINUM EXHIBITS.

Now that aluminum promises to play such an important part in the future, owing to its specific gravity, this metal will be given a conspicuous place in the Mining building.

Besides exhibits of bauxite clay from which it is manufactured, the metal will be shown in its pure state, in ingots, bars, rods, wire, sheets, and also partly manufactured. Aluminum alloys will be shown in wires and wire cloth, and the process of extracting the metal from the clay, including electric reduction and its results.

Its alloys with copper, forming aluminum bronze, will be shown, besides the many uses to which the metal can be put on account of its lightness and strength.

IDAHO EXHIBITS.

Collections being made in this State for the Columbian Exposition afford unusual opportunity for studying the geographical and mineral production. The exhibit for Custer County contains a beautiful specimen of onyx. Sapphires have also been found there, one lot of which sold for $1,100. Four samples of palladium is among the collections. This metal is of a steel-gray color and double the value of gold, being worth $38 an ounce. It is used for pointing astronomical, surveying and electrical instruments.

A sample of rock has been received from Lewiston, the exact character of which has not been determined, but which appears to be a variety of jasper. This specimen cuts glass more readily than the diamond, and is so hard that ten minutes' grinding on an emery wheel has scarcely any effect on it. It is variegated in color, with pink and green tints.

The variety of opals will be very large. There are two mines in Latah and one about forty miles from that city. They are the genuine fire opals and are said to be of a very superior quality. Petrifications are very numerous in the State. The chief specimen in this department is a sample from the petrified forest in Custer County, near Challis. This distinctly shows the bark and wood of a conifer, a species of pine. The stump from which it was taken is fourteen feet above the ground, twelve feet in diameter at the top and fifteen at the base. The bark is six inches thick. It was discovered about five years ago and is now among the curious articles which will form a part of the Idaho exhibit.

The exhibits of fruits from this State will rank among the finest, as a very large collection of all kinds of dried fruits is now being made. as well as specimens of green which are being kept in cold storage.

The Lapwai Indians have promised some interesting specimens of their handiwork. The real Indian bow and arrow, which exists chiefly in the imagination of eastern people, will be shown in all its warlike aspect. They are making baskets, moccasins and other Indian articles in miniature. Some rare Indian relics have been promised.

The ladies of Boise City have undertaken to raise money for furnishing the ladies' reception room in the Idaho Building, and now have over $800 in their treasury for this purpose.

PEARL EXHIBIT.

The exhibit to be made in the Mining department of real pearls from Wisconsin will prove one of great interest. These pearls have been found in the southwest part of the state, in the bottom of creeks, attached to clam shells. These pearls will be shown in their natural state, and also in settings. Some of them are very valuable, being larger than good sized peas. These will represent the first pearls ever found in this country.



SOME ELECTRICAL FEATURES.

The Electricity building is practically finished. The accompanying illustration shows the south entrance to the building with the staff ornamentation all on.

In connection with the building a little idea of some of the electrical features to be seen during the Fair will be of interest. Prominent among these will be the great electric fountain immediately in front of the Administration building and just south of the Electrical building. one used during the Dedication week, only of greater power.

Perhaps the building in which electricity will play the most important part is the Gallery of Fine Arts. This building is the most substantial of any on the grounds, being built on a solid foundation and is fireproof. It will be left standing as a permanent memorial of the great Exposition.

A peculiar thing about the construction of this building is the fact that it does not contain a single window, the sunlight being admitted through skylights, and the building will be lighted throughout by incandescent electric lights. For this purpose 16,000 lights of sixteen candle power will be used. The lights are so arranged and mounted on the Frink reflectors that they are screened from the observer and thrown on the pictures.

In the arrangement of lights in this building, both for interior and exterior lighting, no attempt is made to decorate, as on the Administration building, except in the domes and entrances, but they are arranged in the best possible manner as sources of light, regardless of beauty.

The Bell Telephone company has erected a very large and magnificent booth at the south entrance of the building, in which they will make an elaborate display. Just east of their booth the Western Electric company have erected a very fine booth.

On the east balcony of this building the Western Union and Postal companies will have their exhibit. They are erecting a handsome booth, 50 feet long and 12 feet high, with six ornamental columns. On the wide cornice will appear the words: "What God Hath Wrought," the first message ever flashed over wires in the world.

The crude instruments with which S. F. B. Morse, the father of telegraphy, ticked out this message, will be in the booth underneath. Beside them will be perfected quadruplex instruments of the present. It has taken nearly a half century to develop telegraphy from its inception in 1844, and the beginning will form a remarkable contrast with the science of today. Morse and Cyrus W. Field will be honored by memorials in the Western Union booth, consisting of portraits, medals, and other interesting mementos of these two pioneers in the uses of electricity.

The Commercial Cable company, connected with the Postal Telegraph, will make a large and fine exhibit although not occupying as much space as its more powerful competitor.

From this time on the Electricity building will contain much to interest all who may be permitted to visit it.



SOUTH ENTRANCE TO ELECTRICITY BUILDING.

Another interesting feature will be the electrical display on the Administration building. For this purpose surrounding the building, arranged in the form of a square, will be thirty-six arc lights of 2,000 candle power, and at each corner will be located a group of five similar lamps. Each of the immense ribs supporting the great dome will be outlined by a series of incandescent lights, while at the top will be located powerful search lights, similar to the

INAUGURATION OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

BY FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

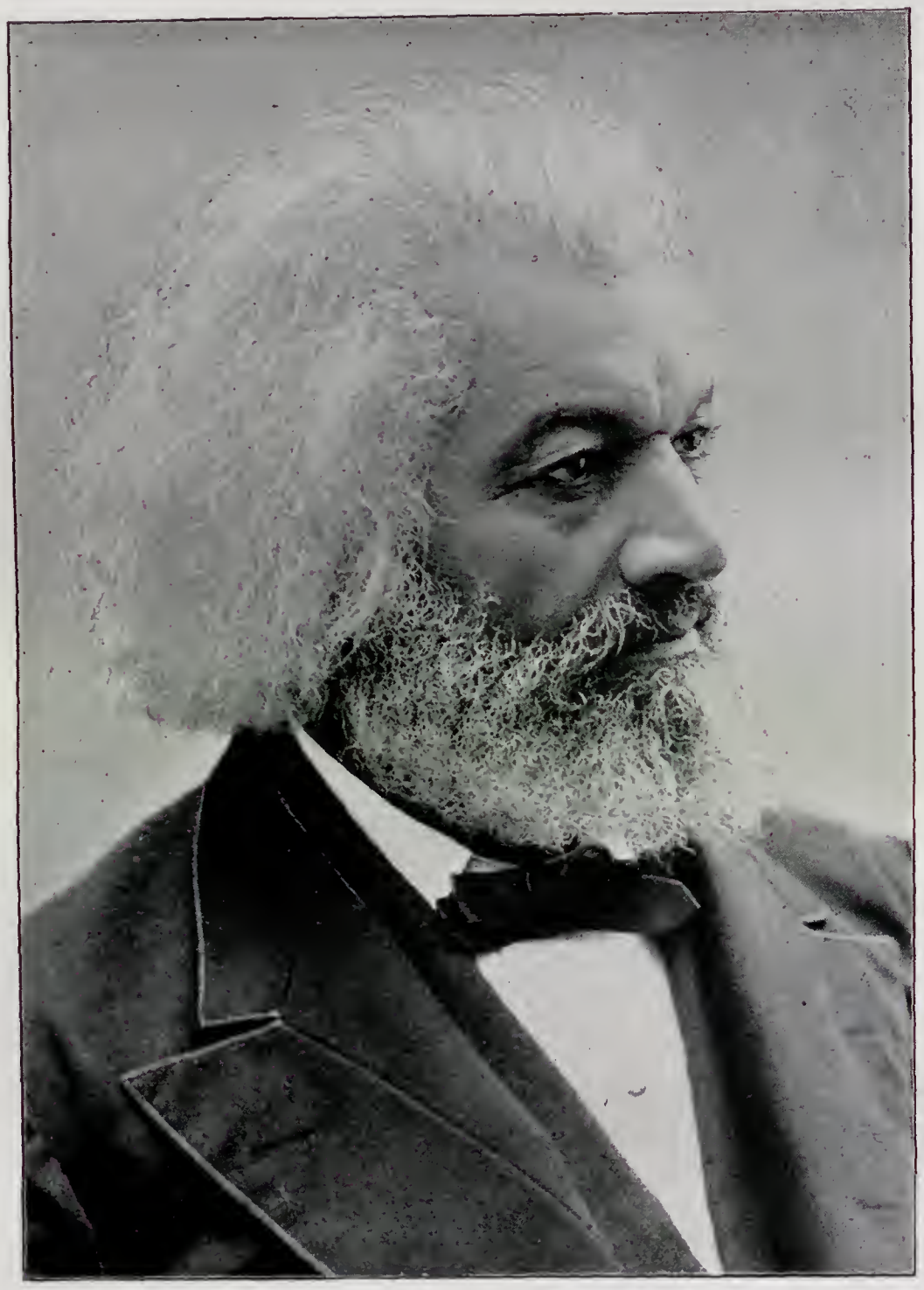
In my quality as one of the commissioners of Hayti to the World's Columbian Exposition, it was my good fortune to witness the splendid pageant and the impressive ceremonies by which it was inaugurated. I was a part of that almost endless procession, composed of all classes and conditions, on foot, on bicycles, on horses and in carriages, which on that occasion moved through the streets of Chicago toward the Exposition grounds. I saw the interested and delighted spectators who thronged the sidewalks of those streets, crowded the windows, doors and porticoes of the decorated dwellings and public buildings. I heard their shouts of applause as men of distinction and individual dignitaries were recognized in the procession. I saw one hundred thousand people assembled in the hall of Manufactures and Liberal Arts. I heard that strange and weird hum and buzz of the one hundred thousand voices blended into one sound, like the roar of many waters. I observed the profound and miraculous hush which fell upon that vast human ocean at the first call to order. I saw the speakers rise, gesticulate and resume their seats, unable to be heard. Occasionally faint notes of the concord of sweet sounds from five thousand trained singers, reached and delighted my ear, but my impression at the time was that the occasion was too great for oratory, too great for music or poetry. It was more eloquent than speech, more impressive than music and more lofty and world embracing than poetry. No where else than in these grounds can be seen such a profusion of the wonders and perfections of architecture or behold a scene of human works more suggestive of sublime and glorious ideas.

The American republic has seen few days more memorable than the one in which the Four Hundredth Anniversary of the Discovery of the American Continent was celebrated in Chicago. If I am charged with some enthusiasm on this subject I may be permitted to say that it is not new born. I was a member of the committee in Washington, organized in advance of all other movements, for the purpose of promoting the appropriate celebration of the Four Hundredth Anniversary of the Discovery of America, by Christopher Columbus. That committee held its meetings in Williard's hotel. Each member of it paid his one hundred dollars toward its expenses. It is true that we wanted the celebration to take place in Washington. We had grounds marked out for the necessary buildings of the Exposition. But to us the place was of less importance than the occasion.

In contemplating the inauguration ceremonies, glorious as they were, there was one thing that dimmed their glory. The occasion itself was world embracing in its idea. It spoke of human brotherhood, human welfare and human progress. It naturally implied a welcome to every possible variety of mankind. Yet, I saw, or thought I saw, an intentional slight to that part of the American population with which I am identified. Although there are eight millions of men of African descent in this country, not one of them seems to have been worthy of a place on the platform of these inaugural ceremonies. I would gladly think that this omission was not the result of a purpose to humiliate the people of color in the eyes of the assembled representatives of the world, and yet I have no doubt that the people from abroad who knew that we had a population of eight millions of the African race must have wondered why one black face was not seen on that august occasion. If their exclusion was an intentional humiliation of the race the occasion was not well selected for that purpose. The spirit of the Exhibition was in direct contradiction to such a purpose. The celebration of the discovery of this continent was too great to be small. If, on the other hand, it was intended to conciliate any spirit of slavery which might still exist in one section of our country, it was an ill-advised concession; a fruitless act of obeisance to an anachronism and a mere superstition of the past. It should have been remembered that no such exposition as the World's Columbian Exposition could, while slavery existed, have taken place in our country, with the sanction of the nation, and it would have been a marked and grateful recognition of our national evolution from the barbarism of slavery and of our new enlargement of the borders of American liberty, and also a visible fact in harmony with the grand idea of this Columbian Exposition, if some typical representative of Americans of African descent had been seen honorably participating in the glories of this Four Hundredth Anniversary of the Discovery of America. That I was there was not due to the magnanimity of my own government toward a native American, but to the respect due the government of Hayti. If the Columbian Exposition has any significance it ought to signalize and symbolize the march of civilization from the discovery of the continent four hundred years ago, until now. For this purpose there is to be brought together and exhibted the latest and best discoveries and inventions of our continent and of the civilized world.

When it shall be asked by what means these have been produced, one word alone will suffice as the answer, and that word is—labor. Without it there could be neither art, science, discovery nor invention. All the wonders and triumphs of human genius which will be witnessed at this World's Fair will simply be the superstructure of which labor is the foundation. Among the first needs felt by the settlers of our country was that of labor, and the question of how to supply it was all-commanding. The colonists wanted sturdy hands to fell the forests; to dig out the stumps; to drain the bogs; to destroy noxious growths; to make the wilderness and solitary places blossom as the rose, and for this they needed labor. They turned their eyes to the sunny shores of Africa. I will not stop here to describe that shameful slave trade, now branded as piracy, then resorted to by our Christian nation to supply this necessity. It is enough to say that every one of the original states of our union, save one, were slave states. The leisure that exempted the Washingtons, the Jeffersons and Madisons from physical toil and enabled them to give their study to the constructive principles of our republic, was bought by enforced African labor. It was the African and the man of African descent that made Virginia the mother of American presidents. He "watered her soil with his tears, enriched it with his blood, tilled it with his hard hands and stalwart strength," and thus created the wealth that founded her schools and colleges. It was his labor that gave our nation her financial credit in foreign countries. If cotton was ever king, it was the toil of the African that made it king.

He was with our country in its infancy, in its poverty, in its troubles, in its peace and in its wars, always loyal and helpful and the sentiment can not be magnanimous which excludes him now from sharing in the glories of her World's Columbian Exposition. The presence of one of this race in a prominent position would speak more for the moral civilization of the American republic than all the domes, towers and turrets of the magnificent buildings that adorn the Exposition grounds.



FREDERICK DOUGLASS,

COMMISSIONER FROM HAYTI.

HORSES SENT BY EMPEROR WILLIAM.

It is said that Emperor William will send to the World's Fair a number of Trakehner stallions from his own stables, which he himself uses as carriage horses. The other German horses that are to be exhibited are mostly of the Hanover and Holstein breed. The Trakehners are beautiful animals with silken black coats, swift, and a nobly poised head.

HAYTI AT THE EXPOSITION.

One of the first countries to take an active interest in the World's Columbian Exposition and the first among the foreign nations to erect a building on the grounds, was the Republic of Hayti. Space was allotted Hayti on a beautiful site, just south of the German building, and very near Mexico's building. Upon this site they have erected a handsome little building, typical of that country. It is built entirely of wood, and is only a story and a half high, with a central dome extending several feet above the roof. A broad veranda entirely surrounds the building, giving it an inviting appearance. The interior is finished up in wood and divided into apartments for the use of the official representatives of that republic to the Fair and as a headquarters for Haytians. In the building will also be shown the resources of the state, its products in fruits, grains, etc., as well as the many evidences of advancement and progress made by the country.

RUSSIAN FLEET AT THE FAIR.

The Emperor of Russia has decided to dispatch a large squadron of warships to the United States to take part in the naval display which is to be arranged in Hampton Roads to celebrate the opening of the World's Fair. This squadron will call at Cherbourg or Brest as a compliment to the French government, and the ships will also visit the Duke of Edinburg at Davenport. The squadron will be really commanded by Admiral Karnakoff, but is to be nominally under the command of Grand Duke Alexis, Lord High Admiral of Russia.

EXHIBIT FROM BRITISH GUIANA.

Mr. J. J. Quelch, the commissioner from British Guiana to the World's Fair, intends to exhibit a camp of Arrawak Indians. For this purpose a civilized native named Adolphus Daniel has arrived at Jackson Park and begun the erection of the peculiar huts these Indians live in when at home.

He will arrange the huts into a small village, in which a small number of Arrawak Indians will live during the Fair and engage in their usual occupation of making hammocks and baskets and molding pottery.

British Guiana appropriated $20,000 for an exhibit, and will show specimens of woods, minerals, and white and yellow crystal sugar.

MALAY VILLAGE.

Rounsevelle Wildman, recently appointed to the Consulate at Barmen, has induced the Sultan of Johore to send to Chicago a complete Malay campong or village, comprising four palm-thatched Malay bungalows, built on poles six feet high, 100 native men and women, his own royal troop of dancing girls, and tigers from his private gardens. The Sultan will come to the Exposition in July with a suite of rajahs. The Malay village will form a part of the East Indies exhibit on the Midway plaisance.

Work on the German and French buildings progressed very slowly until about the middle of February, on account of the extremely cold weather. The staff could not be put on; neither could the carpenters work to any advantage. The workmen on the Brazilian building were compelled to abandon work, as they were not accustomed to such rigorous weather. Since the middle of the month, however, rapid progress has been made.



THE REPUBLIC OF HAYTI'S BUILDING AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Gen. Hippolyte, the president of the little republic, was one of the most enthusiastic advocates of the Fair, and as their beautiful island was one of the first discovered by Columbus it is fitting that it should be well represented. The history of its progress and advancement since it asserted its independence in 1804 has been marked, and the civilized world will be astonished at the exhibit made by this great, though small republic.

Hon. Frederick Douglass, the commissioner from that country to the World's Fair, is very enthusiastic in his efforts to have Hayti show the world what she is doing and is capable of doing for the cause of mankind, and especially the colored race, and is devoting his time and attention to securing an exhibit that will do them credit. It is also expected that many exhibits by the colored race throughout the country will be in this building

EXHIBITS FROM FRANCE.

Fifty carloads of exhibits have arrived from France, consisting of a miscellaneous display for several departments. Consul Bruwaert states that his country will send about 500 carloads for the Exposition. They are being shipped from France at the rate of one ship load a week.

M. Roger Ballu has been appointed to take charge of the fine arts section of the French exhibit. M. Ballu secures the position because of the resignation of M. Proust, who severed his connection with the Fair Commission because of alleged implication in Panama Canal scandals.

Consul-General Spiess, German Imperial Commissioner to the World's Fair, says that Emperor William will not come to see the Exposition. The reason he gives is that the King is afraid of Chicago anarchists.

Several carloads of the Krupp gun exhibit arrived at Jackson Park the first of February. The great 120 ton cannon will not be here until later on.

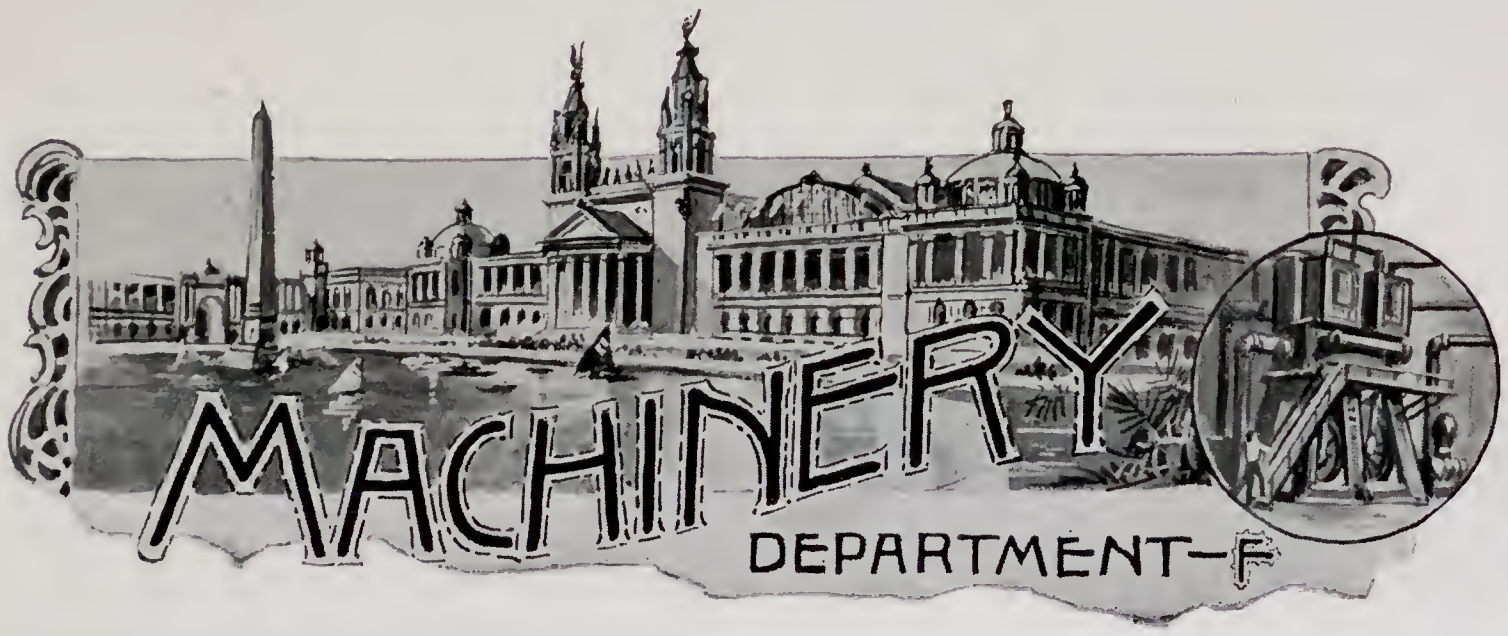
Nearly every European power will have battle ships in Hampton Roads May 1.



VIEW OF SECTION OF EXPOSITION GROUNDS, SHOWING BATTLESHIP "ILLINOIS



FISHERIES, U. S. GOVERNMENT AND MANUFACTURES BUILDINGS.



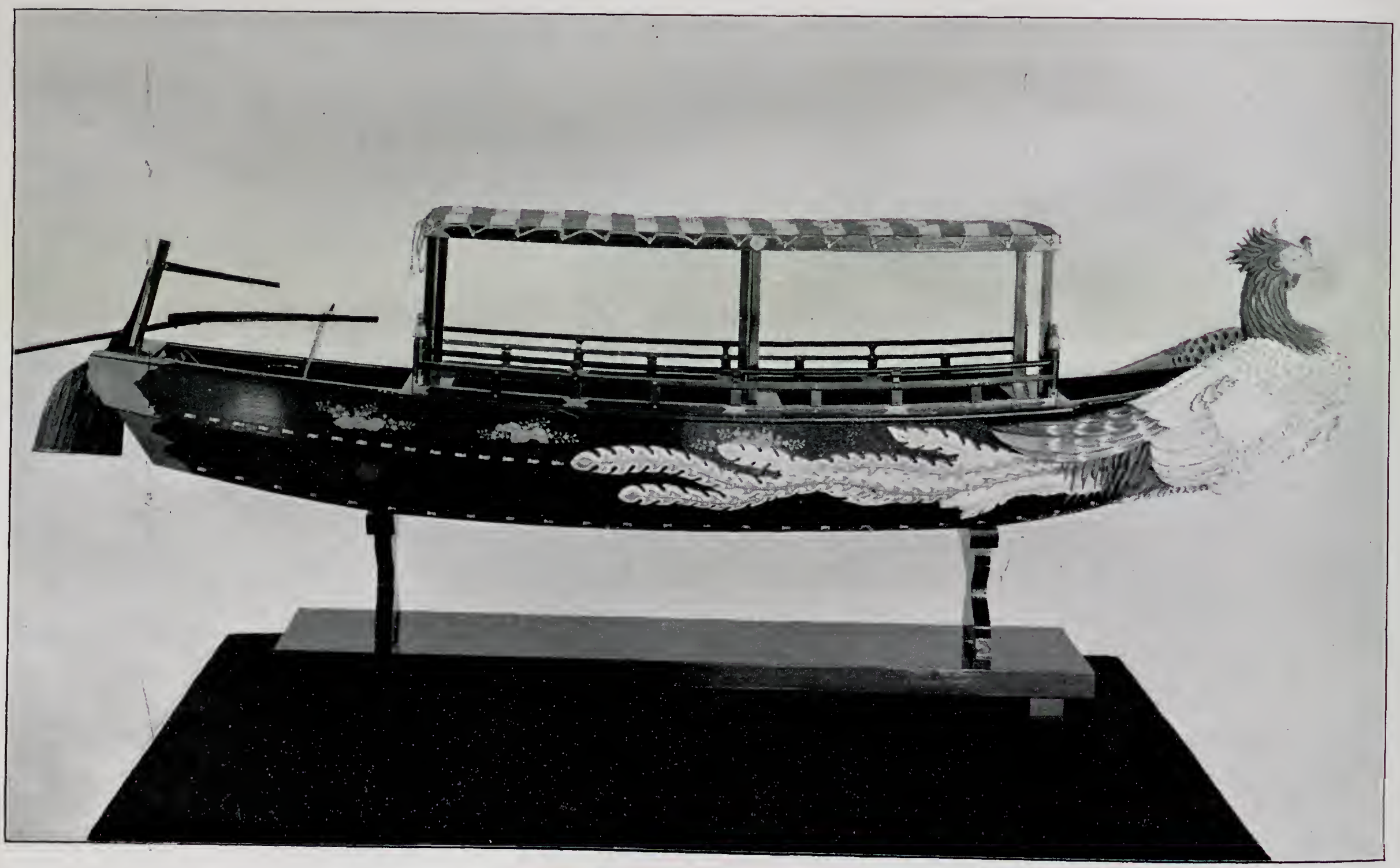
MACHINERY DEPARTMENT BUSY.

The department over which Chief Robinson presides will be one of the most interesting at the Exposition. The fact that the plant, which is to furnish all the motive power to be used on the grounds, will be located in Machinery Hall, makes this building doubly interesting.

This plant will cover about 165,000 square feet. There will be fifty-seven engines used, having a combined strength of 20,046 horse-power. Prominent among these engines will be the Allis engine, a quadruple expansion condensing machine of 2,000 horse-power. Its force is 600 horse-power greater than the big Corliss engine of 1,400 horse-power that not only attracted so much attention but moved all the machinery on exhibition at the Centennial in 1876. There will be seven engines of 1,000 horse-power each. These will be put in by the Edison people; Fraser & Chalmers, of Chicago; Westinghouse; the Buckeye Manufacturing Company, of Salem, Ohio; the Atlas Company, of Indianapolis, and McIntosh, Seymour & Co., of Auburn, N. Y. The Edison machine will be a combined dynamo and engine, the Fraser & Chalmers a triple expansion condensing engine, the Westinghouse two compound condensing engines, and the McIntosh, Seymour & Co. a double tandem compound engine. The others range in size from 600 down to 150 horse-power. This machinery is arriving and being put into position as fast as possible.

A JAPANESE GONDOLA.

A unique boat will be seen on the lagoons at Jackson Park during the Exposition. It is called Ho-o-maru, or Phenix boat, and is the property of the Japanese Commission. It is something like the Venetian gondola, and represents the class of boats used in the Fujiwara period, about A. D. 1100, in Japan. The feudal lords of that time used them as pleasure crafts. While they floated idly along, the evening air was filled with the strains of music from each boat which contained a band. The boat will be twenty-two feet long and five feet wide, with the figure of a huge phenix bird adorning the front. Steam or electricity will be the motive power.



THE JAPANESE HO-O-MARU, OR PHENIX BOAT, AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

AMPLE TRANSIT ACCOMMODATIONS.

The question of rapid transit on the Exposition grounds is one of interest to everybody. As it is almost a mile from one end of the grounds to the other, a great deal of time would be lost should a visitor be at on end of the park and desire to get to the other quickly, and be compelled to crowd his way through the immense throngs of people.

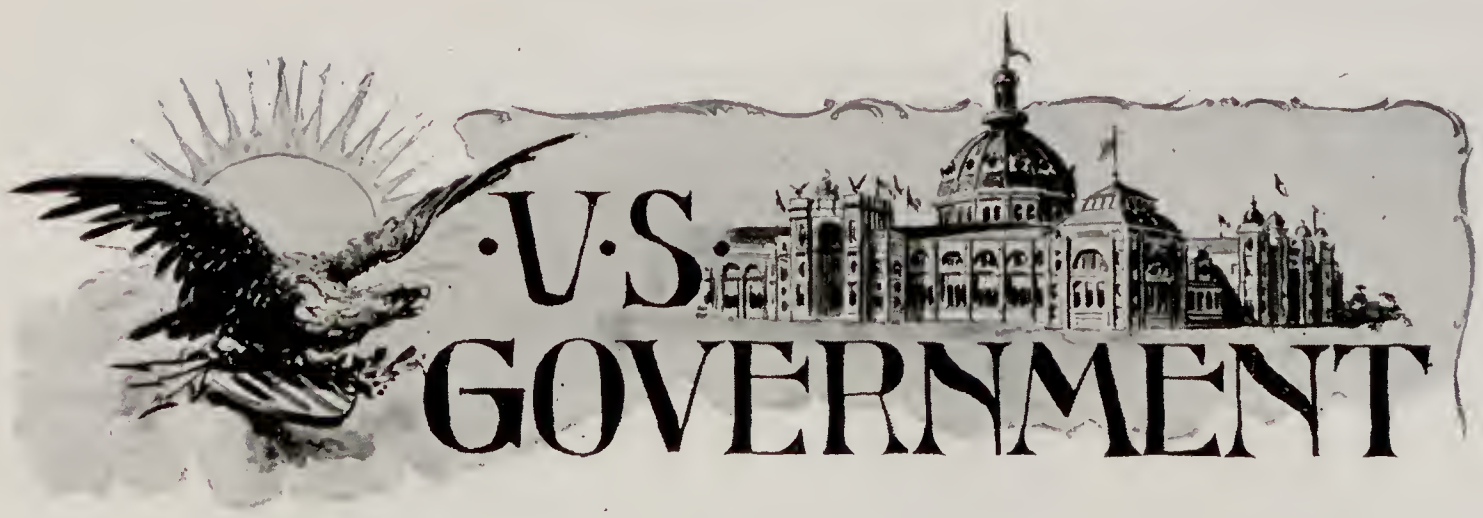
The Intramural Elevated railway will help out this difficulty. This road is being built the entire distance around the grounds, except a portion along the lake front. Stations will be convenient to every building of importance, so that visitors may be quickly transmitted from one point to another.

Over on Midway plaisance the Sliding Sidewalk, which extends from Cottage Grove avenue to the entrance of the park, will be a convenient mode of rapid transit for all who desire to make use of it.

The South Side Alley "L" road will soon be built into the grounds. This road will enter Jackson Park near the Machinery Hall, and will thus land passengers in close proximity to the main buildings on the grounds. Those who desire to enter the Exposition grounds, or leave them, at the north end, can take the South Side cable or the Illinois Central.

Besides these accommodations, boats will ply between the Exposition grounds and Van Buren street. Those who desire to travel on the grounds by water will be accommodated by the electric launches that will be used on the lagoons.

No one need fear they will be unable to get anywhere they may wish while viewing the sights at the Fair, as it will be seen that ample accommodations are being provided for all who prefer riding to walking.



U. S. RIFLE EXHIBIT.

Extensive ordnance machinery has been placed in the U. S. Government building for the manufacture of the Springfield rifle. This machinery consists of that used in boring the barrels; for groving the barrel to give it the spiral twist, and the machines used in making cartridges.

As the Springfield Rifle works will go through all the process of manufacturing their guns, this exhibit will be of unusual interest to everybody, as showing how and where the destructive instruments used in times of war are made.

The exhibit of dummy cavalry horses and men and also ponies and cattle, as showing the mode of early transportation for the mail service, as compared with the modern railway coach, will be of interest.

Exhibits in the Fish department have arrived and are being installed. Here will be shown in all its different branches the great fishing industries of the United States.

The section of the great sequois tree from California, which is erected in the center of the building, makes a unique exhibit. The tree is twenty-five feet in diameter and has been hollowed ont inside, in which a stairway has been built leading to the top.

The interior decorations of the buildings, which are very handsome, are about all completed. The dome is one of the most handsomely decorated of any building on the grounds.

The building is in charge of government officers and the visitors who desire to view the exhibits must needs run the gauntlet of Uncle Sam's men.

INTERESTING DOCUMENTS.

The original Constitution of the United States will be on exhibition at the World's Fair. It will form a part of the state department exhibit, and a new case has been constructed to preserve the old document from possible injury or loss. The case is lined with steel and is fireproof.

The frames containing the old document will be placed in five drawers, while above will be displayed the Declaration of Independence. Similarly framed in a smaller door beneath will be the rongh drafts of the declaration. Other historical papers will rest on shelves behind the declaration.

The Articles of Confederation of the colonies are exquisitely engrossed and look almost new. They are on a new role of the finest sheepskin parchment. The Declaration of Independence unfortunately has become almost indecipherable. Many of the signatures can not be seen, and the body of the text is for the most part illegible.

GOVERNMENT COIN EXHIBIT.

Supt. D. C. Bosbyshell of the Philadelphia mint arrived at Exposition headquarters early in March to snperintend the exhibit of coins to be made by the United States mint at the Exposition.

Space is so cramped that the government will be able to show only one coining press, which will be at work turning out some sort of souvenir medals. The design of these has not yet been selected. The feature of the exhibit, however, will be the great cabinet of ancient and modern coins in possession of the mint. This is one of the most complete collections of coins in the possession of any government and will be the first occasion on which it has been exhibited outside the mint. The collection includes about 7,500 coins and 2,300 medals, and is valued at more than $50,000. An almost complete collection of United States coins forms part of the collection.

Special precautions will he taken to insure the safety of the collection. Armed guards will watch over it day and night. A fireproof vault will be constructed in which the trays containing the collection can be deposited in case of fire or any other accident.



THE U. S. GOVERNMENT BUILDING AS IT WILL APPEAR DURING THE EXPOSITION.

THE NAVAL REVIEW.

The great naval review to be held in Hampton Roads April 27th will be an imposing affair. The rendezvous will take place in Hampton Roads April 17. April 24th the fleet will sail to New York where the review will be held.

As almost every foreign power will have battle ships in the fleet it will show the combined naval power of the world. Among foreign nations Russia, England and Italy will lead in the number of vessels taking part. The United States will show some of the latest iron-clads.

Offices of the national commission will be removed to Jackson Park April 1.



HON. A. H. MITCHELL,

NATIONAL COMMISSIONER FROM MONTANA.



HON. HALE G. PARKER,

ALTERNATE COMMISSIONER-AT-LARGE FROM MISSOURI.



HON. HAMLINE P. RUCKER,

NATIONAL COMMISSIONER AND PRESIDENT BOARD OF MANAGERS, NORTH DAKOTA.

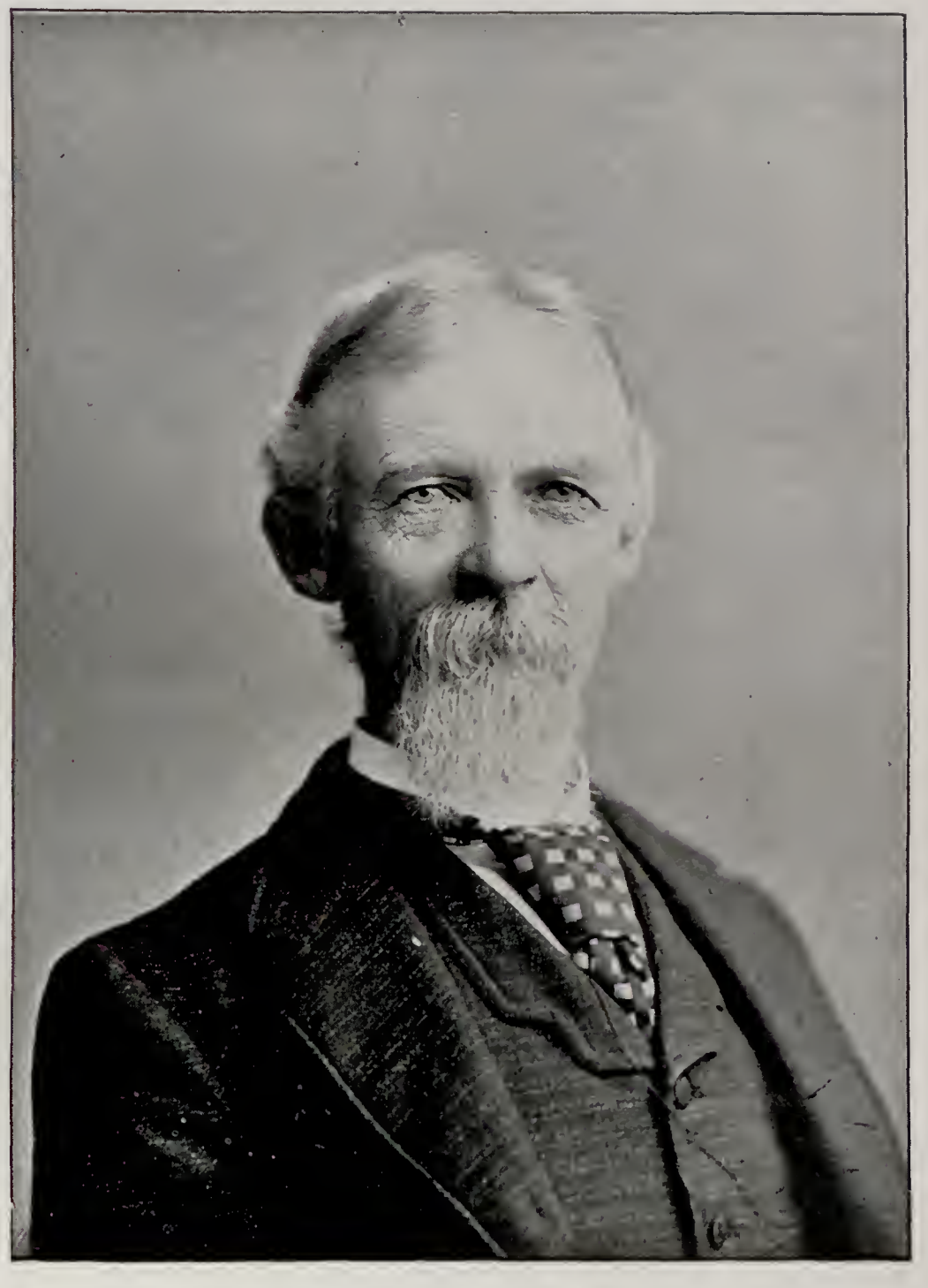


CHARLES M. TRAVIS,

ALTERNATE COMMISSIONER FROM INDIANA.



HARVEY P. PLATT,
NATIONAL COMMISSIONER FROM OHIO.



DR. JOSEPH M. BYNUM,
NATIONAL COMMISSIONER FROM MISSISSIPPI.



DR. A. M. COCHRAN,
NATIONAL COMMISSIONER FROM TEXAS.



HON. EUCLID MARTIN,
NATIONAL COMMISSIONER FROM NEBRASKA.

HON. HAMLINE P. RUCKER.

Hamline P. Rucker was born in 1848 at Winchester, Ill., and while quite young his parents moved to Clinton, Ill., where he lived most of the time while in the state.

He was educated in the public and high schools and at the age of 20 entered the teacher's profession, which he continued for six years.

From 1874 to 1882 he was engaged in the hardware and machinery business, and in the fall of 1882 sold his Illinois possessions and removed to Grand Forks, N. D., where he continued in the machinery business until 1887, when he turned his attention to the business of real estate and insurance.

Mr. Rucker was connected with the Territorial Board of Agriculture for several years, and was first president of the North Dakota Exposition. In June 1890, he was appointed commissioner to the World's Columbian Exposition, and during the session of the commission in September, 1890, was elected secretary of the Committee on Tariffs and Transportation. In March, 1891, after the passage of the bill by the legislature appropriating funds and establishing a board of World's Fair managers, he was unanimously chosen president of said board.

HON. HALE G. PARKER.

Mr. Parker, while prosecuting his studies in the public and private schools of his native town, entered his father's extensive machine works and combined the learning of a trade with that of the common school branches. With a practical knowledge of the trades of "finisher," and "engineer," he became a valuable assistant in the management of the growing business.

His father, an extensive reader and a lover of letters, sent two sons, John and Hale, to Oberlin College. The former died while a student at Harvard; the latter remaining at Oberlin, graduating with honor, with the class of '73. He graduated from the St. Louis Law School, and has been a member of the bar since '82.

As an able and polished speaker and debater Mr. Parker takes high rank. In connection with the duties of his professional life he has kept up his knowledge of mechanics in introducing in the South and West the J. P. Parker patents, now attracting so much attention in the Mississippi Valley.

To aid in the development of the vast and varied interests of the Columbian Expositon the President could not have chosen a more versatile, able and energetic man as commissioner than Mr. Hale G. Parker. He sat for the first time with the National Commission in September, 1890, voted for the $5,000,000 loan, and is an ardent advocate of more libral identification of the government with this vast enterprise.

CHARLES M. TRAVIS.

Charles M. Travis, of Crawfordsville, Ind., the Republican alternate Commissioner for the State of Indiana, was born at Grandview, Edgar county, Ill., Oct. 30, 1845. He enlisted as a private soldier in Company E, Twelfth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry when but sixteen years of age, and served faithfully for three years, participating in the memorable campaigns of Sherman's army from Chattanooga to Atlanta and from "Atlanta to the Sea." He was discharged at the close of the war, May 31, 1865, to accept appointment as a cadet at the West Point Military Academy. This appointment was tendered him by the President of the United States upon the recommendation of all his officers, including General Sherman. Entering the Military Academy, young Travis, though a veteran soldier, found himself at the foot of his class among military cadets. Upon learning that his three years service as a soldier would not advance his standing in the academy, he tendered his resignation and returned to his home. He educated himself; read law with Gen. Lew. Wallace, was admitted to the bar and was in partnership with General Wallace when, in August, 1872, he was appointed United States Consul at Para, Brazil, South America, which office he held for four years. On March 14, 1889, he was elected Commander of the Department of Indiana, Grand Army of the Republic.

DR. A. M. COCHRAN.

Dr A. M. Cochran of Dallas, Texas, was born in Columbia, Tenn., March 25, 1839. His father, Wm. M. Cochran, moved to the republic of Texas, February, 1843.

The doctor received his literary education at McKenzie College, Texas, and his medical education at the University of Lousiana. Soon after reaching his majority, he entered the Confederate Army as a second lieutenant, was soon promoted to first lieutenancy, and in short time to captaincy of company "C," 18th Texas cavalry.

In 1876 he was elected to represent Dallas county in the State legislature.

In 1879 he was elected by the Dallas Republican State Convention chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee. Was appointed post master at Dallas, Tex., by President Hayes. In 1886 he was the nominee of the republicans of Texas for governor of the state. He was appointed one of the National Commissioners from Texas and served with credit.

In 1887 he canvassed the state of Texas against prohibition and in the fall of 1887 he was called to Atlanta, Ga., to assist there in the canvass against prohibition which he did with telling effect. He was again elected one of the aldermen for the city of Dallas in 1887 by an overwhelming majority.

HARVEY P. PLATT,

Harvey P. Platt, National Commissioner from Ohio to the World's Columbian Exposition, is one of the most ardent workers in the interests of the World's Fair. His home is in Toledo, where he is well known as a successful business man and a worthy citizen. Although there is a great demand on his valuable time, still he is ever ready to further to the extent of his ability any undertaking that will aid in making the great Exposition a grand success. He is prompt in attendance at the meetings of the National Commission, and in the determination of important questions his influence and vote have ever been guided by what has proven to be sound judgment. In all, Mr. Platt by his able counsel and distinguished ability has proven himself worthy the honor bestowed upon him, and his entire work in connection with the Exposition redounds with credit to the great State of Ohio.

HON. EUCLID MARTIN.

Among the many sons of the Virginias represented in Omaha, Neb., is the Hon. Euclid Martin, who was born at Moundsville, West Virginia, in 1847, and moved in 1861 to Minonk; completing his studies in the schools of Illinois. He was elected as representative from Minonk and served one term in the Illinois Legislature. He went to Omaha in 1882 and established the successful business house of Parlin, Orendorff & Martin, dealers in agricultural implements. He is still an active member of the firm.

Mr. Martin is serving his third term as president of the Board of Trade, and is also a member of the Board of Education. As a member of the Freight Bureau he was especially active, and is ever on the alert for anything that will protect and promote the interest of Omaha's jobbing and wholesale trade, and prevent discrimination against them by the railway lines in freights and transportation. He was appointed by President Harrison as one of the Nebraska Commissioners to the World's Fair of 1893, on recommendation of the Governor of the State, an appointment of great honor and one well merited.

HON. JOSEPH M. BYNUM.

Hon. Joseph M. Bynum, Republican commissioner for the state of Mississippi, was born in Chatham Co., N. C., in 1835, and grew to manhood in his native state.

In 1857 he graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and was elected resident surgeon of St. Joseph's Hospital, Philadelphia, where he served a year.

In 1858 he settled in Rienzi, Miss., and practiced his profession till the breaking out of the civil war, when he enlisted in the Thirty-second Mississippi Regiment of Volunteers, and was elected first lieutenant of his company.

Returning to his home in Mississippi, he early espoused the cause of reconstruction. Though almost alone in its advocacy, he stood firm throughout the fiery ordeal to the policy he thought right and best, recognizing the questions that had been for ever settled by the sword, and believing it best for the South to acquiesce in its results.

Dr. Bynum, at the first meeting of the World's Fair commissioners, construed the act of Congress creating the Commisson as supervisory, opposed the large salaries voted officers, and the creation of such a large number of lady managers, believing that the act did not contemplate such.

HON. RICHARD TURNBULL.

Richard Turnbull was born in Leon County, Florida, in 1839 and graduated at Emory College, Oxford, Georgia, in 1859, being only twenty years of age. Having fallen heir by inheritence and marriage to large slave and landed estates, he begun at once the typical life of an ante-bellum cotton planter. Enlisting in the war as a private, he was soon promoted to the rank of lieutenant, and remained in the service until failing health compelled him to resign. He was soon after elected a representative to the Legislature from his county, complimented by having received almost the entire soldier vote. The war closing found every slave on the Southern plantations a free man. Being young and full of pluck he adapted himself to the changed conditions and won success where so many, especially the older men, went down in financial ruin. Mr. Turnbull has retained most of his former slaves, and many of their descendants. His appointment as World's Fair Commissioner to represent his state at Chicago came entirely unexpected and unsolicited—a tribute to his worth—especially when so many were seeking the position.

HON. O. V. TOUSLEY.

Hon. Orson V. Tousley was born in Clarenden, Orleans Co., N. Y., in the year 1833. At nine years of age Mr. Tousely's father died, and four years later his mother. The orphaned group, consisting of himself and two sisters, was distributed about among relatives who perseveringly sought to realize the desires of their parents concerning their education. After outgrowing the district school young Tousley attended an academy, located at Albion, New York, and living in the family of Hon. Sanford E. Church, at one time lieutenant-governor and chief justice of the Court of Appeals. The peculiar attractions of Oberlin, Ohio, were presented to his guardian. Accordingly this became the institution where the fit for college was made and the Freshman year was spent. At the conclusion of the Freshman year a transfer was made to Genesee College, located at Lima, N. Y. and now absorbed in Syracuse University. After much importunity Mr. Tousley gained permission to chose an eastern college, and at the concluding term of the Junior year he entered Williams College, Mass., where he graduated in 1854,

Graduating from the law school in 1856 circumstances diverted him for a time to the work of teaching.

In the fall of 1869 he removed to Minnesota, settling in Minneapolis, where he now resides. For the space of fourteen years he was identified with the schools of Minneapolis, twelve years of this the superintendent. Mr. Tousley has been honored in the state of his adoption and has met with unusual success. Gov. J. L. Pillsbury nominated him state superintendent of Public Instruction. He has been a regent of the University of Minnesota; during the administration of President Arthur he served the country abroad as U. S. Consul. Receiving the recommendation of Gov. Merriam, Mr. Tousley was appointed the republican representative from Minnesota, on the Columbian commission.



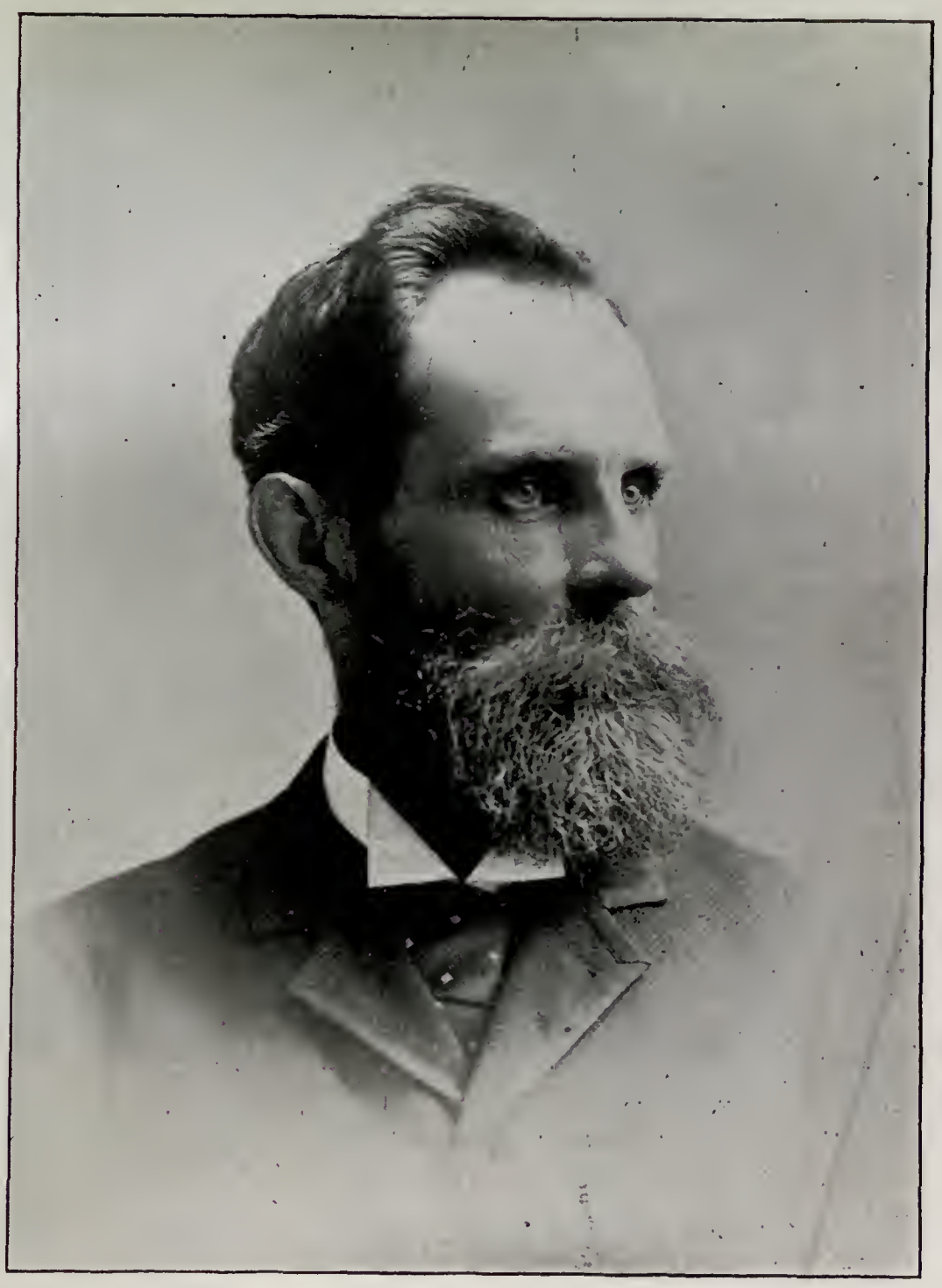
HON. O. V. TOUSLEY.

NATIONAL COMMISSIONER FROM MINNESOTA.



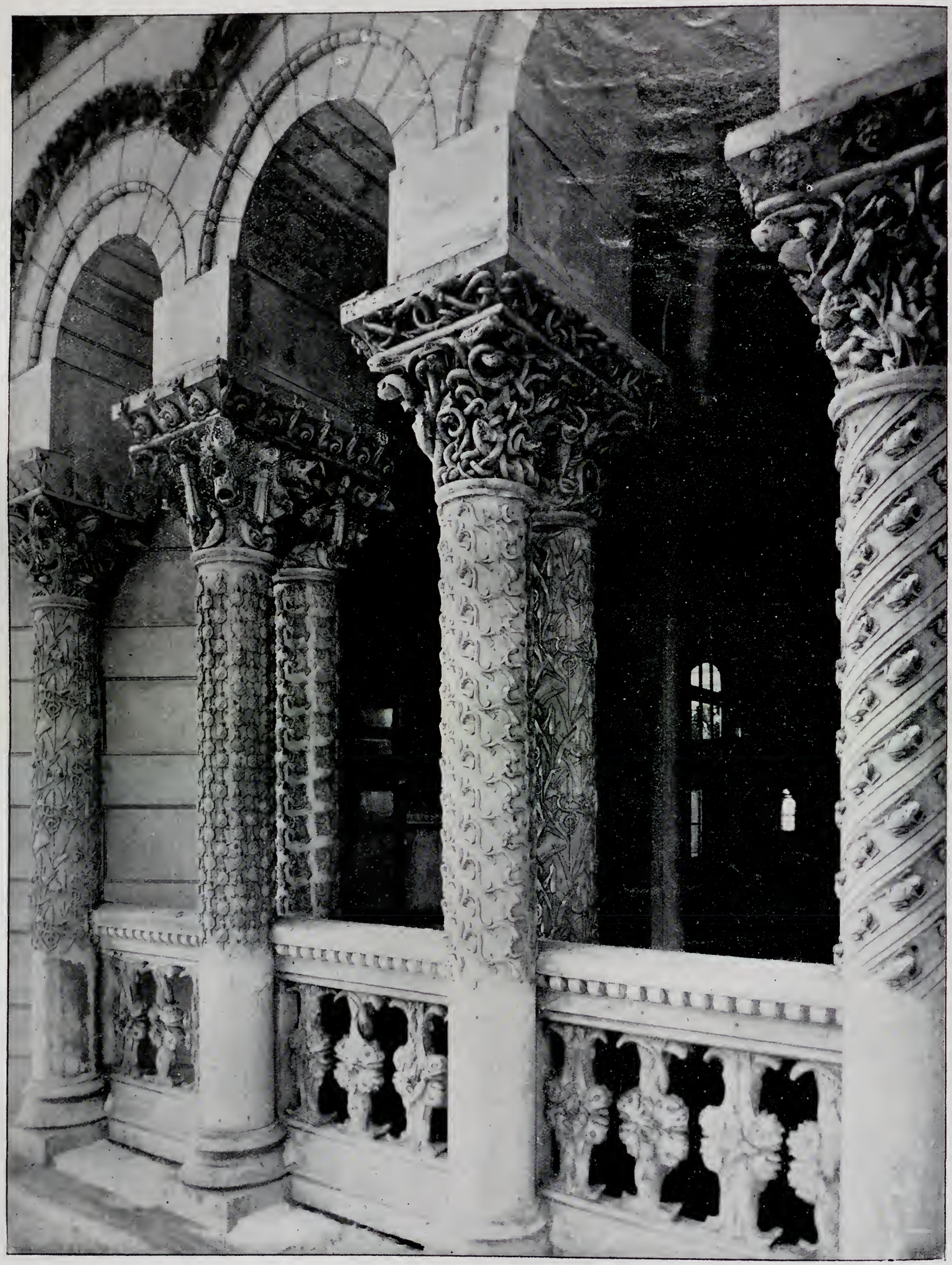
HON. JOHN W. WOODSIDE,

NATIONAL COMMISSIONER FROM PENNSYLVANIA.



HON. RICHARD TURNBULL,

NATIONAL COMMISSIONER FROM FLORDIA.



SECTION OF FISHERIES BUILDING, SHOWING DECORATIONS OF COLUMNS AND BALUSTRADES.



ART WORKS CHOSEN.

The national jury appointed by the Department of Fine Arts to pass upon the works of art offered by western artists for the Fair finished their work early in March. The jury was composed of a body of representative American artists, and it is believed they tried to be just in their decisions.

There were about one thousand works of art offered, out of which but one hundred and forty-four were accepted by the jury. Of this number Chicago artists received fifty-seven, or about forty per cent. Among the number submitted were 47 pieces of sculpture; 638 paintings in oil; 177 water colors; 59 charcoal, pastels, etc.; 63 of architecture. But seventy-three oil paintings were accepted, Chicago getting twenty-four of them. Chicago also received thirteen of the twenty-seven pieces of sculpture; eight of the eighteen water colors; ten of the twenty architecture and two of the six charcoal and pastels.

Among those submitted were some really first-class works, while others were such crude specimens that it was a question as to what they really were intended to represent.

The following is a list of the judges:

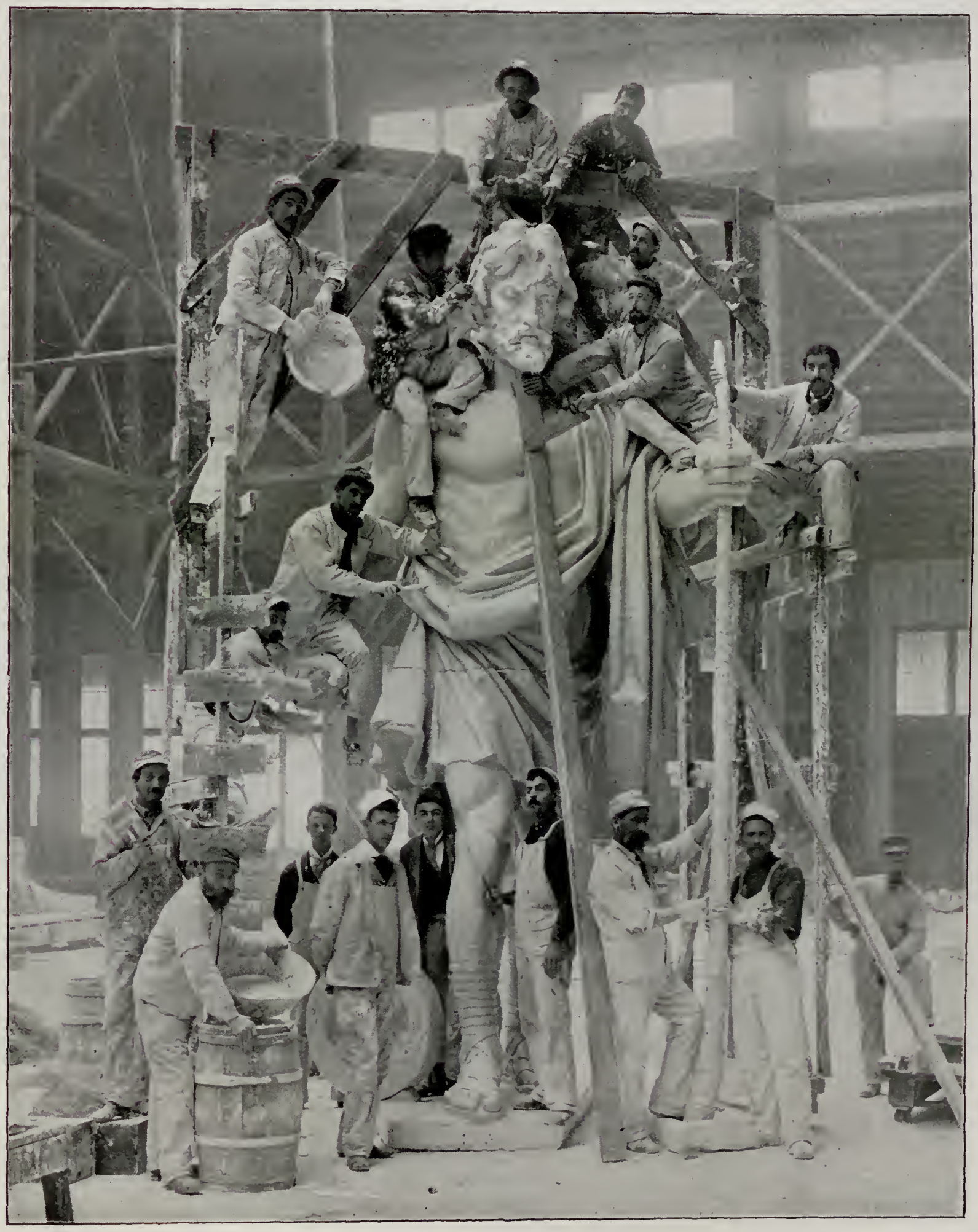
On Paintings—J. G. Brown, G. W. Maynard, and J. Francis Murphy of New York; Thomas Hovenden of Philadelphia; Thomas Allen of Boston; H. F. Farny of Cincinnati; Gari J. Melchers of Detroit; Douglas Volk of Minneapolis; John H. Fry of St. Louis; Frederick W. Freer, John H. Vanderpoel and Walter McEwen of Chicago; C. C. Coleman of Rome, Italy.

On Sculpture—Dan C. French of Boston; Lorado Taft of Chicago; Robert Bringhurst of St. Louis. Alternates—John J. Boyle of Philadelphia; Carl Rohl Smith and J. Gelert of Chicago.

On Architecture—C. B. Atwood of New York; Cass Gilbert of St. Paul; W. S. Eames of St. Louis; S. S. Beman and D. Adler of Chicago.

ART WORKS FROM AUSTRIA.

The first consignment of paintings from Austria for the Fine Arts department has arrived. It embraces 152 works and several pieces of statuary. Among the artists to be represented from that country are many of international fame, such as Rudolf Alt, Angell, Eugen Blaas, Julias V. Blaas, Brozik, Makart, Mylsbeck, Von Payer, Hans Canon, Charlemont, Kurzbaur, Schindler, Temple, Wagner and others.



ARTISTS AT WORK ON ONE OF THE HEROIC FIGURES.

ARTISTIC DECORATIONS.

The artistic decorations on the interior of the dome of the Administration building is one of the most remarkable pieces of mural painting at the Fair. The section decorated is abont forty feet high and three hundred and twelve feet in circnmference.

The work was done by W. L. and R. L. Dodge. The subject chosen was "The Glorification of the Arts and Sciences." The central figure of the painting is the god Apollo. He sits on an Olympian throne, with laurel-crowned brow and raised arms, giving his blessing to the arts and sciences that file past him. These are represented by symbolic figures. All of the figures are of heroic proportions, most of them being thirty feet high. Viewed from the floor they will appear about ordinary size.

Art is represented by the figure of a winged woman, who descends with a wreath for the brow of an athletic young man kneeling before Apollo. An athletic warrior brings his sword and shield, and farther back in the procession is the figure of a woman and child, typical of motherhood. Statnary and modeling, pottery and the decorative arts are represented by appropriate figures, all in the procession that passes before Apollo. On the opposite side of the dome other symbolic figures approach the god with their offerings. A Grecian chariot, on which rests a miniatnre model of the Parthenon, is drawn by powerfnl horses, mounted by muscular Greeks. This typifies architecture. Horticultnre is shown by a maiden who bears aloft a fruit-laden tray. About fifty figures were painted in all. The artists were six months at the work and received $4,000.

Besides this piece of decorating in the dome, the vestibule contains many other artistic decorations. At a height of abont fifty feet from the floor shields are placed in a circle around the building on which are the names of the leading countries in the world in raised gilt letters. Higher up are a series of symbolic figures of heroic proportions representing many mythological subjects. In fact the whole interior of this vast vestibule is one continual and harmonions work of art from the base to top of the dome. The floor is to be of mosaic design. When complete and lighted by thousands of electric lights this interior decoration will stand out in all its beauty and harmony, and will be one of the prominent art features of the Fair



HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITS.

The most attractive building on the grounds to the visitor is the Horticultural building. Here can be seen rare plants, flowers, trees and fruits from all lands and climes. The display of beautiful flowers in the main building is one of the finest ever seen in this country. The exhibit of tropical plants is very large, and they fill all the space in this part of the building.

Added to this great display is the beautiful and exhaustless display to be found in the greenhouses. Mr. Thorpe adds new attractions to this department every day and the visitor is constantly finding something to please the eye and delight to sense of smell. The outside display around the building and on the Wooded island has been so retarded by the cold weather that it is very far from what it will be later on. Still beautiful flowers and many plants are blooming in profusion.

The display of pansies grows larger every day. The syringas have begun to bloom, while the great rose garden is fast becoming a thing of beauty under the warm rays of the sun. In every part of the grounds the shrubbery and plants brought to the grounds by different countries and from different climates are blooming. They all appear to thrive equally as well in Jackson Park soil as they did in their native soil.

Flodria's building is entirely surrounded with great palm trees and other plants indigenous to that section of the United States Potted plants are to be seen scattered in profusion on and around New York's building. The different foreign countries have begun to plant and arrange shrubbery and flowers from their own land around their buildings. When all is completed the botanical student may study the flora of all climes by making a trip among the foreign gardens.

The great fruit display inside the Horticultural building is one of the most attractive features to the lover of fine fruits. Although the season has hardly opened the many and varied exhibits made by the different states gives an idea of the extent and quality of American fruit. As the season advances this exhibit will increase in variety and quality, and serve to show the different kinds of fruits grown in all parts of the country

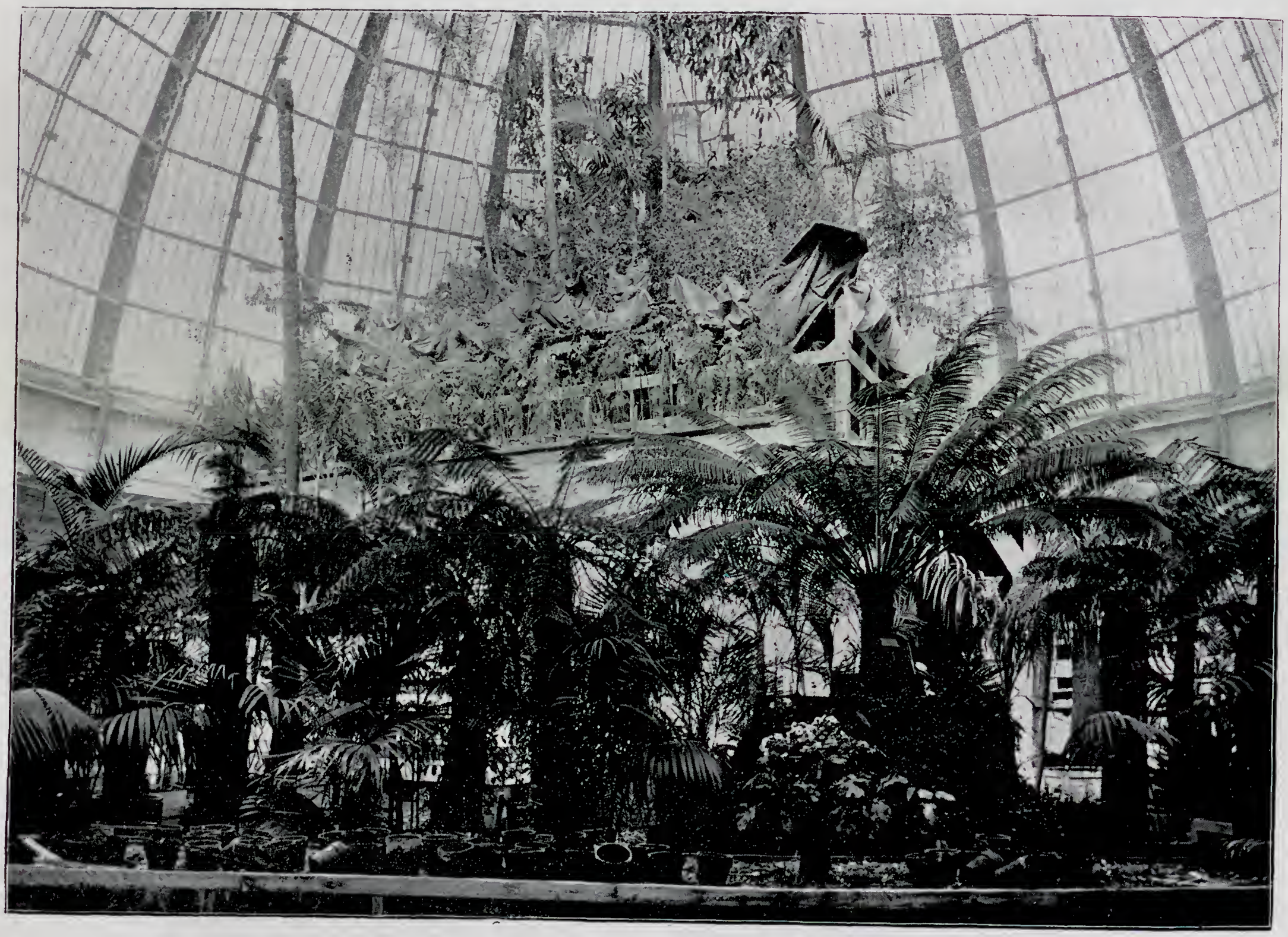
FRESH FRUIT EVERY DAY.

Arrangements have been made by Florida, California, New South Wales and several other states to have a supply of fresh fruit constantly on hand at the Exposition. The first supply from New South Wales arrived at Jackson Park May 10. This fruit had been plucked the latter part of February and was eight weeks en-route to San Francisco, besides four weeks longer from that city to Chicago. When it arrived here it was not in as fresh condition as though just picked.

As the season advances ripe fruits of every description will be received daily from almost every section of the country. This fruit will form an exhibit, and will also be distributed to visitors free. The Pacific states expect to distribute many carloads of their choicest fruit products before the closing of the Exposition.

LAGOON DECORATIONS.

The large number of potted plants placed on the balustrades surrounding the lagoons make a pleasing end attractive decoration. With gondolas, electric and steam launches, and myriads of water fowls floating here and there on the flower-bordered lagoons, it makes a beautiful sight for the visitor. The plant decorations in all parts of the grounds are so profuse as to give the appearance of a vast garden. Every available spot that can be utilized for a tree or piece of shrubbery is used, so that the eye is continually delighted by the beauty and harmony of the landscape decorations to be seen in every part of the grounds, and shows a master's hand in the arrangement.



AN EXHIBIT OF TROPICAL PLANTS IN HORTICULTURAL BUILDING.



JOHN M. SAMUELS,

CHIEF DEPARTMENT OF HORTICULTURE, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.



VINE GROWERS' EXHIBIT.

The wonderful exhibit to be made in the Department of Viticulture at the Exposition, by the vine growers from all parts of the world, will prove that domestic producers can successfully compete with foreign.

The entire south wing of the Horticultural building will be devoted to this industry. The exhibit furnished by the Leland Stanford company, of California, will take the lead among domestic exhibitors. Besides this company there will be a large exhibit by the Napa Valley Wine company, Arpad Harzathy company, J. Gundlach & Co., and Carpy & Co., four of the largest winemakers in the state. A large number of other producers of California will have exhibits. New York, Ohio, Missouri, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and many other states will make collective state exhibits.

Among foreign countries Germany and France will lead in the amount of space and extent of exhibits. Both countries will occupy about 4,000 square feet of space. They will show some of the great wine cellars of Europe. Russia, Austria, Spain, Portugal, and Italy will make extensive exhibits on the main floor and in the galleries. Australia will make a fine showing.

One company from California will show a continuous still in operation, converting wine into brandy. The raisin industry of California will make a fine showing.

Mr. La Rue, in charge of this department, is putting forth every effort to give viticulture the prominence due that industry.



HORTICULTURAL BUILDING AS IT APPEARS FROM WOODED ISLAND.

Work is progressing on the crystal cavern under the mountain of plants in the Horticultural building. This reproduction of the great cavern near Deadwood, South Dakota, will be one of the attractive features in the building. It is said the crystal stalactites in this cavern are, without exception, the most wonderful in the world.

The Asiatic countries are to make an extensive fruit exhibit in the Horticultural building.

JOHN M. SAMUELS.

John M. Samuels, Chief of the Department of Horticulture at the World's Columbian Exposition, was born in Burksville, Kentucky, February 26, 1848. His ancestors were among the first settlers of Kentucky.

Mr. Samuels grew up in the nursery business, his father being a nurseryman, and at a very early age imbibed a love for horticulture in all its branches. He attended school at Clinton Academy and the University of Kentucky at Lexington.

The elder Mr. Samuels and his son established the Mississippi Valley Nurseries in Kentucky, and in 1864 they established extensive nurseries at Shrevesport, La. They soon became leaders in the nursery business of the South.

In 1873 Mr. Samuels disposed of his southern interests and returned to Kentucky, where he became equal partner with his father in the Mississippi Valley Nurseries.

He spent eight winters in Florida and five seasons in California engaged in handling oranges and other sub-tropical fruits. During this time he was also a member of fruit commission houses in St. Louis and Chicago.

Mr. Samuels has traveled extensively in the United States and Europe in the interests of his business and has added to his knowledge of scientific horticulture.

He has been identified with many horticultural societies; is a life member of the American Pomological society; First Vice-President of the American Horticultural society, which embraces the United States, Canada and Mexico; is a member of the Society of American Florists, and a charter member of the Horticultural Society of Chicago.

Mr. Samuels was appointed as Chief of Horticulture August 7, 1891. He has the confidence of all horticulturalists throughout the country, and is making his department one of the most interesting and attractive at the Exposition.

WEALTH OF FLOWERS.

An idea of the magnitude of the display of plants and flowers to be seen at the World's Fair, from its opening day to the close, may be gained when it is known that in the Horticultural building and the greenhouses over one million plants are being propagated.

This vast array represents all the various blooming plants to be seen in hothouses throughout this country, as well as foreign countries, and are to be seen in all stages of development, from tiny shoots to plants in full bloom.

In this collection of plants are about 300,000 pansies; 300,000 tulips; 100,000 roses; 300,000 annuals, or plants that blossom one season and die. Besides this vast number are thousands of cyclamen or Persian violets, which have been classified and judged: cineraria, calcalaria, geraniums, narcissus and hundreds of others.

The wooded island will be one vast rose garden, and will contain specimens of every kind of rose in existence that can be obtained and made to bloom. This rose exhibit will be the especial pride of Chief Samuels and Supt. Thorpe, and it is their intention to spare no time or trouble in making it complete.

The main object to be attained is to so propagate and arrange the plants that during the continuance of the Fair a wealth of blooming flowers will be one of the attractions. Every Tuesday during the Exposition cut flowers can be had in this department.

The display of orchids number many varieties. These arrived at the park in poor condition, and may not bloom very much during the season.

Between the Horticultural building and the lagoon on the south side will be located the pansy beds. This display will be one of the largest ever made in the world, and will contain every variety of the pansy known to floriculturists in this country. These will be among the early bloomers, and will delight the eye of the visitor for many weeks.

The array of tropical plants will be one of the great features of the interior exhibits. As specimens from almost every known plant, shrub and tree in existence will be shown, the visitor may see the product of every zone, so arranged and classified as to show to which climate each tree belongs. To the student this will be very instructive.

The Century plant in the Horticultural building continues in its rapid growth, but is slow in blooming.



CYCLAMEN, OR PERSIAN VIOLET, EXHIBIT AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

INDEPENDENT PLANT EXHIBITS.

Many states and foreign countries that have prepared exhibits for the Horticultural department will also have private exhibits of their flora surrounding their state buildings. This will be especially true with the foreign countries. Many of the sub-tropical states will reproduce their native plants and flowers in beautifully laid out grounds.

This plan will show to the best advantage the varieties grown in each country. The visitor in passing from one building to another can easily note the difference between their climatic location. The group of Central and South American countries, near the Fisheries building, will make a very fine showing of plants, fruits and flowers.

BUREAU OF POMOLOGY.

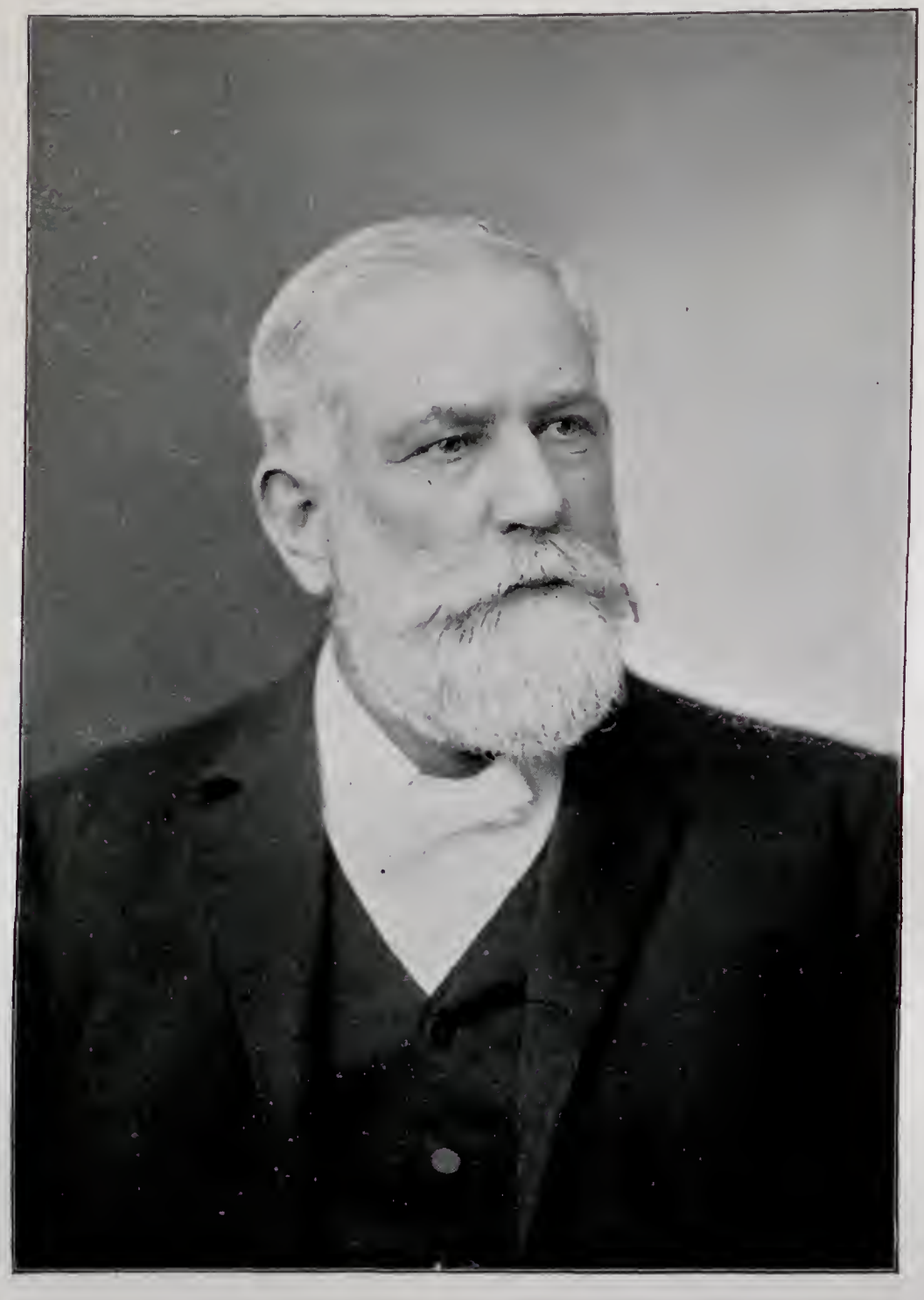
During the past month a new bureau has been organized in the department of Horticulture. This is the Bureau of Pomology. Mr. Charles Wright is superintendent of this department, which takes in exhibits of all varieties of tree-bearing fruits, as well as the different berries.

The north annex of the Horticultural building will be devoted to this department. The exhibit of fresh and canned fruits will be very large. California will take the lead in the exhibit of peaches, pears and small fruits.

The tropical fruits will receive much attention. Many Equatorial countries which have heretofore had a small share in the great fruit trade of the United States, will endeavor to make an exhibit that will attract the dealers in this country and build up an import business.

EXHIBIT FROM ONE COUNTY.

Orange county, California, will make a very elaborate exhibit in the Horticultural and Agricultural departments. Among the exhibits in the Horticultural department is 2,000 pounds calla lily bulbs, pampas plumes, alfalfa, hops, Egyptian corn, castor beans, and giant sunflowers; also silk cocoons and gourds six feet long. It will send 1,000 pounds of raisins and twice that amount of prunes and other dried fruits; 500 pounds each of English walnuts and almonds, 100 pounds each of peanuts and chestnuts and twelve bundles of peanuts on the vines. The exhibit will also include 100 pieces of petrified woods and 100 pounds of coral. Besides these there will be other large exhibits of agricultural and mineral products.



HUGH M. LA RUE,

SUPT. BUREAU OF VITICULTURE, DEPARTMENT OF HORTICULTURE.

HUGH M. LA RUE.

Mr. Hugh M. LaRue, Superintendent Bureau of Viticulture at the World's Columbian Exposition, was born in Kentucky in 1830. In 1839 his father, with his family, moved to the state of Missouri, where the younger LaRue resided up to the time of the discovery of gold in California. In March, 1849, he in company with S. V. Sublett, Thomas Conduitt, and about ten others started for California, across the plains, arriving there on August 12, 1849, after a very long and arduous trip.

For the succeeding few months he devoted his time to mining. In the spring of 1850 he was engaged in teaming and trading. In July, 1850, he removed to Sacramento, and has resided there ever since. In October, 1850, he located on the Norris Grant or Rancho del Paso, near Sacramento City, and engaged in farming and stock-raising. In 1857 and 1858 he planted seventy-five acres of land to orchard, principally peaches, this being at that time one of the largest orchards in the state. The orchard was destroyed by the high water and by the debris from the mines in 1868. He disposed of that place and turned his attention to grain raising in Yolo county. He has since planted a vineyard of about ninety acres, and also an almond orchard of about one hundred acres on his farm in Yolo county. He also has a vineyard of about 130 acres in Napa county.

In 1867 Mr. LaRue was elected a member of the State Board of Agriculture (serving three years); in 1873, Sheriff of Sacramento county, serving two years. In 1879 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention, and was also elected the same year President of the State Board of Agriculture, remaining a member of the same until last year.

Mr. LaRue will make the Depart of Viticulture of especial interest to all growers of the vine, and has the confidence of all viticulturists in his own state.

All the space west of the Horticultural building, except the south end, will be utilized by different horticulturists and floriculturists from this and foreign countries, for greenhouses, and an artistic arrangement of plants and flowers during the Exposition. As the season advances the plants will be changed and renewed so that the grounds will present a continued bloom of flowers during the entire Fair. Owing to the demand from exhibitors for more outside space, the original plan of Chief Samuels to have a departmental exhibit will have to be abandoned. Exhibitors will vie with each other and the result will be a wealth of blooming flowers the entire season.

JOHN THORPE.

The gentleman holding the position of Superintendent of Bureau of Floriculture at the World's Columbian Exposition—Mr. John Thorpe—is perhaps one of the oldest florists in the country. Born in England fifty-seven years ago, he began working among plants and flowers when he was but seven years of age. Since then he has devoted his life to their study and care.

Fourteen years of his life was spent at Stralford-on-Avon. He came to this country eighteen years ago, settling in New York, where he owns extensive gardens and greenhouses. Among his patrons are the Goulds, Vanderbilts, Lorillards and many others. Jay Gould donated a large exhibit of palms and other plants to the World's Fair, through the influence of Mr. Thorpe.

Ever since his appointment as head of the department Mr. Thorpe has devoted his whole time and talents to making floriculture one of the greatest attractions at the Fair.

He is a member of the Society of American Florists, and is, perhaps, the best known floriculturist in this country. He is a hard worker, oftentimes putting in whole nights during the cold, stormy winter just past, in caring for some particular plants that might have been injured by the cold.

The propagation of plants in the large greenhouses has been one of the chief objects of Mr. Thorpe. The visitor may see them in all stages of development, from the tiny shoot to the blooming flower. His long experience aids him in this work, so that he will be able to show choice and beautiful flowers during the entire season.

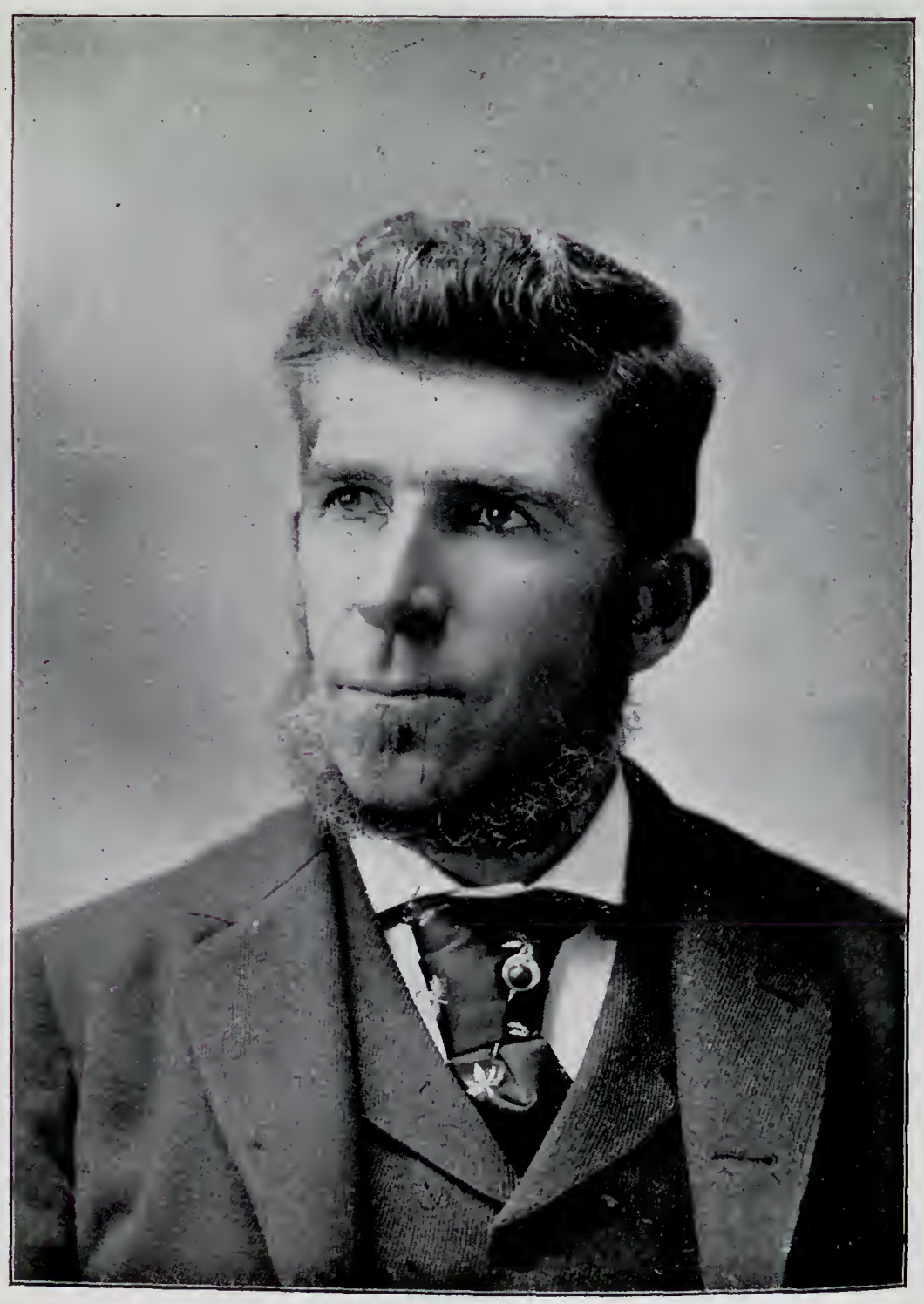
GERMAN FLORICULTURE.

The men in charge of the German floricultural exhibit have been busy during the past month planting seeds of flowers which they intend to have in bloom early in the summer.

At the opening Germany will make a very fine exhibit of lilies of the valley and azaleas. During the summer months that country will make a strong showing of asters, standard, dwarf and potted roses, and later on will follow with hollyhocks, dahlias and other flowers.

With her usual promptness and energy, Germany is in the lead in this department as she is in many others in the extent of her exhibits and the progress made in getting them ready.

The Wooded Island which contains the Japanese bnildings is an object of interest. Viewed from afar it will give an idea of how a portion of the Orient would appear.



JOHN THORPE,

SUPT. BUREAU OF FLORICULTURE. DEPARTMENT OF HORTICULTURE



DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICITY.

Many of the exhibits in the Department of Electricity are huge in in their size. The Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Company will exhibit ten 15,000 light dynamos. Their machines each weigh seventy-five tons, are eighteen feet high and are driven by a 1,500 horse power engine by means of a pulley nine feet in diameter and six feet wide.

The General Electric Company will exhibit a 1,600 horse power engine and dynamo combined, which will furnish 16,000 lights for Electricity building.

Schuckert & Co., of Nuremburg, Germany, will send seven search lights. The largest has a six-foot projector. The arc light it uses is of 60,000 candle power and this is condensed by the projector three thousand times so that the actual candle power of the beam sent out by this great light will be of 180,000,000 candles.

The smallest exhibit to be made is a combined engine and dynamo which can be packed in a box 5-16 of an inch in diameter and 5-16 of an inch high.

An exhibit in the center of the building will be composed of cut glass and colored incandescent lights, eight thousand in number. This column of light will be eighty feet high.

There will be four hundred and thirty-six arc lights of two thousand candle power each used for the general lighting of the building, in addition to several hundred provided and shown by exhibitors; twenty thousand incandescent lights will add to the display.

Edison will show his kineto-graph. This machine is a combination, first of the camera and phonograph and then of the phonograph and stereopticon. By means of this machine, when a man makes a speech, the phonograph takes his words Connected electrically and in synchronism with the phonograph is a camera which takes pictures of the speaker at the rate of forty-seven per second on a long transparent slip. This is developed and fixed and then placed in a stereopticon which is also in electrical synchronism with the phonograph. The stereopticon shows these photographs on the screen at the rate of forty-seven per second, while the phonograph reproduces the words, and thus a life like representation of the speaker is given, with his words, actions and gestures precisely as he delivered the speech in the first instance.

Professor Elisha Gray will exhibit his telautograph, by means of which letters may be written, checks signed, etc., in one place, while the writer may be a thousand miles away. Pictures and sketches can also be produced under similar circumstances; made in one place and reproduced, line for line, in another.



STATUE OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, SOUTH ENTRANCE ELECTRICITY BUILDING.

STATUE OF FRANKLIN.

At the south entrance to Electricity building, standing on a pedestal, is the statue of Benjamin Franklin. Heroic in size and masterful in conception, it appears as a sentinel guarding the entrance to the great building.

The attitude of the figure is striking. The artist seems to have caught the inspiration at a time when the great philosopher was making the experiment of his life. He is in the act of flying the kite, and stands in an attitude of expectancy. His face is turned toward the sky as if waiting a discharge of electricity from the clouds, that he may have an opportunity to prove his theory.

The whole figure is commanding and will attract the attention of the visitor approaching the grand entrance to the Electricity building.

WILL ILLUMINATE.

When the Exposition opens its gates for the first evening attraction there will be more artificial light shedding its rays about the grounds and buildings than has ever been seen in the same compass.

The entire grounds and buildings will be a flood of mellow light generated from thousands of incandescent and arc lights. Every point of interest, every foot of space indoors and out will be as light as though the noon-day sun was shining out

The system of electric lighting in Jackson Park is as perfect as advanced science can make it. There has been no stringency in the amount of light arranged. The Exposition will appear grand by daylight. At night under the glare of electricity it will be magnificent beyond conception. The great search lights on Administration building will light the surrounding country with a brilliancy equal to sunlight.

The interior of Electricity building is pleasing to the eye, since the painters and decorators have finished their work. The base of the iron supports have been enclosed in an ornamental design of wood and staff. This relieves the unfinished appearance and also gives space for an arrangement of lights.

COPYRIGHT 1893
J. B. CAMPBELL

VIEW LOOKING NORTH ON LAGOONS FROM LOGGIA OF STOCK PAVILION. OBELISK IN FOREGROUND.

COPYRIGHT 1893
J.B CAMPBELL

VIEW LOOKING NORTH FROM LOGGIA OF STOCK PAVILION ON WEST SIDE OF AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.



VIEW OF SOUTH LAGOON LOOKING NORTH FROM SOUTHEAST END OF MACHINERY HALL.



VIEW SHOWING SOUTH END OF AGRICULTURAL BUILDING, OBELISK AND THE STOCK PAVILION.



ILLINOIS WOMAN'S DEPARTMENT.

The active interest taken by the women of Illinois is showing itself in the many and varied exhibits they are preparing for the woman's department. The display of carbon photographs made by Miss Grace Temple is exceedingly fine. Mrs. Hememann, a German, has made a quaint and unique chair. The chair is after the style of the sixteenth century, and the figures are burned in by a process called pyrogravure.

A portier of broom-corn from the ladies of Arcola, and several exhibits of home industries by the Jerseyville club will be attractive features; also the head of a prehistoric woman found in Jersey county and still in a good state of preservation. The Elsah club of that county will exhibit a large collection of photographic views, 52 x 36 inches, made by a member of their club, and also a model of a house designed and built by another member.

The ladies of Kowanee will send in a plaster cast of the Illinois coat-of-arms, the work of one of their women.

Mrs. J. C. Cochran, of Chicago, will have her famous dishwasher in active operation in the Women's building, while a model of the machine will be on exhibition in the woman's department of the Illinois building.

The ladies of Illinois desire that the wild flowers of the state shall be kept in the building during the entire time of the Fair, and for this purpose they intend to have a fresh supply brought in in each flower's season, from the opening to the close.

Miss Ruth Nutting, of DuPage county, will exhibit a very large collection of oil paintings from Munich. Miss A. M. Wilcox has invented a curious chair. When closed it resembles an umbrella, and when open is a very comfortable chair. She has already manufactured a large number of them and they will be used on the Exposition grounds.

WORK OF RUSSIAN WOMEN.

The Russian Women's Committee has asked for 3,000 square feet in the Woman's Building.

In this space will be an exhibit by her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Elizabeth Teodorowna, from the City and Government of Moscow.

Baroness Korff, wife of the Amvur Governor-General, will make an exhibit representing the the handiwork of the different classes of Eastern Siberia.

Mme. Gwrko, wife of the Governor-General of Warsaw and Poland, will make an exhibit of the work of Polish women.

Mme. Baranoff, wife of the Governor of Nyni Novogorod, will make an exhibit representing the women's work of the North Volga and Oka Districts.

The Ladies' Committee at Kasan, will make an exhibit in which will be found the beautiful silk, silver and gold embroideries in silk, satin, linen and leather. Odessa will make an exhibit in which will be found the work of the women of South Russia and Little Russia, and two other exhibits, showing the work of the ladies and peasant women of White Russia.

In addition to the above there will be an exhibit of dolls, large size, dressed to represent the native costume of the different clans of peasant girls of the empire. There will also be a similar exhibit to show the different court costumes from the time of the early reigns to the present day. There will also be many other exhibits worthy of note prepared by subcommittees, to show the different industries engaged in by Russian women. By order of the Emperor and Empress, this exhibit was shown at the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg before it was shipped to Chicago, and their Imperial Majesties viewed it at that time.

CEYLON WOMEN AT THE FAIR.

The majority of associations assigned space in the Woman's building have accepted it. J. J. Grinlinton, Commissioner for Ceylon, accepted the space assigned that country, amounting to 225 feet. Drawings of the miniature kiosk to be placed by Ceylon in the building have been received by the lady managers. In the construction of the kiosk will be shown the ancient art of fine wood carving as it was known on the island twenty centuries before Columbus discovered



MRS. ALICE BRADFORD WILES,
VICE-PRESIDENT ILLINOIS WOMAN'S BOARD.

America, combined with the most modern architectural skill. The contents of the structure will be the work of the women of Ceylon, now being collected by Lady Havelock, who is at the head of the Women's Committee for that country. This includes a fine exhibit of lace and similar needlework. Lady de Soysa, who is also active in the promotion of Exposition interests in Ceylon, has contributed jewelry and curios to the collection.

The Children's building at the World's Fair will be the especial pride and joy of the Board of Lady Managers. The building is not meant for a day nursery where children can be cared for, but for an educational exhibit where mothers can learn how to dress, care for and educate the little ones. The exhibit will be complete, and will show methods and customs from many foreign countries. There will be a department devoted exclusively to deaf mutes.

Grace Darling's lifeboat, owned in Newcastle on-Tyne, has been offered for exhibition.

MRS. ALICE BRADFORD WILES.

Alice Bradford Wiles was born in Boston, Mass., February 16, 1853, of Puritan ancestry, being lineally descended, through her father, from John Winslow, brother of the first governor of Plymouth Colony, and Mary Chilton, his wife, whom tradition names as the first woman to step from the deck of the Mayflower upon Plymouth Rock. Her great-great-grandfather, John Bradford, was continental agent by appointment of the continental congress, during the revolution, and during the period preceding it, was one of the patriots reported to General Gage as rebellious and an inciter of revolution. Through her mother she is a descendant of Sir William Peperell, one of the earliest colonists of Maine.

Mrs. Wiles received her preparatory education in the schools of Boston, spent several terms at Mount Holyoke seminary, and in September, 1872, entered Cornell university in its first class of women. She at once took and maintained a high position as a student, completed her four years course in three years, and was graduated in 1875 with high honor, being the first woman appointed a Woodford Orator.

In 1876 she married Robert H. Wiles of Freeport, and since that time has devoted herself, in the main, to her home, her children, and the duties that have come with them. July 1, 1891, she was appointed by Governor Fifer, a member of the Illinois Woman's Exposition Board, and at the first meeting was chosen vice-president. Her first public effort was an address to the Illinois Board of World's Fair Commissioners, in support of a petition that one-tenth of the space in the Illinois building at the Exposition be granted to the Woman's board. Her address met with an enthusiastic reception, and the petition was unanimously and unconditionally granted. Other invitations to speak followed in such rapid succession that she was obliged to refuse all, because of lack of time.

In pursuance of the plan adopted by the board, she organized Women's Columbian clubs in thirteen counties, extending across the north of the state, and these clubs are active and enthusiastic in collecting exhibits of women's best work. In June, 1892, she was appointed superintendent of the work of the board in Cook county, and in August made chairman of a committee on manufactures, inventions and designs.

Her executive ability and devotion to the duties which she has assumed are demonstrated by the success which attends her every effort, and to her, Illinois is indebted for much that is interesting and instructive in its exhibit of the industries of women, and to her untiring patience and energy alone may be attributed many of the features of that wonderful exhibit.

ENGLISH ROYAL WOMEN AT THE FAIR.

The royal family of England is taking a deep interest in the Exposition. As yet the Queen has not announced just what her exhibit will consist of, but several of the royal ladies have informed the committee as to their contributions.

The Princess of Wales will send a beautifully carved chair. Princess Maud and Princess Vicioria will send specimens of beaten brass work. Countess of Buckinghamshire is to make a valuable collection of British laces as her part of the exhibit. Princess Christian offers a collection of beautiful embroidery, and Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice will each donate water color drawings.

The Lady Board of Managers desire very much that all exhibits for the Woman's Department from the different states be endorsed by a committee before they are sent here. Some states have such committees, while others have not. Where there are none, two members of the state board are authorized to act as such judges, with power to make such selections and rejections as they deem best. This is necessary, as otherwise too many exhibits of no real merit would be sent on, causing trouble and unnecessary delay.

JAPANESE WOMAN'S COMMISSION.

At the time when the grand scheme of the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Columbian Commission encouraging exhibits of the products of industrial arts of women of all nations and other matters relating to them, was made known in Japan, some ladies planned to exhibit representative works at the Exposition. At this time Mrs. Potter Palmer presented a letter to her Majesty, the Empress, through the American Legation in Tokyo, inviting her to organize a commission of Japanese ladies. Her Majesty, with her usual habit of helping any good work, especially for her own sex, most graciously pleased with the movement, generously bestowed a large gift to carry on the work of the commission.

When the Woman's Commission had been formed, Princess Mori assumed the duty of chairman. She asked the members, who were ladies of high rank, to act as committees and appointed Mrs. K. Kato Takeda and Miss C. Takemara, both teachers in the Girl's Higher Normal School, as secretaries.

In May 1892, the first meeting of the commission was held at Shiba-Hama Rikyu (a pleasure palace in Tokyo). Since then, twice a month, they have held meetings and have been very enthusiastic in their work.

With a view to exhibit in the Woman's building a collection of woman's work, the commission has chosen the best workers in various arts and industries among their own sex and ordered them to produce the articles to be exhibited. At present seventy-four women have been selected. This limitation was made on account of the limited space allotted to the commission in the Woman's building.

The articles to be exhibited will be pictures (pure Japanese style), oil paintings, carvings, cocoons, raw silk, fabrics, embroideries, yuzen (a Japanese fabric), hand-woven goblan, oshie (relief pictures), lace, Chinaware and China painting, lacquer and artificial flowers.

In addition to these the commission has had the special privilege granted by Her Majesty, the Empress Dowager, to exhibit four fabrics woven in her own palace. It is also expected that the Children's Home will have some Japanese displays which are now in contemplation in Japan.

Two or three rooms will be constructed for the display of all the articles of a lady's toilet, one of the rooms being set apart for a lady's private library. These articles are special loans from the valuable treasures of Princess Mori, president of the commission, and Marchionesses Maeda and Nabeshina. Eight hundred square feet were assigned, a part to be used for the boudoir are to be in strictly Japanese style, specially prepared in Japan and sent over to this country.

They will also prepare a catalogue of the articles on exhibition and publish a book entitled *Nippon Fujin* (Japanese Women). The materials for this work are now being gathered by the members of the commission and other women, working in the different directions indicated by the contents of the work, and in accordance with a systematic plan calculated to insure reliable results.

ISABELLA SOUVENIR COINS.

It is thought by Mrs. Potter Palmer that the Isabella silver souvenir coins granted by Congress to the Board of Lady Managers will be ready for distribution by May 1. There are 40,000 of them, Congress having appropriated $10,000 to be minted in coins at 25 cents each. In some respect the Isabella souvenir coin will be a greater novelty than the Columbus half dollar, since it is the first coin minted by the authority of the United States in special recognition of the place of woman in the government, the state, or in social and industrial movements.

The coin will be of an artistic and beautiful design. It will be stamped with the portrait of Isabella of Spain, the first coin ever issued by this government bearing the portrait of a woman. The general design was made by Kenyon Cox.

The provision for this souvenir coin in the appropriation recently made by Congress for the Board of Lady Managers was intended by the National Legislature to mark two important events. The aid given by Queen Isabella of Spain to Columbus in the furtherance of his voyage of discovery; and also emphasis of the fact that for the first time in the history of the world special provisions has been made by the United States Congress for the adequate participation of women in a great international enterprise.



STATUE OF FOUR SEASONS ON AGRICULTURAL BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

MRS. ROBESON'S SOUVENIR.

A reproduction of the coat-of-arms of Columbus in the form of a useful or ornamental souvenir has been made by Mrs. W. R. Robeson, of Albany, N. Y. The Exposition officials have granted Mrs. Robeson the exclusive privilege of selling and distributing the mementos at the Fair. She will use the money for erecting a home for women who have toiled away their lives in the school rooms.



WILL NOT ENTERTAIN.

It has been decided by the Board of Administration to do no entertaining of guests at the opening of the Exposition, May 1.

Owing to the fact that the ceremonies last October cost $223,000, it was considered unwise to attempt any elaborate and expensive entertainment at the opening. There will be an exception to this rule in the case of President Cleveland. As but $5,000 have been appropriated for the opening exercises, there will be no money for entertainment purposes.

There are 1,500 invited guests including the Supreme Court, Congressmen, Senators, members of diplomatic corps, and others. It is expected that local societies and organizations will entertain all of these, except the President. He and his family will be the guests of the Exposition. As he now intends to return the same day he arrives his expenses will not be very large.

The exercises will be very simple, and the platform will be built in the open air so that all may see and hear. The program will be short, as it is thought the great crowds will prefer to see the Exposition than to listen to any lengthy speeches or opening exercises.

PLENTY OF HOTELS.

A careful investigation into the hotel facilities near Jackson Park, discloses the fact that there are almost three hundred buildings erected and in course of construction, within walking distance of the Exposition grounds, which are to be used as hotels during the Fair.

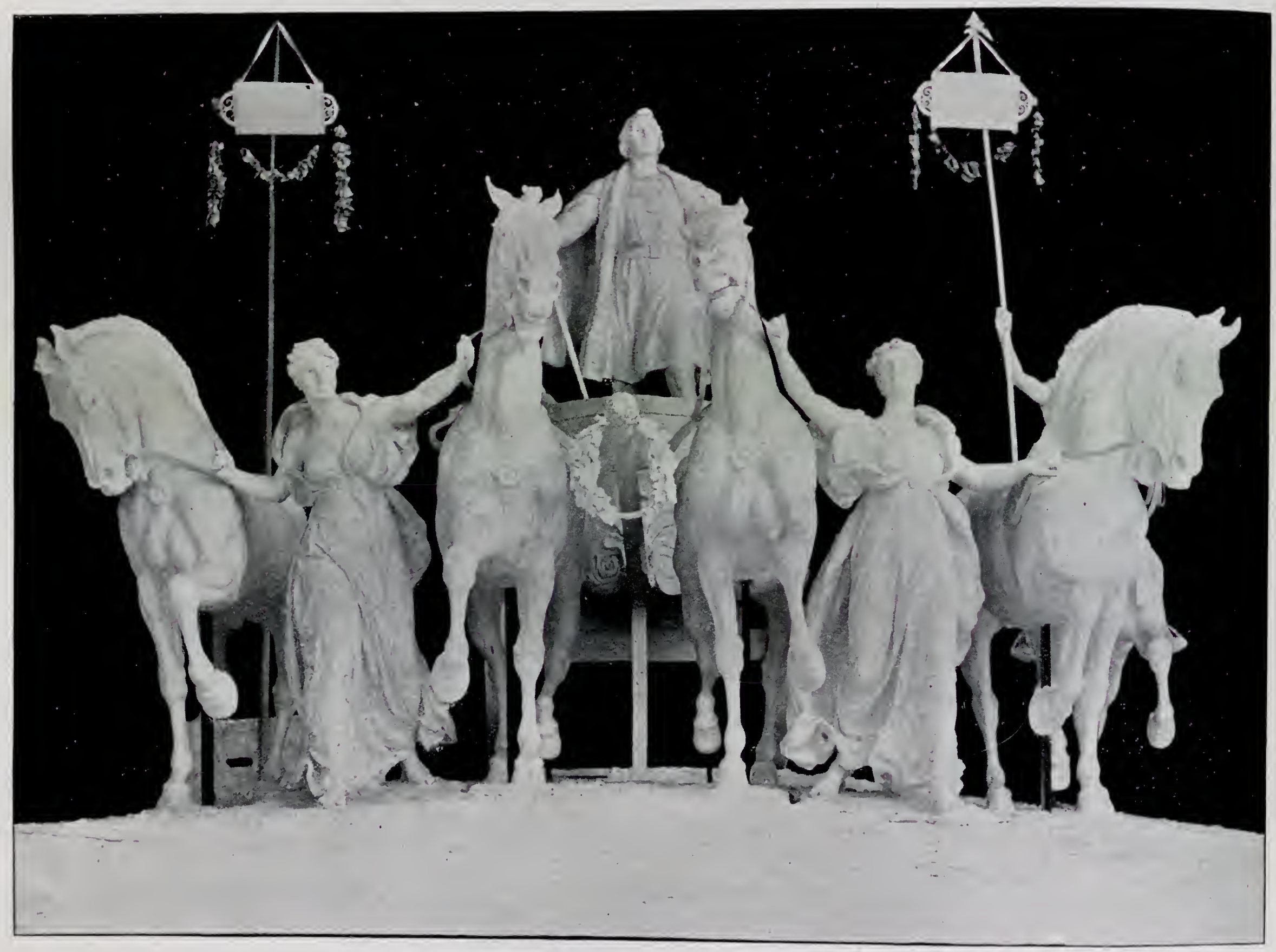
Two-thirds of these hotels contain from 100 to 600 rooms each; seven of them have from 700 to 1,100 each. The others range from 25 to 100 rooms. Calculating on basis of two persons in each room, these hotels will furnish accommodations for 100,000 people each day.

MUST RUSH EXHIBITS.

Director General Davis issued an order the 15th of March, directing all exhibitors to rush their exhibits. The order also stated that no exhibits would be received at the grounds later than April 15. This order was necessary, as many exhibitors were lagging behind in arranging the space allotted to them and in bringing their exhibits to the grounds.

An electric light system has been established in every building and in all parts of the grounds, so that from now until the opening work will not cease day or night. It is expected that over 50,000 men will be employed in shifts of eight hours. By this plan, three months of actual working time will be made during the month of April.

Beginning with March 20 an admission of fifty cents will be charged. It is hoped by this advance to keep out such a large crowd of curiosity seekers. No one will be allowed in the buildings except officials and employes. Visitors are in the way and hinder rapid working.



STATUE ON THE PERISTYLE BETWEEN THE CASINO AND MUSIC HALL, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

INCREASE OF GUARDS.

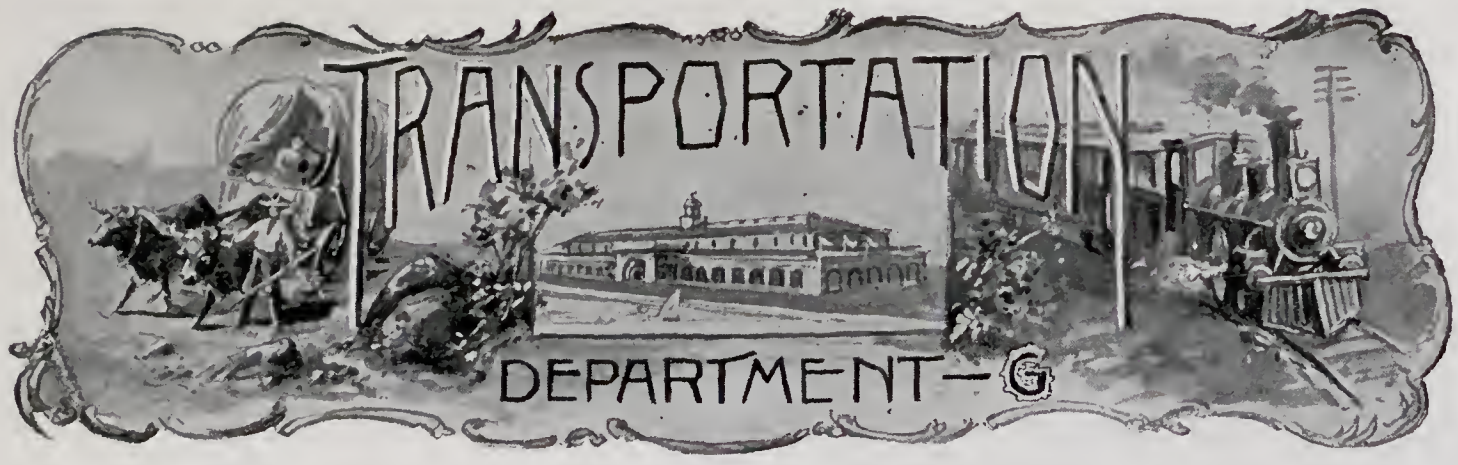
The force of Columbian Guards at the Exposition grounds has been increased. This was necessary on account of the large number of exhibits to be guarded.

As the Exposition company is responsible to exhibitors it will require an army of guards to watch and care for the great mass of exhibits that will continue to pour in.



WILLIARD ADELBERT SMITH,

CHIEF TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION



THE ENGLISH MARINE EXHIBIT.

In the early days of the Exposition, England was the friend of Chicago and the Royal Commissioner made such a favorable report on the prospects of the Fair that all interested felt much encouraged. Thanks to the energetic co-operation of our representatives abroad and the interest taken by the British Commission, the principal ship-building firms have consented to send a magnificent collection of models of all kinds. The period of iron ship-building is well represented, both in the models of passenger and freight steamers, as well as in the collection of British men-of-war. It is to be regretted that the period after the restoration of Charles II, and through the Napoleonic Wars is not included, for with models of the great three-decked sailing battle ships which were for so many years England's bulwark of strength, the history of the Navy would be reasonably complete. At the same time Spain will send the treasures of the Museum in the Casa Real, the models of the Armada Invincible, so the ships of the time of the famous battle will be shown. The almost unique collection of models of the Bureau Veritas has passed into the hands of the Musee du Louvre and can not form a part of the Marine Display in the Department of Transportation Exhibits.

The Thames Iron Works and Ship-building Co. (limited) are tracing more or less the development of the ironclad in the British Navy by means of models. The "H. M. S. Warrior" was the first war vessel built of iron. She was 380 feet long and was protected with 4½ inches of armour which was sufficient in 1860 to resist a 68-pound solid shot, the maximum of that day. Her ends were unprotected and consequently her steering gear was much exposed. The "Minotaur" represented the next ship of the "Warrior" size, fully rigged and armoured. The "Benbow," 10,600 tons displacement, 7,500 horse-power, draft of water 28, speed 14 knots, 18 inches of armour, armed with 110-ton guns, 10.6-inch, 5 ton, 15 quick firing guns.

The "Grafton," first-class steel cruiser, 7,350 tons, 12 horse-power, 360 feet long, armament 2, nine 2-inch, 22-ton breech-loading rifles, ten 6-inch quick firing guns, twelve 6-pounder quick firing guns, four 3-pounder quick firing guns, speed 19 knots.

"Sans Pareil," armoured ship, 10,470 tons displacement, indicated horse-power 14,000, draft of water 27 feet, speed 17 knots, armament largest guns, two 111-ton breech-loading rifles. And so on through the list. The "Blenheim," first-class steel cruiser, 9,000 tons, speed 22 knots; "Theseus," same as former, 7,350 tons, speed 20 knots; "Superb," armoured ship very like the "Sans Pareil," though smaller. Then comes the "Waterwitch," "Serapis," "Swift," "Linnett," German ironclad "Konig Wilhelm," torpedo cruiser "Zieten," Turkish armour clads "Mesondye," "Aomi Illah," Portugese war vessels "Vasco di Gama," "Alfonzo de Albergerque," Spanish frigate "Victoria," cruisers "Gravina," "Velasco," Russian paddle sloop "Valdimir," armour-clad "Pervenetz," Greek armour-clad "King George," Danish gun boats "Absolom," "Esberne Snare," Mosquito sailing yacht, screw yacht "Fairy" the Sultan, Brazilian troop ship "Purius," tug mail and other special service boats. United States competitive designs for armoured cruiser and armoured battle ship will also be shown.

The James & George Thomson show models of the first-class battle ship "Ramilles," 14,150 tons, 18-inch armour, speed 17.5. armed with four 67-ton breech-loading rifles, ten 6-inch quick firing guns and eighteen other quick firing guns. Second-class cruisers "Terpsichore," "Thetis," "Tribune" and the torpedo cruiser "Scout"; Royal Spanish first-class cruiser "Reina Regenta," torpedo catcher "Destructor," screw steamer "America."

The Armstrong Mitchell Co. (limited) show a model 1-12 full size of the armoured ship "Victoria" 360 feet long. This model is probably the largest and most complete that has ever been constructed and shows in the most minute detail every fitting on board this magnificent ironclad.

Yarrow & Co. show models of torpedo boat catchers, speed 27 knots; loaded first-class torpedo boats, speed 23 knots; loaded second-class torpedo boats, speed 18 knots. Model of the "Opale," built for service in Dahomey on Yarrow's system of floatable sections, by which means the vessel was shipped in sections and united afloat in a few days; draft 18 inches, speed 10 miles.

Thos. Cook & Son displays objects and models, illustrating their system of transport and travel in various countries and different periods.

The Cunard Steamship Company shows models of the "Umbria," "Etruria," 8,000 tons, and the new ones built and engined in 1892, while the Royal mail service between England and South Africa is shown by Donald, Currie & Co.

The Laird Bros., of Birkenhead, exhibit a collection of models and pictures, illustrating the progress of iron ship-building from 1834 to the present time. Section 1 paddle steamers, section 2 screw steamers and a full line of models.

A most interesting exhibit will be made by the Peninsular Oriental Steam Navigation Company. This display will consist of a map showing the various parts of the world served by the company's steamers. Statements illustrating the progress of naval architecture and marine engineering since the founding of the company in 1837. A collection of models arranged so as to show the various types of mail steamers during periods of ten years. The whole being a complete representation of the company's vessels from 1837 to the present time.

The Atlantic Transport Line shows models of turn screw steamers "Massachusetts," "Manitoba," "Mohawk" and "Mobile" furnished with all appliances for the carriage of passengers, live stock, dead meat and cargo of all descriptions. There is an interesting model sent by Furness, Withy & Co. of a steamer 400 feet long, 48 beam, 30 feet draft, built of steel on web frame system, cellular double bottom, capable of carrying 6,500 tons of dead weight.

This is only an indication of what the marine exhibit from Great Britain is to be. The list of exhibitors show that all the groups and classifications of the marine division will be represented. Indeed no such a display has ever been attempted in the United States, and especially in an inland city like Chicago. Many of the models have figured in the various naval exhibitions in Great Britain and are familiar to those especially interested in naval architecture. But the general public will be surprised upon entering the golden door of the Transportation building to see near the entrance on the main court a collection of models the like of which has never been brought together in this country

ASHER C. BAKER, U. S. N.,
Supt. Marine Division, Transportation Exhibits.

A steam hammer 90 feet high and weighing 120 tons will be among the Transportation exhibits.

WILLARD ADELBERT SMITH.

Willard A. Smith was born at Kenosha, Wis., September 20, 1849. His father, William H. Smith, was born in New Hampshire, where his ancestors settled as early as 1640. His mother, Mehitabel Allen, was born in New York State. Both came West in the "thirties," and were among the early settlers of the State of Wisconsin. His early education was in the public school of the village, up to 1861, when the family removed to Rockford, Ill., where he entered and graduated from the High School.

In 1865 he entered the freshman class of Shurtleff College, at Upper Alton, and graduated with class honors in 1869. The same year he entered the law school of Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., and graduated with highest honors in 1871. In 1870 he was admitted to the bar of the State of Missouri, and in 1871 admitted to practice in the United States courts.

Before his graduation he had begun the publication of a monthly paper, devoted to post-office matters. In 1861 he sold this publication, and began the publication of a weekly paper known as the St. Louis *Railway Register*, which is still in existence. Two years later, becoming convinced that Chicago was to be the great railway center of the country, he disposed of his interests in St. Louis, and purchased the *Railway Review* of Chicago. Under his ownership and control, it became the successful, influential and leading technical journal it is today. Mr. Smith has also other extensive publishing interests in the same technical line.

Mr. Smith has now resided in Chicago for nearly eighteen years. His family consists of himself, wife, two daughters and a son. He is a member of the Union League Club, and various social and technical societies, local and national. While his experience and special knowledge are principally in connection with railway and engineering topics, it is believed that his habits of study, careful business training and general breadth of views will enable him, with the assistance which he will have at his command, to make a thorough success of what is, in many respects, the greatest of all the departments of the World's Columbian Exposition.

When the subject of the appointment of a Chief for the Department of Transportation Exhibits first came up, Mr. Smith was asked by the railway managers most closely identified with the success of the Exposition, to allow the suggestion of his name for the place. He consented to accept the appointment if made upon such nomination. The appointment was made July 10th, and he entered upon the duties of the office July 27th, 1891, since which time he has been indefatigable in his labors for the promotion of this department at the Exposition.

TRANSPORTATION EXHIBITS.

The question of transportation is one of the greatest importance in every part of the world, so that every means of locomotion will be of interest.

In the Transportation building can now be seen vehicles and curious wagons, carriages, carts and other articles used in traveling in different foreign countries, both by land and water. A queer cart from Sicily attracts attention from its fantastic painting and cumberous design. Here, also, can be seen an assortment of sledges, canoes, boats and other means of travel from Lapland, Alaska and Siberia, while locked up in a private room are about fifty models of all the boats, canoes, junks and barges, used by the Chinese for ages.

South America will show some features of her transportation facilities by a stuffed llama and mule, the principal mode of travel in the montainous districts. The mule is accoutred with a milk crate, and a dummy Indian girl.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railway company will occupy 40,000 square feet of space in the annex to the Transportation building. They will make an exhibit showing the progress and development of locomotives.



LIEUT. ASHER C. BAKER,

SUPT. MARINE DIVISION, TRANSPORTATION EXHIBITS.

ASHER C. BAKER, U. S. N.

The Marine Division of the Transportation Exhibits promises to be one of the most interesting of any in the building devoted to Transportation. The selection of Lieut A. C. Baker to take charge of this division was a wise one, as a man whose whole life has been devoted to the marine service is fitted for such a responsible position. Mr. Baker was born at Matawan, N. J., December 18, 1859, and when but five years of age removed to Chicago, where he lived until 1865. In 1867 he was appointed cadet to the Naval Academy at Annapolis from the Second Iowa Congressional District.

He graduated from this institution with the highest honors in 1871. In 1872 he was made ensign; in 1876 master; in 1883 junior lieutenant, and in 1884 senior lieutenant. He served on the flagship Wabash of the European squadron; was under Rear Admiral Alden in 1871-2-3. From 1873 to 1876 he was on the Brooklyn of the South Atlantic squadron under Admiral Leroy. From 1877 to 1879 he was stationed at Constantinople on the Despatch during the Turko-Russian war to look to the protection of Americans.

In 1882, 3 and 4 he was engaged in deep sea navigation and surveying in the North Atlantic on the Albatross. He was with the Juniata, Pensacola and Iroquois for three years, and in 1888 was attached to the U. S. Naval Academy as instructor in modern languages. In November, 1890, he was ordered to report for duty with the World's Columbian Exposition as commissioner to Mexico. After visiting that country and working up an enthusiasm among the people who will make a very large and important exhibit, he returned to Chicago and assumed charge of the Marine Division. He is making of his department one of the most interesting and instructive in the Transportation building.

EXPOSITION ETCHINGS.

Although Georgia's legislature failed to make any appropriation for the Exposition, private enterprise has taken the matter up and the State will be represented.

Among Montana's exhibits is a deck of cards made from human skin, the deck having been captured from Geronimo, the Apacha chief, by Capt. Charles G. Ayres, of the 10th U. S. Cavalry.

Denmark comes to the front and desires to send old manuscripts to the Exposition, showing that America was visited by Danish explorers long before Columbus was born. These documents will be very interesting, but they can not dim the lustre of Columbus' achievements at this late day.

ARTHUR A. ABBOTT.

In the choice of Mr. Arthur A. Abbott, as superintendent of the Vehicle Division of the Department of Transportation Exhibits, Chief Smith made a wise selection. Mr. Abbott was born in Dane County, Wisconsin, in 1846, where his father was a dealer in agricultural implements. In 1871, the year of the great fire, he came to Chicago and embarked in the same business for himself. Eight years later he began manufacturing carriages with C. H. Bunker, the firm being known as A. A. Abbott & Co. They did such a prosperous business that in 1881 the Abbott Buggy Co., with Mr. Abbott as president, was organized and incorporated with a capital of $150,000.

Through all the history of progress and rapid development Mr. Abbott's great energy and business ability was prominent in a leading, compelling cause in the success that has been achieved. He has with the same characteristic energy and tack taken up the work assigned to him in the Vehicle Division of the Department of Transportation Exhibits of the World's Columbian Exposition. When he entered upon his duties he found there were about three hundred applicants for space in the Vehicle Division, and that the applications covered requests for about 240,000 square feet, while the amount of space set apart for this department is 90,000 square feet. All manufacturers of vehicles who have applied for space have been accommodated, but while some are not able to display as large a line as they desire, they will be able to make a fair representation.

Through his tact and judgment Mr. Abbott has succeeded in satisfying every exhibitor, and has in no way given preference. But at all times it has been his desire to have the exhibit in the Vehicle Division one of quality rather than quantity.

TELEGRAPHIC ARRANGEMENTS.

The arrangements for telegraphic service at the World's Fair are as nearly perfect as it is possible for them to be. Over seventy wires will enter the Exposition grounds, forty of them belonging to the Western Union system and the remainder owned by the Postal and Commercial Cable companies. The Western Union will also place two or three hundred self-winding clocks on the grounds.

In the Administration building the lower floor of the southeast pavilion will be used entirely by the telegraphic service. The Western Union and the Postal will occupy this room. As a large number of the wires will be connected with the chief cities in the country the newspaper men can send their matter direct from the grounds.



ARTHUR A. ABBOTT.

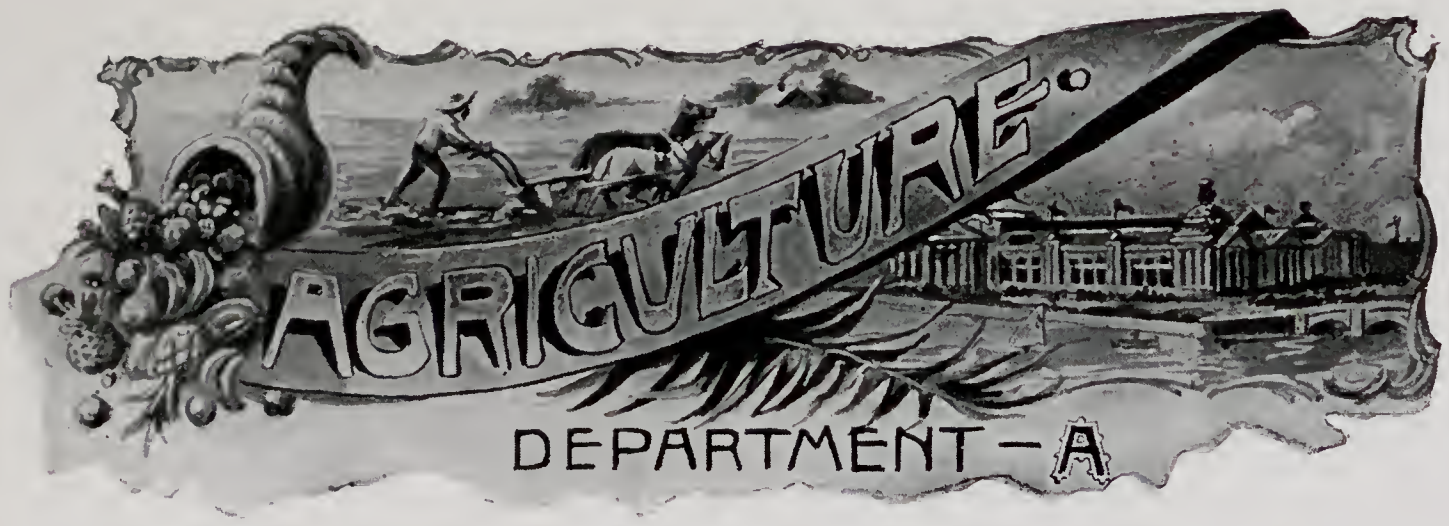
SUPT. VEHICLE DIVISION, TRANSPORTATION EXHIBITS.



VIEW OF THE ADMINISTRATION PLAZA, FOUNTAINS, GRAND BASIN, MANUFACTURES AND ELECTRICITY BUILDINGS, LOOKING NORTHEAST FROM MACHINERY HALL.



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING LOOKING SOUTHWEST FROM BRIDGE BETWEEN MANUFACTURES AND ELECTRICITY BUILDINGS.



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The true dignity and position occupied by the agricultural class throughout the world has never been demonstrated as it will be at the World's Fair.

The arts, sciences, manufactures, and mechanical appliances may claim superiority over that of agriculture, but without it they never could flourish. The conspicuous part this great industry takes in the world's progress will be amply shown at the Exposition. There is hardly a civilized country on the globe that is not going to make an exhibit of some kind in this department.

Among the foreign countries that have begun the installation of their exhibit Great Britain takes the lead in the amount of space occupied. Including Canada and Australia this country will occupy over 20,000 square feet of space. Of this Australia alone will take 8,000 feet and Canada about 5,000. The exhibit from New South Wales will be one of the finest in the building and will include their wonderful exhibit in wool.

France is occupying 7,000 square feet of space Germany with her usual progressiveness, will use 12,000 square feet in which to show her products. Russia has 9,000 feet; Mexico, 5,000; Japan, 3,000; Brazil, 7,000, and other countries less amounts.

In the United States, New York takes the lead with 3,000 feet and Florida the least, 1,100. The other states will occupy various amounts between these two assignments. Several states, notably Wisconsin, New Jersey, Illinois and Iowa have finished their pavilions and will soon begin the installation of the various exhibits.

The exhibit of fine stock has already begun. An inclosed circular pavilion with a seating capacity of about 50,000 is finished and ready for the display of high grade stock.

Samuel Wilson of Mechanicsville, Pa., one of the largest growers of Garden, Flower and Field Seeds in the United States, will make an extensive exhibit at the World's Fair in the Agricultural building. He will show over 100 different varieties of corn on ear and 50 varieties of wheat, besides hundreds of varieties of seeds.

FORESTRY EXHIBITS.

The Department of Forestry, although in charge of Chief Buchanan of the Agricultural department, is an independent department.

The building is unique. It presents a contrast to the other buildings in its rustic simplicity and natural effects, and is surely representative of that great industry. The timber used in its construction was furnished by foreign countries and about thirty states and territories.

In the building the exhibits will show not only the difference and value of trees, but the best varieties to plant in prairie countries, and the climatic effects on the different classes.

The Southern lumber manufacturers have finished the east entrance of the building with yellow pine and cypress, showing the use and value of Southern woods for ornamental, panel and decorating work. This exhibit will cost about $10,000.

Among the foreign countries to make exhibits are Japan, Honduras, Peru, Hayti, Spain, Germany, Ecuador, Colombia, Brazil, Mexico, New South Wales, Canada, Russia, Italy, France, Siam and India. Each of these countries has a separate space, and will make a showing of its most characteristic woods. Canada has the largest space of any foreign government.

The states and territories which will have interior exhibits are Pennsylvania, Louisiana, Virginia, Arizona, Kentucky, Minnesota, Nebraska, Montana, Wyoming, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Washington, Michigan, West Virginia, Missouri, North Carolina, Indiana, Maine, New York, California, Utah and Idaho. Of these West Virginia and Michigan have the largest space and will make elaborate exhibits.



SCULPTORS AT WORK ON ONE OF THE COLOSSAL FIGURES ON AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

SOME FORESTRY EXHIBITS

Exhibits are coming into the Forestry building very rapidly. In speaking of what may be seen in this building Mr. A. P. Hurt, Secretary of Agricultural department, said, among other things, "Foreign countries will all be well represented. One of the principal attractions of the Forestry exhibits will be the general uniformity of all showings. All sections of trees will be forty-two inches in length and will be prepared to show in each instance heart and sapwood by four planes, transverse, radial, oblique and tangential, and each variety will be accompanied by a section of a limb, and a third piece of wood will show the rough sawn and the polished grain with the leaf and seed engraved on each The common and botanical name of each will be put on each piece and information as to the locality from whence it comes. There will also be a great deal of carving and turning shown of fancy woods which are used for ornamental purposes and various dye woods from tropical countries. Thus far we have received exhibits from Brazil, Paraguay, Argentine, Colombia, Ecuador, France, Germany, Honduras, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Russia, Spain, Siam, Trinidad, and nearly all the States, and the work of putting them into the required shape is being pushed rapidly in the 'barn,' as we call our workhouse.

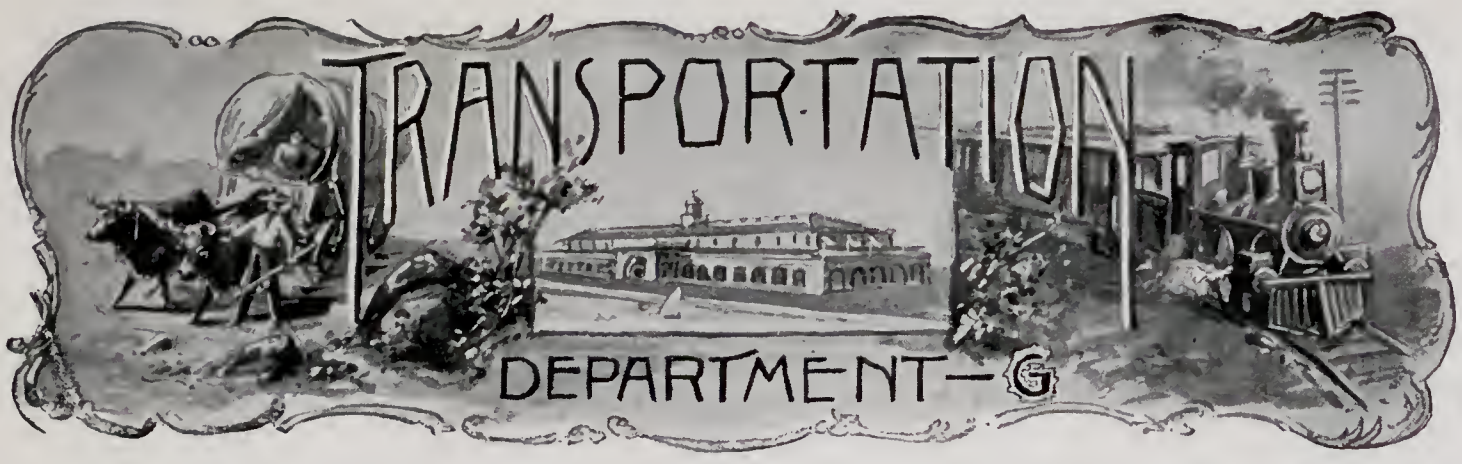
"There will be woods of so many different kinds that it is almost bewildering to think of them, but they will take the whole range, from sumac to sandalwood, and that there will be samples of bark, such as hemlock, murici, bicida, gordonia and gallo, excrescences and abnormal woody product. One of the largest exhibits will be made by the Southern Lumber company, which will occupy nearly the entire space in the main vestibule on the east side. Among other things they will show the famous yellow pine in all forms, and some of it will be handsomely carved to show off its advantages. This will be one of the first displays ready. New South Wales will also have a splendid showing. It is now being put in and embraces a great many varieties not known in this country. Among the most interesting of these exhibits will be a showing of the success of tree-planting, for in no country in the world has tree culture been so far advanced as there."

IOWA DECORATIONS,

In the Iowa building the cereals will play a very important part in all decorations. Corn, oats, wheat and other grains are used in the work, which makes one of the most unique pieces of decorative work at the Fair. Immense quantities of corn are being used in this work and nearly all the inside walls of the building will be festooned and trimmed with Iowa's principal product.



AN EXTENDED VIEW OF AGRICULTURAL BUILDING, SHOWING LAGOON AND RUSTIC BRIDGE IN FOREGROUND, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.



EXHIBITS OF INTEREST.

The Department of Transportation will make an exhibit in its different divisions second to none at the Exposition. Among the interesting things now in the Vehicle division are the various queer arrangements used in many foreign countries as a means of transportation.

These include exhibits from Japan, Mexico, Sicily and many other foreign countries. A wagon 115 years old, once owned by Nancy Standish Welles, a direct descendant of Miles Standish and Thomas Welles, colonial governor of Connecticut, is also among the exhibits.

The exhibit in the Marine division continues to grow, and promises to be complete in every department. The railway exhibit will be an extensive one, as showing the progress made in this country since the Centinnial, as well as the improvement in the way of cable and electric street railways.

Chief Smith and his able assistants, Lieut. Baker and Mr. Abbott, are constantly adding to the quality and quantity of the exhibits in their departments.

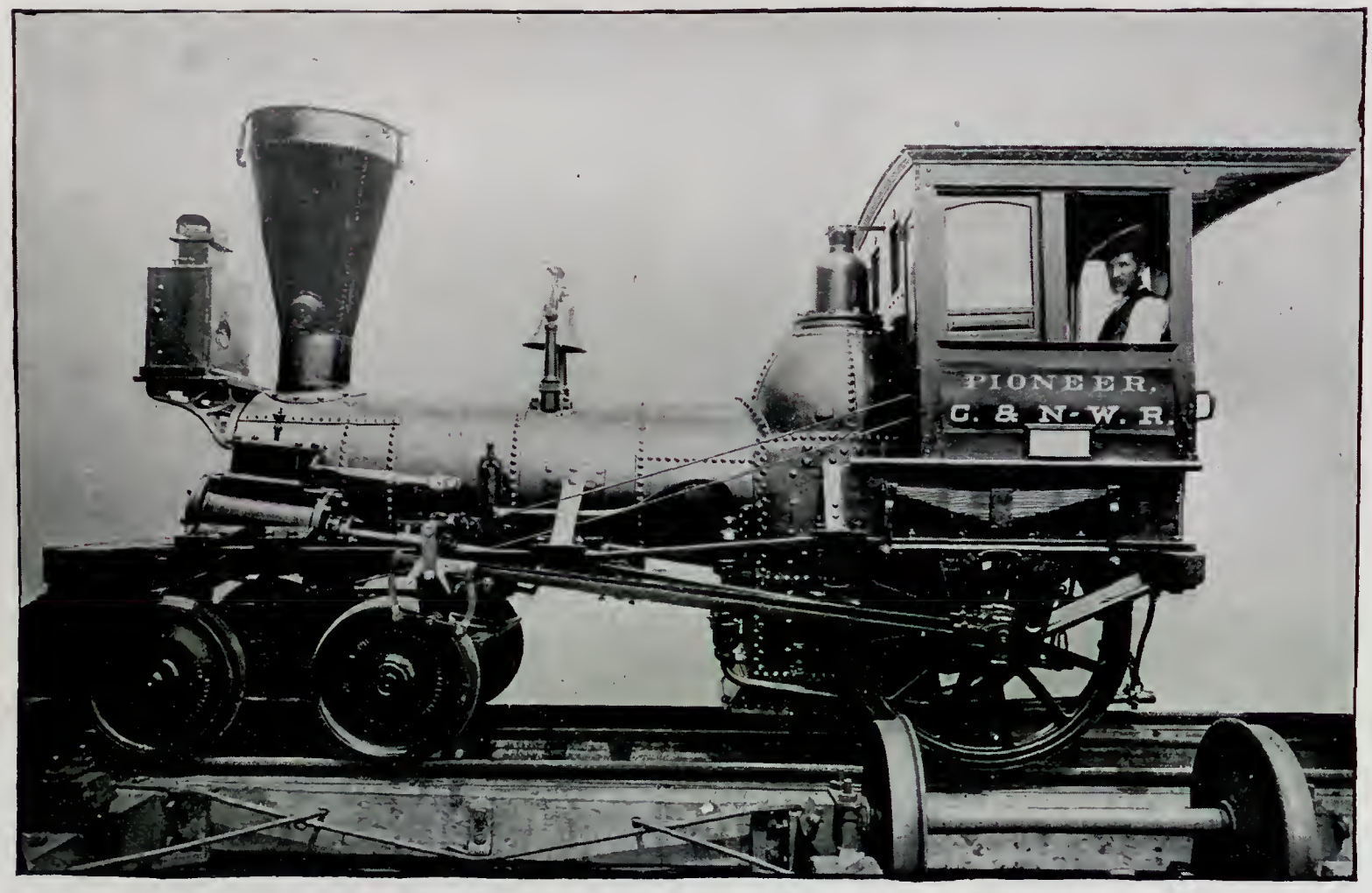
MARINE EXHIBIT COMING.

Several hundred tons of exhibits, in care of Messrs. Pitt & Scott, the foreign carriers of London, have been shipped at Tilbury Docks by the Montezuma, a steamer of 8,000 tons, belonging to the Atlantic Transport Line. The exhibits are of a most varied description, and include a number of most interesting models of steamships, amongst which is the original model of the celebrated Confederate Cruiser Alabama, which Messrs. Laird Brothers of Birkenhead are sending to Chicago. Another immense package containing a model of H. M. S. Victoria is being sent out by Armstrong & Co., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, under the special care of Pitt & Scott, who will unpack and deliver the model on the stand at the Exposition.

The Japanese Government desires to make a naval exhibit in the Transportation building. It will consist of models of Japanese men-of-war, projectiles, guns of various kinds, munitions of war, naval charts and plans of naval vessels. Space has been assigned for the exhibit on the east side of the building.

THE "PIONEER."

We are able to present to our readers in the accompanying illustration a view of the "Pioneer," which was the first locomotive to run out of the city of Chicago. A complete history of this engine is not obtainable, but it is gathered from the information the company has been able to secure, that it was built at Philadelphia by M. W. Baldwin, for the Utica & Schenectady Railroad in June, 1836, and was purchased from that company by the Chicago & Galena Union Railroad Company, by whom it was removed to Chicago in October, 1848. The weight of the engine is about ten tons, and it was the thirty-seventh locomotive turned out by the establishment now known as the Baldwin Locomotive Works. The cylinders are 11 x 18 inches, and the original cost of the engine to the Chicago & Galena Union Railroad Company was $3,500. This engine was the first ever run out of Chicago and was in service about thirty-five years.



THE LOCOMOTIVE "PIONEER" AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The construction of the track upon which the locomotive was run is quite interesting. Cross-ties were laid three feet apart, and grooved to receive two longitudinal stringers, made of pine. On top of these stringers an oak strip about one inch thick was laid, and on the top of the strip an iron band three-quarters of an inch thick was fastened. A great deal of trouble was experienced on account of the ends of the iron strips coming loose, turning up and catching in the pilot. To remedy this the iron pilot on the engine was removed as a matter of safety. If the old statements can be relied on, the "Pioneer" was off the track more than it was on.

Mr. John Ebbert, an experienced steamboat engineer, superintended the removal of the locomotive from the deck of the vessel which brought it from Buffalo to the railway company's docks. Subsequently, he became master mechanic and assistant superintendent of the road. The latter position he held for four years. Mr. Ebbert was born in Johnstown, Pa., in 1816, and since 1843 has been a resident of Chicago. The "Pioneer" is now in the Transportation building at the World's Fair, and will be in charge of Mr. Ebbert during the Exposition, in connection with the display of the Chicago & Northwestern road.

The comparison between the "Pioneer" and the "Lord of the Isles" shows the strides in locomotive building.

ARTISTIC WORK.

The Transportation building stands out conspicuous as being the only department building not painted white. The dull brick color of that building has been relieved by some artistic decorating by brush artists, so that the appearance is in contrast with the other great structures of white.

In the galleries on the interior of the building each section devoted to exhibits has been laid with hardwood flooring in ornamental designs. Each space is enclosed by a handsome gilt and cord railing. Many of the signs used by exhibitors are made of hardwood, with the letters inlaid, making them very handsome and unique in the way of signs.

The elevators in the center of the building will be a great accommodation to the visitors in reaching the tower. A spiral stairway also leads up to the top. Exhibits are arriving very fast in the Railway and Marine divisions. A train of Pullman coaches is among the exhibits.



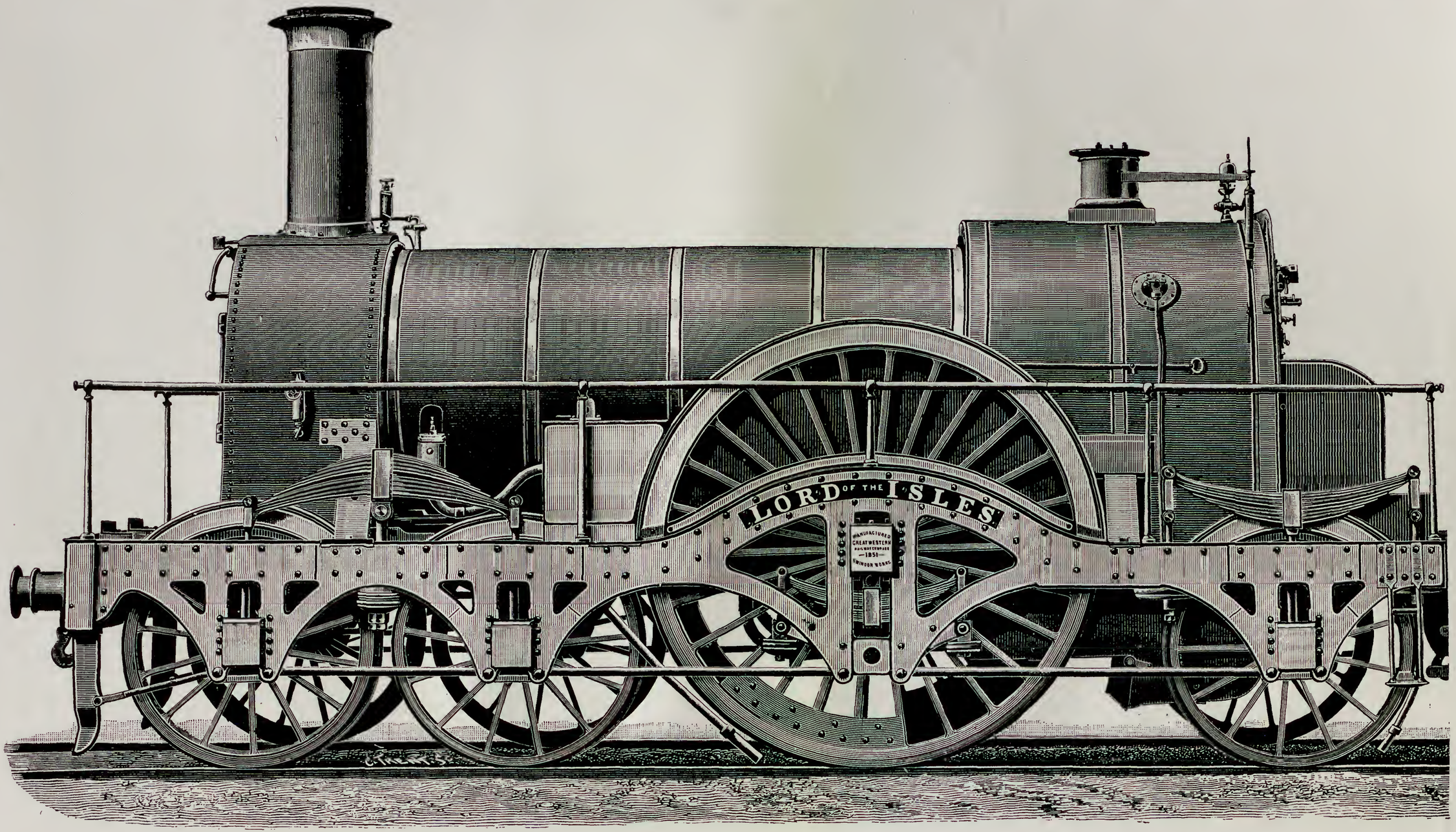
JOHN EBBERT,
ENGINEER LOCOMOTIVE "PIONEER."

"LORD OF THE ISLES."

One of the most interesting exhibits in the Railway department of Transportation building will be the great broad gauge engine "Lord of the Isles." The engine is a part of the exhibit of the Great Western Railway of England. This engine was made in Swindon in 1851 and was in service continually until 1881. During that period it traveled about 800,000 miles.

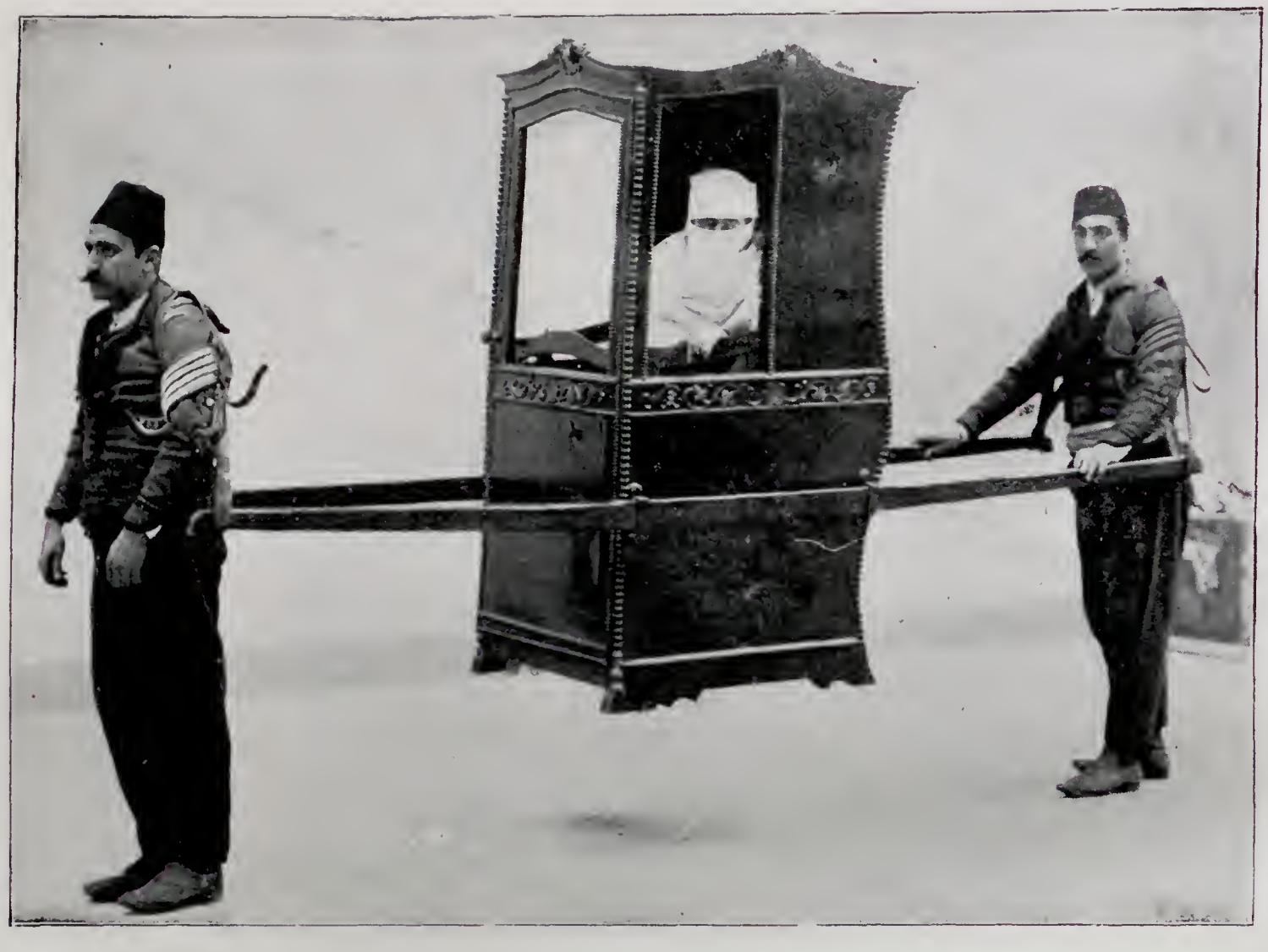
The gauge of the engine is seven feet. This gauge was used by the Great Western until last year, when they changed their system to the same gauge as all roads in this country—4 feet 8½ inches. The diameter of the cylinders is 18 inches; length of stroke, 24 inches; diameter of driving-wheels, 8 feet; diameter of leading and trailing wheels, 4 feet 6 inches. It weighs about 42 tons, and is capable of carrying a load of 120 tons at an average speed of 60 miles an hour, and has reached a speed of 80 miles.

They have a space 11x120 feet in Transportation building, and besides the "Lord of the Isles" will have a complete exhibit of their railway facilities. This company's railway system extends from London to Liverpool, passing through such historical places as Oxford, Stratford-on-Avon and Coventry.



"LORD OF THE ISLES," THE BROAD GAUGE ENGLISH LOCOMOTIVE AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.





TURKISH SEDAN CHAIR, TRANSPORTATION EXHIBIT AT WORLD'S FAIR

TERMINAL RAILWAY STATION.

The question of terminal railway facilities for the Exposition was at first a troublesome one for the officials. But the genius behind the great enterprise soon grappled with the problem, and the result is one of the finest terminal stations in the world.

The cut of this station here produced will give our readers some idea of the general outside appearance of the building

The station is directly west of the Administration building, forming the west side of the great square of which the Transportation and Machinery buildings form the north and south sides It is 458 feet long by 162 feet deep. The east entrance (shown in the cut) faces the Administration building, while the west side will be the entrance from the trains.

The exterior of the building is staff work in the Roman Corinthian style of architecture, and is divided into three great sections. On the interior, extending almost the entire length of the building north and south, is the vestibule reaching from the floor to the roof, about ninety feet. On the second floor, around this great hall, is the circular gallery, twenty-five feet in width and over 600 feet in circumference.

At the rear, or west side, is the perron or train-shed extending for 600 feet along the building and 100 feet wide. Running up to this shed is thirty-five tracks, on each of which a train may pull into the station and unload its passengers at the same time, with room outside for twenty-eight more trains to wait and pull in as soon as the others are unloaded.

The station will be a veritable department of public comfort, for it will contain every convenience to serve the public outside of sleeping accommodations. The immense gallery will be amply seated, and will make a resting place for the tired sightseers and a rendezvous for friends who may wait for trains.

Mr. C. B. Atwood, the architect of the Fine Arts building and the Peristyle, is the architect of this building, and he justly feels proud of the magnificent structure. The outside work on the building was practically completed the first of April, and only the finishing touches on the inside are yet to be done.

The building will cost $350,000. The different roads using the station are to pay the Exposition authorities ten cents for every passenger landed on the grounds. By this plan they expect to be reimbursed for their outlay, and make money besides. The system of interlocking switches will be used, so that such a thing as an accident can not occur by the carelessness of some switchman.

BETHLEHEM STEAM HAMMER.

One of the gigantic exhibits in the south end of Transportation building is the model of the great 125-ton steam hammer of the Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, Iron Works. The original hammer weighs 2,386 tons. The model is of staff and wood. It is exhibited in the Transportation building because the Bethlehem hammer forges steamship shafts and cranks as well as guns and armour plates. It is shaped like a letter A. Its highest point stands 90 feet above the floor line, and is 38 feet wide. The supports are each composed of two parts, the lower ones weighing 71 tons each and the upper ones 48 tons each. The Bethlehem hammer is one-quarter larger than the 100-ton hammer in Italy.



MEXICAN CART, TRANSPORTATION EXHIBIT AT WORLD'S FAIR.



VIEW OF THE GREAT UNION TERMINAL STATION, FACING EAST, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.



"EDUCATION," REPRESENTING "ARTS OF PEACE," MURAL DECORATION BY GARI MELCHERS, SOUTHWEST ENTRANCE MANUFACTURES BUILDING.

SOME FINE DECORATIONS.

Many weeks have been spent by some of the best artists of our country in producing art decorations on the great buildings at the Exposition that will never be appreciated by many of the visitors at the Fair. In fact some of them will never be seen.

The mural decorations at the Columbian Exposition are the finest ever seen on buildings in this country, and they deserve special mention, and should be appreciated by the public. High up in the domes and entrances of many of the department buildings the artist has done his best work. This is especially so in the Administration, Manufactures and Electricity buildings.

Above the great arches at the southeast entrance to the Manufactures and Liberal Arts building are two beautiful pieces of mural painting. Both represent the "Arts of Peace," and are the work of Walter McEwen. On one side is "Music." Here the brush of the master artist has depicted a scene that is charming. From prattling youth, making inharmonious sounds on its baby instrument, to the soft and melodious music of the lute, all is shown. The figures are heroic in size and every detail of the decoration stands out distinctly to the eye of the visitor.

"Textiles" over the same entrance, also by McEwen, is another pece of work that will at once catch the eye of the truly artistic. Here again can be seen youth and old age busily engaged in the different vocations of the making of textile fabrics, as well as other similar occupations.

Over the southwest entrance can be seen two pieces of work by Gari Melchers. One of these, "Education," represents the "Arts of Peace;" the other, "The Chase," the "Arts of War." In "Education" the artist has grouped his figures in attitudes of striking interest. Every figure seems bent on acquiring knowledge. Even the mother takes time from the care of her babe and becomes an interested listener to words of wisdom. The student, the philosopher, the sage, the maiden and the youth are all represented as worshipers at the shrine of knowledge.

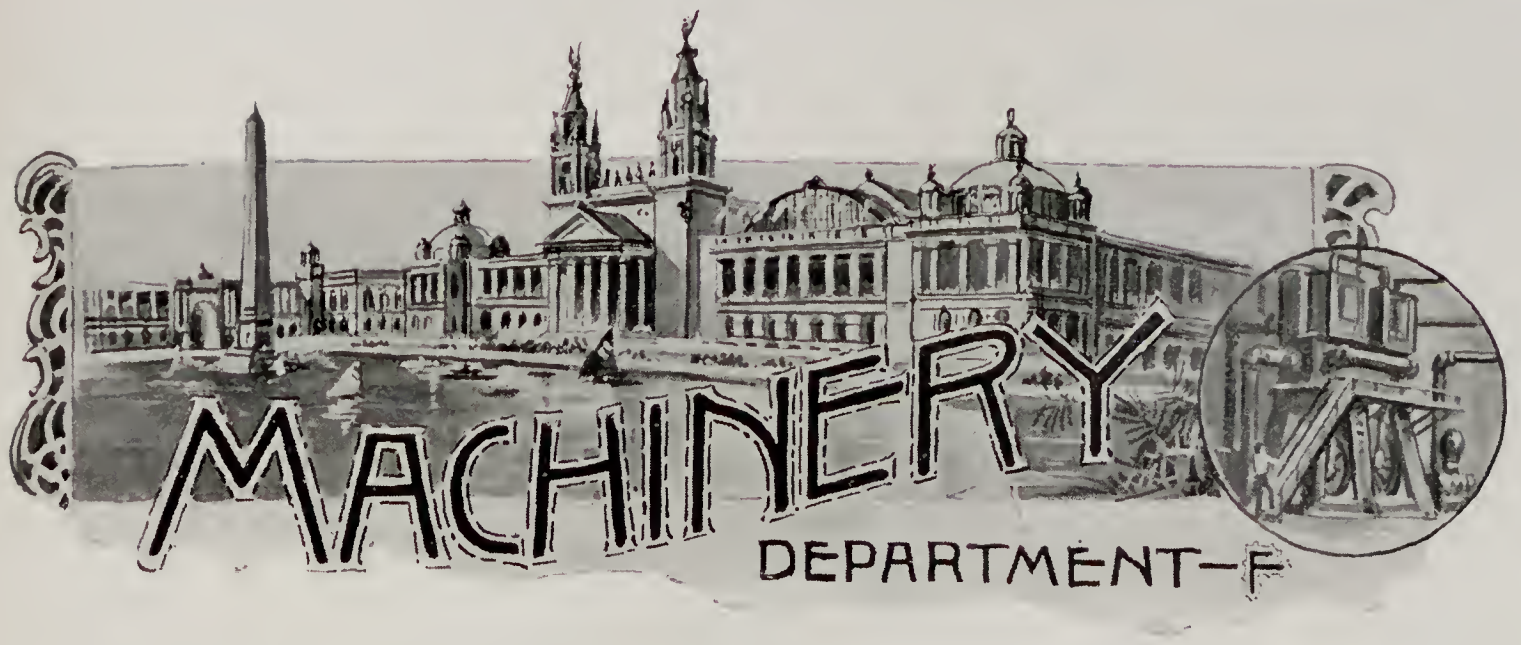
"The Chase" is equally as expressive in its delineation of the "Arts of War." The hunters are returning with the sports of the day. Every figure shows the strong characteristics and muscular development caused by constant exercise and endurance, all standing out in bold relief.

Over the main entrances on the four sides of the building are other decorations equally as attractive as those mentioned, while at the northeast and northwest entrances the artist has again depicted scenes that charm the eye.

High up in the south entrance to the Electricity building, forming a beautiful background for the statue of Franklin, can be seen decorations that challenge the eye at once by their entrancing beauty, and give promise of what may be seen on the interior of the building.

SPANISH WOMEN'S EXHIBIT.

The pavilion erected in the Woman's building by Spain, for the exhibit of Spanish women, is one of the finest among foreign countries. Within this pavilion may be seen a wonderful exhibit of woman's handiwork. Artistic needlework, painting, sculpture, and rare old laces are to be seen. Many relics of Queen Isabella of Castile are also among the exhibits.



A BUSY DEPARTMENT.

When the Exposition opens its gates May 1, and President Cleveland touches the magic button that will start the great net work of machinery, one of the most interesting buildings will be Machinery Hall.

Work has been progressing very rapidly in this department during March. The great boilers which are to furnish the steam to drive the huge engines have all been put into place. There are twenty-five sets of boilers in the room, which extends almost the entire length of the building east and west. As each set contains four boilers and some six, there are over one hundred steam producing giants to lend their power toward propelling the machinery.

An interesting feature is the heat producing element for the boilers. No coal will be used. The entire plant will be heated by oil. In the south-east end of Machinery Hall are several queer looking oil pumps. These pumps will draw the oil for fuel from a large tank of the Standard Oil Company, built outside the grounds. This will do away with the dust and smoke caused by the use of coal.

In the Machinery Hall the engines are nearly all being placed in position by the Exposition company. Among the exhibitors Germany takes the lead in the amount of space and the progress made in getting the exhibit in place. They will occupy 30,000 square feet of space. France is rushing her exhibit along rapidly and much of it is in place. Other foreign countries are more slow in getting to work.

The United States government, through its different exhibitors, seems to be making the least effort of any country to have everything in place on time. Individual exhibitors and firms are busy, but on the whole our own country does not seem to be rushing matters along as fast as it might.

A HANDSOME BUILDING.

The outside appearance of Machinery Hall, in its completed state, is very beautiful. The decorating and painting on the east and north fronts are a triumph of the artists' skill. The building, occupying the position it does in such close proximity to the Administration building and the Terminal station, will be one of the first objects the great throng of visitors will see as they pass into the grounds.

This building, both interior and exterior, is practically completed, and only awaits the installation of the wonderful mechanical appliances that it will contain. It is in Machinery Hall that the cosmopolitan newspaper will be printed during the Fair, all the mechanical work being done in the building.

MACHINERY FOR ELECTRIC LIGHT.

The machinery which supplies the power for the electric lights has been put in place, and from now on the interior of the buildings will be as light as day from sunset until sunrise. This has been done so that a larger force of men could be put to work in helping to get everything ready for the opening.

The engines will furnish power to generate all the light needed at present, but as soon as others are in place they will be utilized.

In the Machinery Hall the heavy pieces of machinery are easily handled by the travelers extending from one end of the building to the other. There is one on the north and south sides of the building.



VIEW OF THE BOILER ROOM IN MACHINERY HALL AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.



FOREIGN COUNTRIES INTERESTED.

The interest taken in the World's Fair by foreign countries increases as the time for opening the Exposition approaches. Countries that at first took no interest at all, or only in a languid way, have suddenly awakened to the fact that they can not afford to be left out in the cold.

Almost every day Director General Davis receives applications from some country or province in the old world for space in which to make an exhibit of its arts, manufactures or industries.

Of the countries making exhibits Great Britain and her provinces will occupy the most space in all the buildings. They will utilize over 500,000 square feet. Germany and France follow next in order. Germany has been the most prompt of any foreign country in the installation of her exhibits in every department.

With but few exceptions every foreign country of any prominence has erected a special building in which to make a part of their exhibit and as headquarters for their countrymen while visiting the Fair. The Central and South American countries are especially foremost in their enthusiasm. Brazil, Costa Rica, Guatemala and other Latin-American countries have erected very fine buildings of their own, in and around which they will make extensive exhibits.

IMMENSE EXHIBIT FROM MEXICO.

Mexico's entire exhibit fills 5,000 cases. J. F. Godoy, auxiliary agent for Mexico, is superintending the installation of exhibits. President Diaz' people will make a fine display in all departments except live stock and electricity. In the Mining department gold, silver, and copper ores will be shown, and art feather work, decorations in onyx and marble, articles in clay, etc. They will have large space in the Manufactures building. The Mexican Central railway will make an extensive display in the Transportation building. The showing of tobacco, sugar, and coffee in the Agricultural department will be fine.

FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

Ludwig Wiener, Commissioner from Cape Colony, Africa, to the World's Fair, is in charge of the exhibit from South Africa. It will be made in the British portion, and is expected to be interesting and complete. Splendid exhibits of wool, mohair and ostrich feathers have been collected and shipped in 400 boxes. A full collection of the valuable fur skins, of ivory, etc., have been made. One ivory tusk is 7½ feet long and worth $1,500. The diamond and metal exhibit has been collected by the Debeers Mining company, and includes 40,000 rough diamonds. The South African display will include other products of the country, some of its valuable manufactures and many other natural curiosities.

SIAMESE EXHIBIT TO BE FINE.

The King of Siam will pay the entire expenses of the exhibit made by that country. Phra Surija Nuivati, the commissioner from that country, is at Jackson Park. He says that country will make a splendid showing of food products and ores. The King is very much interested and intends to spare no expense in making his exhibit.



GUATEMALA'S BUILDING AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The French marines, who will guard the exhibit from France, arrived at Jackson Park early in March. They will remain during the entire Exposition.

Princess Kaiulani, of Hawaii, will visit the Fair while in this country.



GEN. JOSE M. REYNA BARRIOS,

PRESIDENT OF GUATEMALA.

JOSE M. REYNA BARRIOS.

Gen. Barrios, President of the Republic of Guatemala, is but thirty-seven years of age. In 1871, when but eighteen years old, he assisted in the revolution that founded the liberal principles in Guatemala.

From that time he has been closely identified with the history of the country. In 1892 he was made president, which position he fills with satisfaction to all. His love of liberty and progress promise to make of Guatemala one of the most enlightened and advanced republics of Latin-America.

During his term as president he has re-established the credit of the country with foreign nations. The city of Guatemala has been connected with the Pacific ocean by railway, and another line is now being built to the Atlantic ocean.

President Barrios was one of the first to take a deep interest in the World's Fair, and determined that Guatemala should be well represented. Senor Emanuel Lemus, the commissioner from the republic, was at the Exposition headquarters in the early part of February, in charge of the work, but has been called to Guatemala on business.

The exhibit of the Saxony textile industry in the Manufactures building will be very large. About 350 cases of goods have arrived.

MRS. REYNA BARRIOS.

Mrs. Barrios is an American and was born in New Orleans. Since becoming the wife of President Barrios she has devoted her time to the advancement of women in her adopted country, and takes a deep interest in all affairs between Guatemala and the United States.

At the organization of a Woman's Board in that country she was elected president. From the first she has been a hard worker in the interests of Guatemalan women at the Fair, and has succeeded in raising an enthusiasm among the women.

Several ladies of the republic who were made members of the board, are ably assisting Mrs. Barrios. The exhibit made in the Woman's Department from that country will be a very interesting one, as showing how the women of the Central American states employ their time.

Watson R. Sperry, American Minister to Persia, has informed Director-General Davis that a big consignment of Persian manufactures is being sent to the World's Fair by Coreoyantz Brothers, of Tabris, Armenian merchants. The goods will be exhibited under the authority of E. Spencer Pratt, late Minister to Persia, now official Commissioner of Persia at the Fair.

GUATEMALA'S BUILDING.

Guatemala is one of the leading Latin-American countries of Central America to erect her building at the Exposition. The building is located on the borders of the lagoon just south of the Art building. Costa Rica's building lies east of it, and Brazil's west.

The building is square, with circular domes at each of the four corners. It is a wooden structure veneered with staff. The grounds surrounding the building will be one of the most attractive features of the exhibit from that country. A coffee plantation, small, of course, but large enough to show how the berry is cultivated, will be laid out and worked during the Fair by natives. Plants in different stages of development have been gathered, so that the crop will not ripen at the same time. Around the building and scattered through the tropical garden a number of thatched pavilions will be raised, just as they are down in the coffee fields, and from these steaming cups of the most fragrant coffee the country affords will be served to visitors. Palms, cacti and all the beautiful flora of that tropical country will dot the garden.

The lumber and mining industries are to be well represented. Mahogany in every form, from the log to the highly finished furniture, will form this exhibit. Pine, ebony, cedar and other lumber will be treated in the same way. Gold, mercury, silver and other metals will be shown in many attractive forms.

EXHIBITS FROM BURMAH.

From present appearance Burmah will make a good show at the Fair. It will show rare specimens of Burmah carving and metal work and specimens of workmanship in ivory, silver and teak. There will be paper-knives carved out of a single tusk of ivory, the handle consisting of beautiful embroidery work. Also state swords, the handles and scabbards of which are ivory, embossed with silver. Old images of idols will attract considerable attention. The idols were obtained from the natural caves near Moulmein, where there used to be a famous monastery.

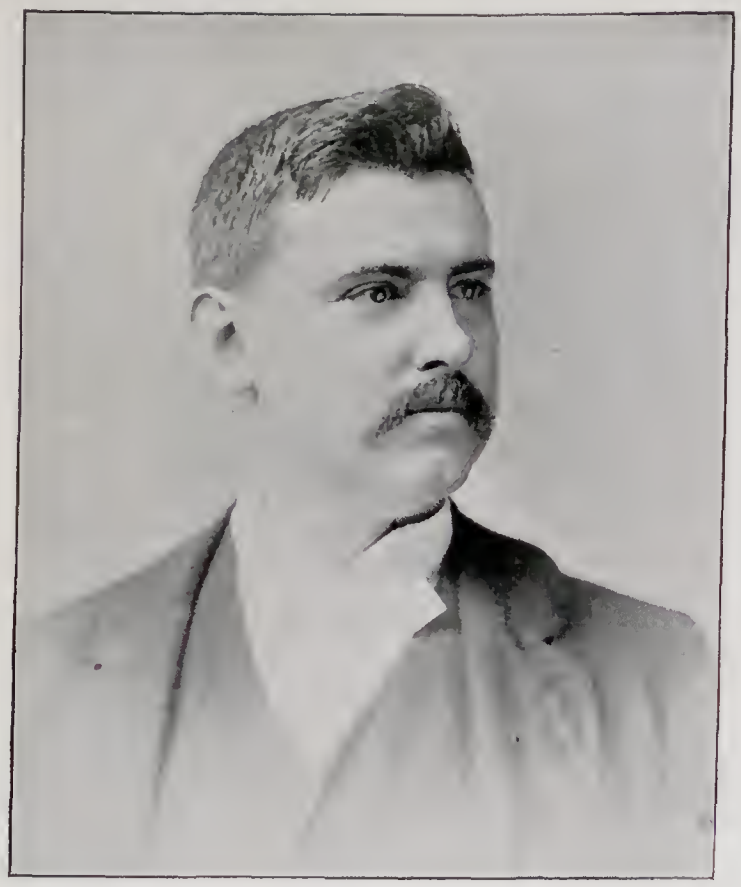
The specimens of Burmese silk will be of greater interest Some $50,000 worth of exhibits has been collected at Delphi and forwarded to Chicago. This exhibit will undoubtedly be made in the Liberal Arts building.

The Danish municipal authorities will send to the World's Fair the famous picture of the Royal Family, by Tuxen, to be exhibited in the Danish fine arts gallery of the Art Palace.



MRS. REYNA BARRIOS,

PRESIDENT LADIES' BOARD OF GUATEMALA.



FRANK N. HOEN.

MEMBER MARYLAND STATE BOARD.

GOVERNOR FRANK BROWN.

The Governor of Maryland, Hon. Frank Brown, was born August 8, 1846, on "Brown's Inheritance," in Carroll county, Maryland. His original ancestor in this country was Abel Brown, his great-great-grandfather, who came from Dunfries, Scotland, in the year 1700, and settled on the land called "Brown's Inheritance," situated near what is now known as Sykesville Station, Carroll county, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. His father, Stephen Thomas Cockey Brown, was one of the most prominent agriculturists in the state, as well as a leader in politics, and took an active part in all matters of public interest. Gov. Brown was educated at Springfield Academy and in private academies of Baltimore.

In the fall of 1875 he was elected a member of the House of Delegates from Carroll county to the Legislature in 1876, and again elected in the fall of 1877 to the Legislature of 1878. In May, 1886, he was appointed postmaster of the City of Baltimore, and was instrumental in securing a number of reforms in the office. Mr. Brown was the unanimous nominee of the Democratic Convention of 1891 for Governor, and was triumphantly elected by more than 30,000 majority over his Republican opponent. Among the important acts which he succeeded in having passed by the General Assembly, was the appropriation of $60,000 for the World's Columbian Exposition, in order that the state might be creditably represented.



J. OLNEY NORRIS.

SECRETARY MARYLAND STATE BOARD.

J. OLNEY NORRIS.

Mr. J. Olney Norris, the Secretary of the Maryland Board of the World's Columbian Exposition, has been identified with the organization from its beginning, and with other members, was actively before the Legislature of the State nrging the advisability of the appropriation to be made. He desired that Maryland should be among the first states to come forward in aid of the Fair.

Upon the appointment of the Commissioners by the Governor of the State, he was elected Secretary of the Board, and has conducted the correspondence with the aid of the Recording Secretary, Wm. H. Love; he is also on the Finance and Building Committee, and Chairman of Committee on Exhibits of the State Building.

Mr. Norris has retired from active business, though interested and connected with many of the leading financial and commercial corporations in the city of Baltimore, where he has resided all his life.

He has travelled extensively and made an entire tour of the world, giving some fourteen months' time for the trip, and seeing many fairs and expositions both in eastern and western Europe; he now feels a deep interest in the Columbian Exposition, and speaks in the highest praise of the undertaking, pointing with pride to the buildings now erected at Jackson Park, where he has several times visited in the line of duty during the past year.



GOVERNOR FRANK BROWN.

PRESIDENT MARYLAND STATE BOARD.

FRANK S. HAMBLETON.

Frank S. Hambleton, treasurer of the World's Fair Managers of Maryland, comes from one of the oldest families in Maryland, his ancestors having settled in the State about the middle of the seventeenth century. He was born in Baltimore in 1855. Here he resided until the breaking out of the civil war, when his parents crossed the Federal lines into Virginia and his father cast his fortunes with the Confederacy.

During the war Mr. Hambleton lived near Richmond, but at its close he again returned to Baltimore. At the age of seventeen he entered the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, Va., from which institution he graduated in 1877, at the age of twenty-one. For a short period after his graduation he occupied a government position at the Yankton Agency in the Northwest. From there he went to Wyoming Territory, settling near Cheyenne, where he engaged in cattle ranching. He was very successful in this line until 1882, when he returned to Baltimore and engaged in the banking business with his father and uncle, under the firm name of Hambleton & Co.

From the inception of the World's Fair Mr. Hambleton has taken an active interest in its advancement and is one of the most enthusiastic workers among State managers.



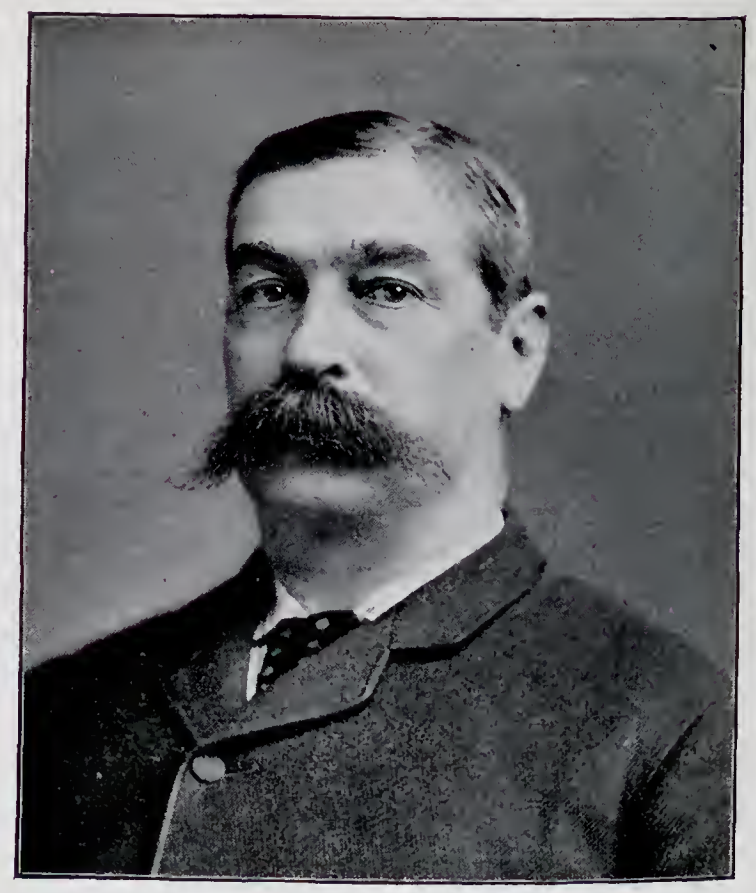
FRANK S. HAMBLETON.

TREASURER MARYLAND STATE BOARD.

FERDINAND C. LATROBE.

Mr. Latrobe was born in Baltimore, October 14, 1838, and was educated at the St. James College, Washington county. He studied law in the office of his father, and was admitted to the bar in 1857, and a year later he became assistant counsel of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. In 1868 he was elected a member of the House of Delegates, and was Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. Governor Swann appointed him judge advocate general. He was re-elected to the legislature, and was chosen speaker of the House of Delegates. He was a candidate for mayor of Baltimore in 1873, but was defeated. Two years later he was more fortunate, and in the seventeen years since that time he has been elected four times—in 1878, to fill the unexpired term of Mayor Kane, deceased, and in 1879, 1883 and 1891. Since he was first mayor most of the great improvements of the city have been inaugurated—the new pavements, the Gunpowder water supply, the Jones Falls bridges.

His work in the interests of his State at the Fair is characterized by the same restless energy which he has so abundantly displayed as mayor of Baltimore, and it is needless to say that with such a man working for the interests of the Exposition, Maryland can feel secure in the knowledge that she will not be behind her sister states.



FERD. C. LATROBE.

MEMBER MARYLAND STATE BOARD.

F. N. HOEN.

The fact that Maryland is taking an active part in the World's Fair is evident from the class of men that represent her interests. Prominent among the managers from that State is Mr. F. N. Hoen, one of Baltimore's young and progressive business men, who is a member of the well-known firm of A. Hoen & Co., of that city.

Prior to 1888 Mr. Hoen devoted himself entirely to his business interests. The Governor of the State, recognizing his abilities, appointed him Chairman of Supervisors of Election of the Northern Section of the Belt at the time of the annexation of the Belt in 1888, and it was through his indefatigable work that the issue was so successful.

Mr. Hoen was a member of the original Board of Promotion for the World's Fair, and although at first an advocate for Washington as the proper place for the Fair, he soon became convinced, after several visits to Chicago in his official capacity, that this city was the only one in which the immense proportions of the Expositions could be realized.

It was Mr. Hoen that suggested the arrangement and perfected the drawing of the large bird's-eye view, showing the site in Washington, proposed for the Exposition ground. This large sheet was the first lithographic work issued in connection with the World's Fair.

Mr. Hoen is very enthusiastic in his work on the World's Fair Board and is thoroughly convinced that nothing can prevent the success of the vast enterprise. He is also determined that his own State shall be well represented in all its different branches.

MARYLAND BUILDING.

The style of architecture of the Maryland Building is the so-called "free classic." The extreme dimensions of the building, including porches, are 142 feet long by 78 feet deep. The exterior is made of staff, a material which resembles stone. The building has three handsome entrance porticos, with splendid columns of the Corinthian order of architecture. A spacious piazza, with deck roof supported by Corinthian columns, is constructed in the rear. The wings of the building have deck roofs, inclosed by handsome balustrades. The centre has a belvedere which offers a fine point of vantage for viewing the World's Fair grounds.

The interior is plastered and finished in white pine, painted cream color. The central part of the first floor is occupied by a reception room, bureau of information and a grand stairway, all treated in the colonial style, with rich details and delicate lines.

On the right of the reception hall is the exhibition hall, 25 x 26 feet, set apart for woman's work. This hall is supplemented by a ladies' parlor, 11 x 20 feet, and a toilet room 8 x 15 feet. On the left of the reception hall is the general exhibition hall, 36 x 26 feet. The general exhibition hall is two stories high, with a gallery at the height of the second floor. The remainder of the second floor is occupied by the main stairway, the stairway leading to the third story and by three handsomely finished exhibition parlors, 18 x 17 feet each. The parlors are communicating by means of large folding doors. They are supplied with fine mantels. Other rooms on the second floor are an office, 8 x 16 feet; reading-room, 20 x 26 feet; smoking-room 11 x 16 feet, containing a colonial mantel and a toilet room for gentlemen.

The third story contains the janitor's apartments, the stairway to the belvedere and the doors leading to the deck roofs of the wings. The plumbing consists of the latest sanitary appliances.

The noteworthy points on the exterior are a beautifully modeled coat of arms of the State of Maryland placed in the tympanum of the gable of the main portico, and also an elaborate belt cornice, with enriched members and decorated frieze of garlands and wreaths. The building was designed by Baldwin & Pennington, architects, of Baltimore. It was built by F. Mertens' Sons, of Cumberland, Md. The contract price was $19,999.99.

The Commissioners are having prepared a State exhibit to be placed in the building, and a special feature of their work will be the preparation of a book illustrating the actual resources of the State, which work is now being prepared by the Johns Hopkins University.

The Board is now having prepared a Topographical Map of the State, some 7 x 13 feet in size, which it is intended to be placed in the center of the main Exhibit Hall of the Maryland Building



MARYLAND STATE BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, 1893.

PREHISTORIC RELICS FOR THE FAIR.

Six miles south of Mascoutah, Ill., on the Kaskaskia River are the mounds which have been given the name of Great Banks. In them many prehistoric relics have been found. The best of these will be collected and sent to the World's Fair. In a find recently made were a number of pieces of crockery of quaint design.



RAPID WORK IN MINING BUILDING.

Chief Skiff, of the Mines and Mining department, is hurrying exhibitors along at a rapid pace, and if all is not ready in the Mining building by May 1, it will not be his fault.

Already a great display of the mineral resources of the world can be seen in the building. Among the leading countries placing their exhibit are Germany, New South Wales, Brazil, and South Africa. Mexico will occupy a large area at the south end of the building. She already has the most of her exhibit on hand which is being placed in ornamental cases.

Missouri leads among the states. She has erected an elegant pavilion just east of the German exhibit and is rapidly installing her display of minerals. Ohio and New York are preparing their exhibit just north of Missouri. Ohio will make an elaborate showing of coal and building stone.

Michigan and Wisconsin will vie with Pennsylvania in the iron industry. Wisconsin's exhibit of building stone will be one of the finest at the Fair. California, Nevada, Montana, New Mexico, Arizona, and the other Pacific states and territories are making an exhibit of the gold and silver bearing ores that will compare with that made by New South Wales.

The southern states are making an exhibit that will attract the attention of the world to the unlimited mineral resources of that section of the United States. Chief among these states will be Georgia, Alabama and the Carolinas. The development of their mineral wealth has only just begun. Machinery used in the mining of gold and silver will be on exhibition, and the process of extracting the metal from the ore will be shown.

GERMAN DISPLAY.

One of the most unique displays in the Mining department will be that of Strumm Brothers, of Germany. This consists of an iron pipe and an iron rail trophy. They are both erected in the center of the building and reach from the ground floor entirely to the roof.

The pipe trophy or statue, is composed of iron pipes, such as are used in hydraulic mining and also for water and gas, and is built in the shape of a huge bottle. The statue of iron rails is built in the same manner. The whole is enclosed with a frame-work of brick and iron.

Besides these the exhibit of this firm embraces everything made in their large iron works.

DISPLAY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

One of the most attractive exhibits in the Mining building will be that of New South Wales. This country will occupy about 6,000 square feet in the northwest part of the building, and will use the entire space for an elaborate showing of their mineral productions.

This exhibit will be arranged and classified in groups, the gold and silver bearing ores in separate groups. Also the iron, lead, coal and others. In the department devoted to the gold bearing ores will be this precious metal, shown in all conditions and forms, from the tiny grain to huge nuggets.

In the silver exhibit will be the monument showing the output of the celebrated Broken Hill Silver mine. The accompanying illustrations will give some idea as to the arrangement of the entire exhibit.

Work has been progressing very rapidly in placing the exhibit. It was found in unboxing the minerals that much of the coal had been broken in the passage and handling. They have many blocks of anthracite and bituminous coal, weighing from three to five tons each. This exhibit will be one of the largest and most expensive in the Mining department.



GENERAL VIEW OF MINING EXHIBIT OF NEW SOUTH WALES AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.



A BUSY DEPARTMENT.

No department at the Exposition has been so busy during the past month as that of Publicity and Promotion. The official catalogue has taken a small army of people to prepare and get into shape. One edition of the work will be ready May 1. Another and complete edition will be out a few weeks later. It has been a gigantic task to arrange and classify the many thousand exhibits and exhibiters, but Major Handy and his corps of assistants have been equal to the task.

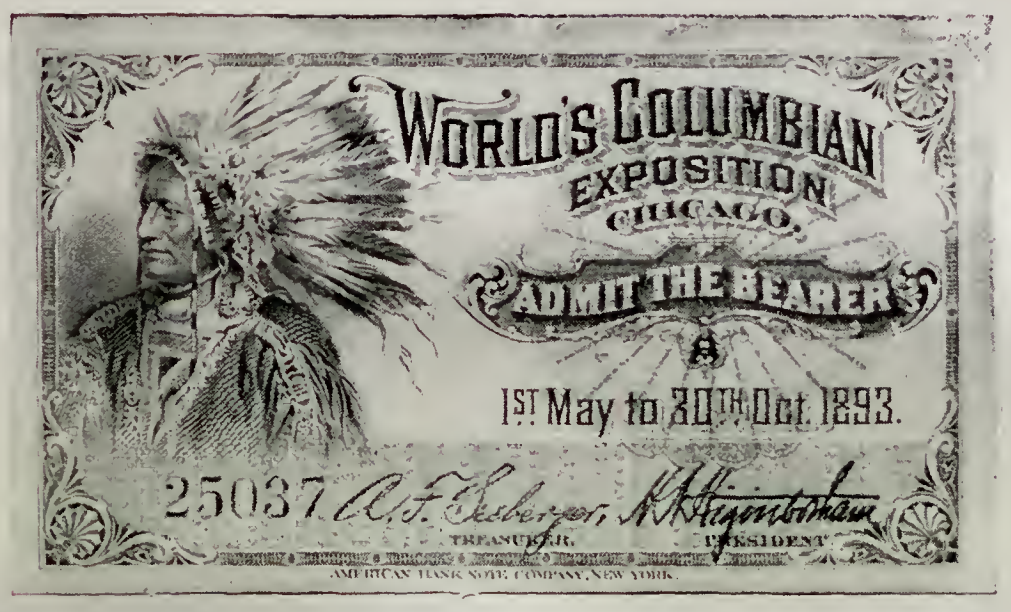
Another matter coming under this department is the issuing of passes. The number of free admittance tickets to the Exposition is something enormous. Every exhibiter and employe on the ground is entitled to a pass during the entire period of the Fair. In addition to this are representatives of the publishers throughout this and foreign countries. The press is being treated generously by the Exposition officials, as they appreciate the aid given the enterprize by the majority of newspapers and periodicals throughout the country.

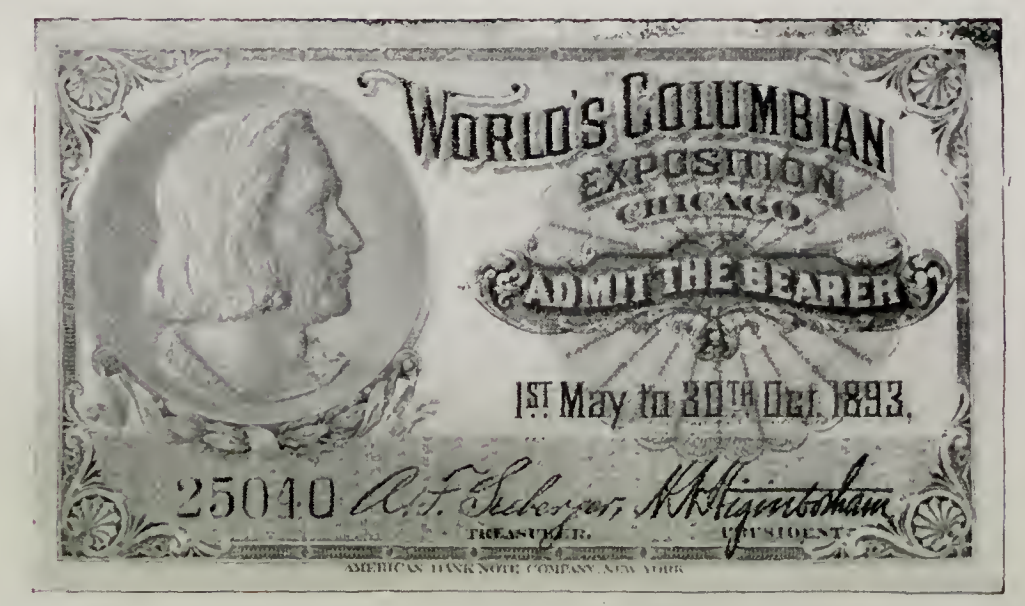
As every holder of a pass to the Exposition is required to have a photograph of himself or herself, as the case may be, on the pass, the work of obtaining all these faces has been difficult. Each person entitled to a pass is sent a blank to be filled out, which must be accompanied by photographs. These are sent to the Department of Admissions and from there to Major Handy's department, where they are approved and sent to the party entitled to the pass.

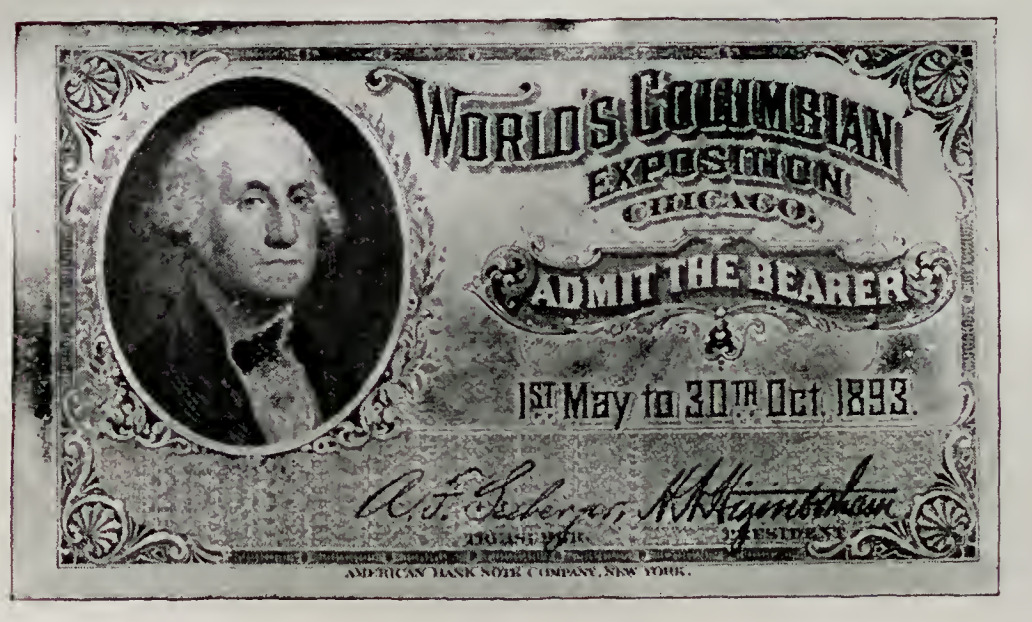
TICKETS OF ADMISSION.

Four tickets of admission have been printed and were on sale April 1. We present our readers with fac-similes of each. They are intended to represent four epochs in the history of our country. First, that period when the country was entirely under the dominion of the savage. Second, the discovery by Columbus and the introduction of civilization. Third, the separation from the mother country and beginning of an independent government. Fourth, the abolition of slavery, and the preservation of the Union.

The tickets are printed on heavy bond paper, and resemble the old-fashioned paper currency. They will make very handsome souvenirs. About 5,000,000 have been printed and sent all over the country.









ELECTION OF WORLD'S FAIR OFFICERS.

The election of officers by the Board of Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition, occurred April 14. The old board was re-elected without any opposition. The following are the gentlemen who will serve the Exposition during the next year:

Harlow N. Higinbotham, President.
Ferd. W. Peck, First Vice President.
R. A. Waller, Second Vice President.
H. O. Edmonds, Secretary.
W. K. Carlisle, Attorney.
W. K. Ackerman, Auditor.
A. F. Seeberger, Treasurer.

THE OFFICIAL CATALOGUE.

The first edition of the Official Catalogue of the World's Fair will be ready for visitors when the gates of the Fair opens, May 1. This edition is necessarily incomplete. Mayor Handy made every effort possible to get exhibiters to send in their entries on time. Some of them failed to do so and are therefore left out.

Mexico will have no entries in this edition. France may not have. Other foreign countries have usually been very prompt in getting their exhibits in. England and Japan will have all their exhibits in the first catalogue. The State exhibits will be well represented. There are many thousand domestic exhibits that will not be in the catalogue.

The best work has been done in the Mines, Electricity, Agriculture and Machinery departments. The Manufactures department makes a good showing, considering the unusual delays in assigning space.

On May 1, one hundred thousand copies will be placed on sale. Boys in red and black uniforms will be on the grounds selling them. The first issue will contain about 30,000 names. The complete catalogue will be issued June 1.

THE SERIES OF TICKETS TO BE USED AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

In order to facilitate the rapid handling of people at the Fair grounds, there are 326 turnstiles, 182 ticket windows, 172 exit gates and 97 ticket-booths.

MONTANA'S BUILDING.

The building erected by Montana at the Exposition occupies a prominent place in the north part of the grounds. Idaho's building lies just east of it, and Utah's west, while that of North Carolina is directly south, across the avenue.

The building is composed of wood and staff and is a story and a half in height. It contains six rooms. Four of these rooms are furnished in elegant shape, with fine upholstered furniture and brussels carpets. These rooms are used as headquarters for all residents of Montana who may attend the Exposition. The ladies' rooms are on one side of the main entrance and the gentlemen's on the other.

No exhibit is made in the building. In every department of the Exposition, however, Montana is making a splendid showing. Being a mining country, her display in the Mines and Mining building ranks among the finest made by the states and territories. It occupies a large area of space in the south section of that building. The celebrated "Silver Statue" is one of the leading attractions in this department.

In agriculture, in horticulture, and among the manufactures and liberal arts Montana makes a splendid showing. About 5,000 square feet of space is used in all the different departments, that in the Mining building being the largest.

STATE EXHIBITS MANY AND INTERESTING.

With what feelings of pride the many visitors to the Columbian Exposition will regard the beautiful structures and fine exhibits made by their own states, can only be conjectured. If they have the least spark of local pride they will have no complaints to make of the extra taxes they will be compelled to pay by reason of the expense attached to the exhibit made by their state.

It matters not what part of the United States the visitor may hail from, with a few exceptions among the Southern states, he will find a beautiful structure erected on the grounds by his native state. Many of these buildings are being used only as headquarters for the people, while the exhibit of those states may be found scattered around in the different departments. Others have exhibits both in the State building and in the other buildings.

The arrangement and grouping of the State buildings in the north end of the park was a grand idea. Never before have the residents from the different states had such an opportunity for becoming acquainted with each other. A visitor from Michigan can sit on the veranda of his State building and chat with the visitor from Wisconsin without having to cross Lake Michigan. The Kentuckian can hail his neighbor from Louisiana or Florida and exchange ideas without being compelled to make a trip of several hundred miles to do it. The citizen from the frigid clime of Minnesota can discuss weather topics with the inhabitants of Georgia and Mississippi and thus save a trip down the great river.

Perhaps no state is making so large an exhibit in its own building as California. The mammoth structure erected by this state is filled with the various products of its fields, forests, mines, and waters. Its neighbor, the state of Washington, is honoring the name it bears. Having erected one of the handsomest buildings on the grounds, it has filled this building with an exhibit characteristic of the state. The building itself is one of the greatest exhibits, as showing the lumber and timber facilities.

A large number of the State buildings are made as an exhibit of what the state produces in the way of building material, and serves the purpose of advertising the state's facilities by a practical exhibit.



MONTANA STATE BUILDING AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

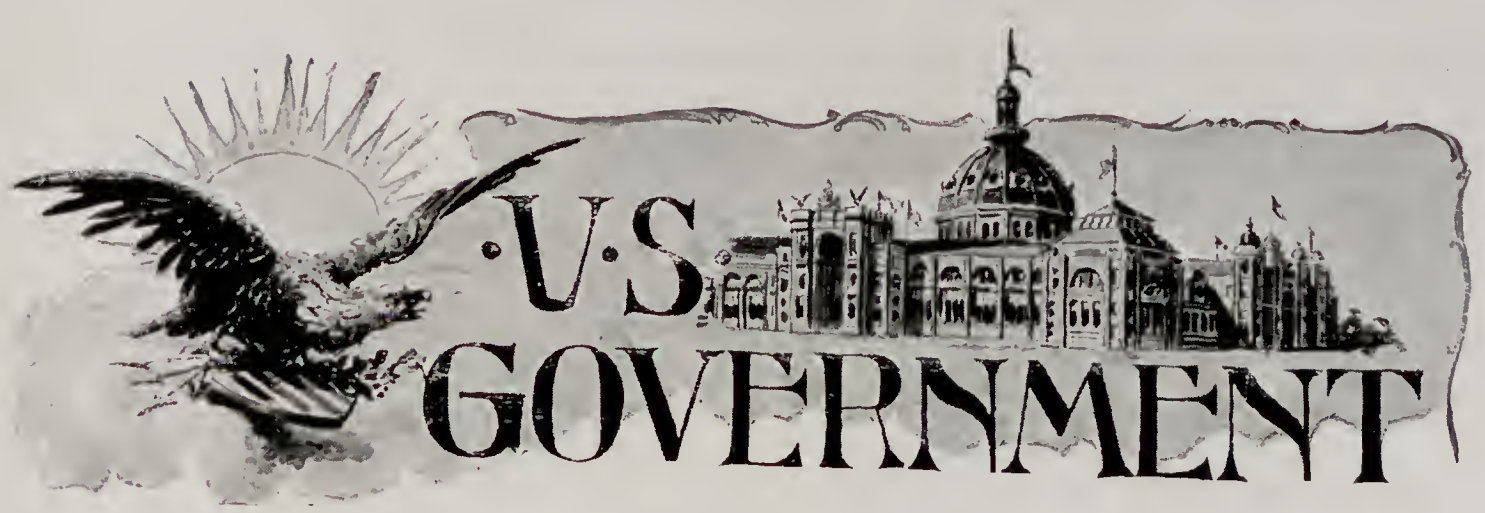
MODEL OF WORKINGMEN'S HOMES.

New York has built a model workingman's home in the southeastern portion of the World's Fair grounds. Pennsylvania has a red brick model of a workingman's home in Philadelphia. When New York learned that Pennsylvania had determined to build this model, she resolved not to be outdone. So a plot of ground was obtained near the cliff dwellers' exhibit and a building was erected.

The building is a plain frame structure of two stories, constructed in a modest way according to the length of the workingman's purse. It stands on a lot 20 x 28 feet, and is painted white. Four steps lead to a pretty porch, 5 x 6 feet. The whole structure is built of white pine, with flooring of Georgia pine.

The first floor is divided into living-room, kitchen, and closets. The living-room measures 13 feet 9 inches by 14 feet 9 inches and is connected with the kitchen, which is a little smaller. The second floor is divided into bedrooms and closets. This home costs $900 in New York state.

During the Fair the house will be occupied by a woman and four children. Daily accounts of expenditures will be kept and after the Fair is over a report will be made on the advisability of building similar workingmen's homes in the empire state.



IN THE U. S. BUILDING.

Every department of the U. S. building is practically ready with its exhibits. In the department devoted to the fisheries industry are represented everything used in this branch of work. The exhibit from the National Museum has been placed in the northwest part of the building, and is complete. The agricultural department contains much that will be of interest as showing the progress of this industry in the past few years.

The model exhibit in the department devoted to the Patent Office illustrates the great strides made in the realms of invention. The remains of prehistoric animals form an interesting exhibit.

A BIG GUN.

One of the colossal exhibits in the U. S. Government building that will attract attention is the great gun. This piece of ordnance, which is intended for sea-coast defense, is about 30 feet long. It weighs 116,000 pounds, and is a 12-inch breech-loading gun. It requires 460 pounds of power to throw the 1,000-pound shot. The gun has a range of about 13 miles.

It was impossible to mount the huge piece of ordnance on a carriage, so it has been placed in the east end of the Government building, pointing out toward the lake. The gun rests on a temporary structure, and will not be fired during the Exposition. In front of the building two motar-guns have been placed on carriages, and two others are unmounted.

A PARADE GROUND.

The only large plat of grass left in Jackson Park is in front of the U. S. Government building. There are several acres, extending from the building to the lake, and from the northeast end of the Manufactures building to the loop of the Elevated Electric railway.

This part of the grounds is to be kept free from buildings and will be used during the Fair as a parade ground for the U. S. troops who will be in attendance. In addition to these there will be crack military organizations from all over the country and several foreign countries. A detachment of 200 British soldiers are here. These are composed of the very best men from the infantry and cavalry of the British army. They will give some exhibits of their wonderful skill during the Fair. One of their feats is to cut a sheep in two while riding at a full gallop.

The drill and special exhibition of the different troops from foreign countries will be an attractive and interesting feature, as showing the modes of warfare practiced in this country compared with those of other countries. The space to be devoted to these exhibitions is large enough to admit of extensive evolutions and exhibit of military tactics. The big cannons may also take part in some of the demonstrations. The battleship "Illinois" is moored just opposite this parade ground.

STATE DOCUMENTS.

Photographic copies of the more important executive documents have been sent from Washington for exhibition at the World's Fair. These documents consist of the nominations of justices of the supreme court, leading members of the various cabinets, etc.

One of especial interest will be the copy of the original notes of the speech delivered by Jefferson when he was inducted into the office of president of the senate.

Care will be taken that only one set of photographs are taken, so that no duplicates may be obtained. It is not desired that they shall be sent throughout the country for sale.



THE BIG GUN EXHIBIT OF THE U. S. GOVERNMENT AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.



FISH AND FISHERIES BUILDING, LOOKING NORTH, SHOWING REFLECTION IN THE LAGOON.



FULL VIEW OF TRANSPORTATION BUILDING SHOWING REFLECTION IN THE LAGOON.



CRYSTAL CAVE AT THE FAIR.

One of the attractive features in the Horticultural building will be the reproduction of portions of the the great Crystal Cave at Deadwood, South Dakota. This cave is one of the wonders of the world. It was supposed to be only a small hole in the ground until about a year ago.

Two experienced cave-hunters made a trip into it, and while there noted air currents that convinced them there were other chambers beyond. By a little blasting they soon opened a passage way into several immense chambers, each one crystalized. Since that time the cave has been explored a distance of thirty-three miles and 1,400 rooms opened up. Thirty lakes filled with water pure as a crystal have been found. Still the end has not been reached.

Messrs. Keith and Allabough, of Deadwood, devoted over a year in obtaining specimens of the stalactites and stalagmites which they have brought to the Exposition. They are reproducing seven chambers under the dome of the Horticultural building. These will be as near like the original rooms as art and crystals can make them. The rooms reprodnced are "Garden of the Gods," "Abode of the Fairies," "Bridal Chamber," "Red Room," "Rip Van Winkle Passage," "Cathedral Chimes," and the "Post Office."

The cuts given in this issue are from photographs taken on the interior of the cave. The "Chimes" are perfect in their musical sounds, so much so that guides play airs upon them for visitors.

These chambers will be lighted by electricity and in them Superintendent Thorpe of the Floriculture department will place plants to show how they may be made to grow and thrive by no other light than that of electricity. The night blooming plants will also be exhibited in the chambers.

By a system of intricate winding passages the visitor will finally reach the principal chamber. By the aid of electric light the crystals in various colors will present as gorgeous a scene as that shown by Alladin's wonderful lamp.



CATHEDRAL CHIMES, CHAMBER FROM CRYSTAL CAVE, REPRODUCED AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

IN THE REALMS OF FLORICULTURE

The many attractive features of Horticultural building daily increase. The space occupied by Australia contains many rare plants. The great tree ferns attract much attention Some of them are over 60 feet high.

The Japanese have erected their rustic bridge and an ornamental lighthouse. The whole is decorated with rare flowers, and forms a handsome exhibit. It includes orchids, roses and other plants never before seen in this country.

Germany and Great Britain will show many rare rhododendrons, lilies, azaleas and many other plants. Holland's showing of begonias, gloxinias, and tulips is very fine.

The exhibit on Wooded Island is something beyond comparison. It is a literal bower of beauty.

An interesting feature will be three large tanks for the aquatic plants. These will include the famous Victoria regia, the leaves of which are ten feet long and eight feet broad, and when on the water they will hold up a child 6 years old. They came from the Amazon river in Brazil. There will also be the lotus from Egypt, Indian lilies and a magnificent specimen of Humboldt's water poppy, the last plant this famous scientist discovered before he died.

In the center of the island will be one of the rose gardens. There will be over fifty thousand rosebuds all in bloom, classified according to species, and it will be the most beautiful sight in the park. It will be surrounded by a fence six feet high. South of the rose garden will be a lot of plats devoted to rare flowers.



A CALIFORNIA WOMAN'S WORK.

Miss Mary D. Bates has charge of and is director of one of the most unique and elaborate decorative displays at the World's Fair.

About eight years ago she turned her attention to illustrative decorations and became so successful that in her home on the Pacific Coast her work has become a distinctive feature of San Francisco. From illustrating by decorations the Mother Goose's melodies, she broadened out and many a poem has been made a living picture by the touch of her skillful fingers.

A plan of the California State building was submitted to her and after the elapse of only five days her design was created and given to the California board for inspection. It is needless to say that it was quickly accepted, and all side or county exhibits must now work according to her model.

Upon the left side of the main part of the building is a panoramic painting of early-time mining—graduated into real articles, such as the implements used in those pioneer days, for that purpose—while some of the decorations used for this scene consists of the great pine cones from the Yosemite Valley.

On the opposite side is seen a panoramic painting of an agricultural scene and into this design enters largely real corn, rye, wheat, barley and agricultural implements, such as scythes, sickles, etc.

Over the large doors are seen state and county shields decorated with the state colors. While the pillars, trusses and arches are made beautiful with large and stately palms. From the middle wall depends a hexagon design of California live oak festoned with lichen and yellow mosses.

At another turn may be seen Hora, a beautiful girl trailing her garments through poppy-fields so realistic that one can hardly tell when the painted poppies leave off and the artificial ones begin.

Opposite is seen a jolly and realistic Bachus; upon either side a young maiden and about and above him is an elaborate display of the fruits and wines of this Western state.

At the entrance one encounters Mr. Bruin as he stealthily walks through rows of gigantic redwood trees. And at almost every turn one suddenly comes upon beautiful and stately peacocks.

Miss Bates has created a most exquisite and wonderful decorative design, but her modest bearing and gentle womanliness causes one to wonder if she recognizes her own talent.

Miss Bates was born at Honolulu, yet is an American citizen. Her father Mr. Asher Bates was sent by the United States to remodel their laws and it was expected he would take the oath of allegiance to his new home, but he remained true to his own country, and therefore when he returned to his native land for the purpose of educating his children, it was not necessary to naturalize them.

Miss Bates is an enthusiast of most forcible character and therefore lends strong idealism to her work.

Seven car loads of materials for decorations consisting of palms, ferns, reeds, bamboo, pampas plumes, bunting of yellow, green and brown (the State colors) with other necessaries came early in April, and Miss Bates with her four young lady assistants put the building in holiday attire. The young women who accompany her are the Misses Clara B. Fisher, Adelaide L. Teller, Ida W. Swayzee and Amey R. Swain.

Upon entering the building one sees a painted lettering which describes or is rather the sentiment of the entire decorations. It is upon either side of the State shield and reads as follows: "They sought her; they wooed her; they won her, and they placed her. The brightest jewels now gleaming in the coronet that circles the brow of Columbia."

THE "COLUMBUS QUADREGA."

The "Columbus Quadrega," by French and Potter is a striking group. Columbus is standing in the chariot of state drawn by four huge war-horses. His eyes are rivited on the distance and his noble figure shows in its pose the intense anxiety and will-power of the great mind. The standard-bearers ride on noble steeds, richly caparisoned. The banners are wreathed with garlands. The four spirited horses are led by female grooms, and are models of Grecian beauty. As a whole it is one of the most fascinating groups produced at the Fair.



THE "COLUMBUS QUADREGA," GROUP OF STATUARY, BY FRENCH AND POTTER, AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

FRENCH RELICS.

A very valuable exhibit has been sent to the Illinois building from Canton, Ill., by two ladies, the daughters of Adolph Maillaird, who was private secretary to Joseph Bonaparte. This exhibit was once the property of the Bonapartes and is valued at $10,000.

A hair bracelet, a ring, set with rubies, and gold comb of the Empress Josephine. Hair ring of the Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte, and a handsome cameo brooch with the head of the Emperor cut on its surface.

A picture painted in 1808. "Grace Homo" and once the property of Madame Theresa Gollet, nurse and chaperone to the young Princesses Zenaide and Charlotte. Hand in wax of the little Queen Julie, also a pair of gold ear-rings.

A handkerchief, letter, comb, and necklace of Princess Charlotte, wife of Louis Bonaparte. A hair ring, handkerchief, letter, and lace used by Joseph Bonaparte. Ruby and opal cross and ear-rings once worn by Caroline Murat. Topaz ear-rings and Mosaic brooch the property of Letitia Bonaparte, and several books from the library of Montefontaine.



SILVER STATUE OF "JUSTICE," CENTRAL FIGURE OF MONTANA'S MINING EXHIBIT AT WORLD'S FAIR.

MONTANA'S STATUE OF JUSTICE.

For the first time in history "Justice" is to be represented with her eyes open. This is owing to the enterprise of two energetic gentlemen of Chicago, Col. J. O. Harvey and Mr. Frank S. Higbee. These two men conceived the idea of exhibiting a statue of Justice at the World's Fair, to be made entirely of silver.

After many consultations they decided that the honor of posing for the statue should be given to Miss Ada Rehan, of Agustin Daly's company. Mr. R. H. Park, the sculptor, made a model of the figure in clay, and on the 18th of March the great statue was cast by the American Bronze company, at Gand Crossing. The casting was under the direct supervision of Julius Bercham, superintendent of the company's works, and was a perfect success, not a flaw being found in the statue when the metal cooled, and is the pride of Mr. Bercham's life.

The figure is seven feet high, and stands on a globe, which rests on the back of an eagle, both of solid silver.. The whole statue rests on a plinth of solid gold, the base being formed of mineral bearing rock. The entire statue is fifteen feet high. About 80,000 ounces of silver were used in casting the statue, valued at $65,000. In the scales will be placed equal amounts of gold an silver, as showing the intrinsic value of the two metals.

The silver was furnished by the First National Bank of Helena. The plinth of gold on which the statue rests is worth $250,000, and was furnished by the "Spotted Horse" mine of Maiden, Montana.

The statue will be seen during the Exposition in the Mines and Mining building where it will be the central figure in Montana's exhibit. At the close of the Fair Messrs. Harvey and Higbee will take it on a tour around the world.

THE WOMEN WHO WORK.

Some of the hardest workers at the World's Fair are to be found in the Board of Lady Managers. Since removing to their permanent offices in the Woman's building, they have been pushing their work very rapidly. Here they will remain until the opening, when Mrs. Palmer will remove to the Administration building.

Among the women who have devoted their time and talents to the work, Mrs. Susan G. Cooke, secretary and also Lady Manager from Tennessee, is one of the busiest at the Fair. As she directly represents Mrs. Palmer, her services, advice and assistance is constantly in demand. She has an able assistant, Miss Annette E. Crocker, of Chicago, who has been the translater and interpreter for the board since 1891. As she has perfect command of French, German, Italian and Spanish, she is kept busy in handling the foreign work.

Miss Etta Mayborne, of Geneva, Ill., is assistant secretary, and as such has charge of all applications and correspondence. She is a regular bureau of information at all times to all would-be exhibiters. Mrs. Candace Wheeler, of New York, is Chairman of the Committee on Decoration, and is ably assisted by Mrs. Turner, of Forth Worth, Texas, and Mrs. Bancroft, of California. Mrs. Starkweather is assisted by Miss Mattox and Miss Murgenthal in her duties as superintendent of the Woman's building. Mrs. Helen Barker, of South Dakota, has charge of the Industrial department, and is assisted by Miss Frantz, of Rock Island.

Mrs. Palmer's private clerk is Mrs. Bates, of San Francisco, who is a busy woman. One of the most pleasant and obliging young ladies in the Woman's building is Miss Emma Walker, who has charge of the telephone department. Miss Archibald and Miss Fergeson are two competent stenographers who attend to all correspondence. Miss Johnstone of Chicago, has charge of all letters and papers as file clerk. Mrs. Meredith, member of Indiana's board, is Chairman of Committee on Juries and Awards.

Each and all of these ladies have contributed materially in advancing the interests of the Woman's department at the Exposition.

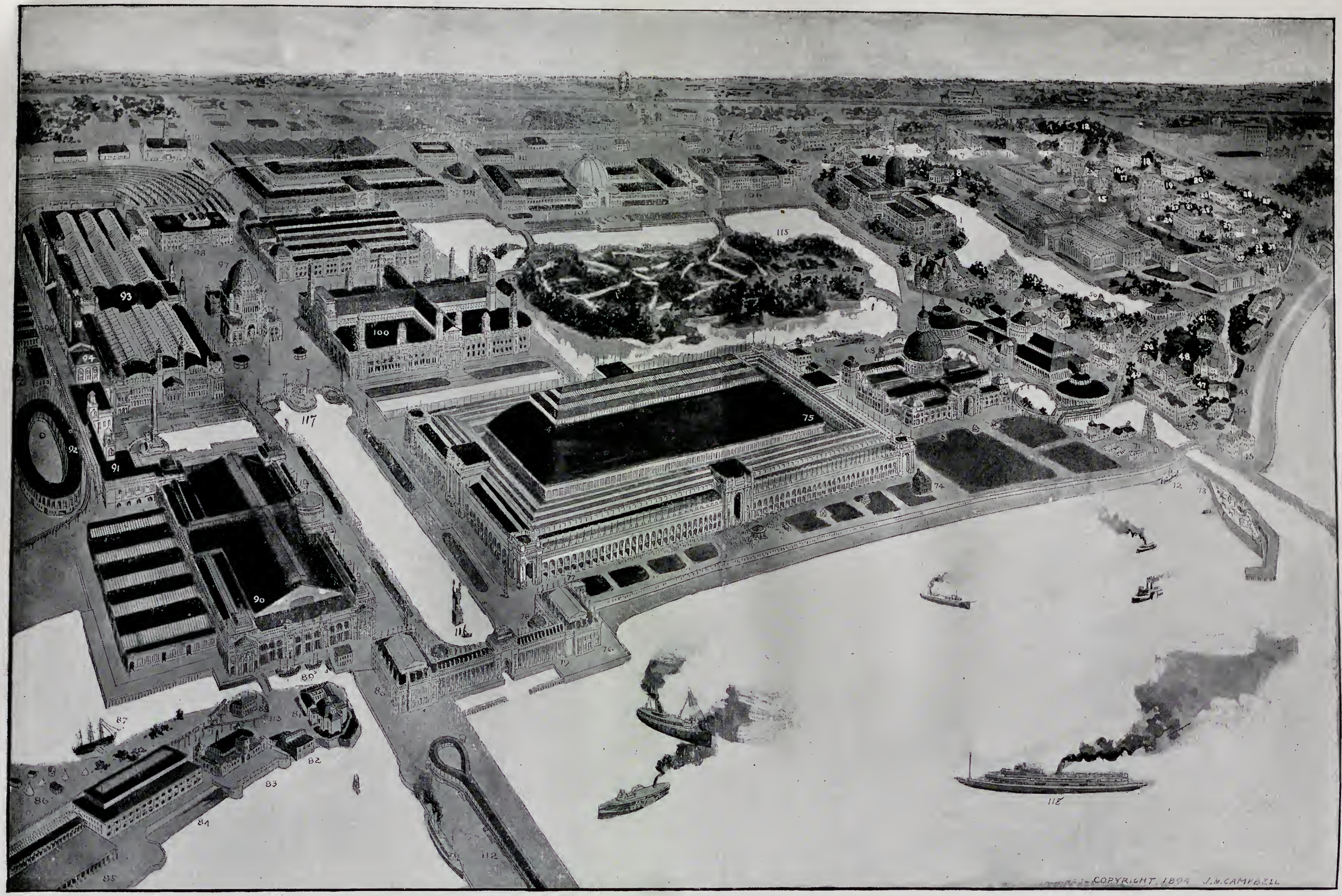
WOMAN'S BUILDING AT THE EXPOSITION.

The Woman's building was one of the first of the main buildings of the Exposition to be completed. It occupied one of the most convenient and conspicuous positions on the grounds, being opposite the entrance to the Midway and bordering on the main lagoon and the principal thoroughfare running north and south.

The building was composed of wood and staff; was 200x400 feet in dimensions and cost $200,000. It was built in the Italian renaissance style and the entire work of decorating the interior was done by women. It was the center of attraction from the opening of the Exposition from the fact of it being the first time in the history of expositions when women were allowed to make an exhibit of their own in a building erected for that purpose, The building itself being the work of a woman architect, was a monument to their ability when given an opportunity.



WOMAN'S BUILDING AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.



1. Illinois building. 2. Indiana. 3. California. 4. Colorado. 5. Wisconsin. 6. Washington. 7. Michigan. 8. Ohio. 9. Art. 10. South Dakota. 11. Nebraska. 12. North Dakota. 13. Minnesota. 14. Louisiana. 15. Missouri. 16. Arkansas. 17. Florida. 18. Kansas. 19. Kentucky. 20. Texas. 21. West Virginia. 22. Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona. 23. Pennsylvania. 24. New York. 25. Delaware. 26. Utah. 27. Maryland. 28. Montana. 29. Idaho. 30. Virginia. 31. New Jersey. 32. Connecticut. 33. Rhode Island. 34. Vermont. 35. Massachusetts. 36. Maine. 37. New Hampshire. 38. Iowa. 39. France. 40. Ceylon. 41. Norway. 42. Germany. 43. Spain. 44. Canada. 45. England. 46. Clam Bake. 47. N. S. Wales. 48. Hayti. 49. Banquet Hall. 50. India. 51. Colombia. 52. Costa Rica. 53. Polish Cafe. 54. Sweden. 55. Venezuela. 56. Guatemala. 57. Guatemala coffee house. 58. Turkey. 59. Brazil. 60. Japanese tea house. 61. Marine Cafe. 62. Tailor's building. 63. Ho-o-den. 64. Hunter's cabin. 65. Australian settler's cabin. 66. Fire department. 67. U. S. Hospital. 68. U. S. Government. 69. Fisheries building. 70. Weather Bureau. 71. U. S. Signal station. 72. Viking. 73. Battleship Illinois. 74. Van Houten's Cocoa. 75. Manufactures. 76. Music Hall. 77. Walter Baker Co. 78. Lowney Pavilion. 79. Peristyle. 80. Casino. 81. La Rabida. 82. Natatorium. 83. Krupp. 84. Shoe and Leather. 85. Forestry. 86. Indian settlement. 87. Whaler "Progress." 88. Carlisle Indian School. 89. Caravals. (1. Santa Maria. 2. Pinta. 3. Nina). 90. Agriculture. 91. Loggia of Stock pavilion. 92. Stock pavilion. 93. Mechanical Arts. 94. Worthington pumping station. 95. Boiler room. 96. Saw Mill exhibit. 97. Administration. 98. Terminal station. 99. Mining. 100. Electricity. 101. Cold Storage. 102. Transportation. 103. Service. 104. Festival Hall. 105. Horticulture. 106. Woman's. 107. Public Comfort. 108. Merck. 109. Woman's Hospital. 110. Homeopathic headquarters. 111. Greenhouse. 112. Pier and Moving Sidewalk. 113. South Loop Electric Ry. 114. North Loop. 115. Wooded Island. 116. Statue Liberty. 117. MacMonnies' Fountain. 118. Steamer "Columbus."

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION. SHOWING EVERY FEATURE ON THE GROUNDS.

PROGRESS OF THE EXPOSITION FROM MAY, 1893, TO JULY, 1893.

PAGES 301 TO 320.

OPENING OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

The crowning event, in a material sense, of four hundred years of American history, occurred on Monday, the first day of May, 1893, in the opening ceremonies of the World's Columbian Exposition. Nothing equal to it in magnificence and splendor, or in retrospective and prospective significance ever before met the human gaze. All the essential elements of an ideal occasion were present; for celebration there was the completed task of a world's undertaking, standing out in domed magnificence, pillared splendor, halled and corridored grandeur, lagooned and terraced beauty—the whole a ravishing picture; for ceremony there were the pomp and pageant of soldiery and civilian, entrancing music and astonishing eloquence; for personnel there were representatively the bedecked and caparisoned splendor of oriental and occidental royalty, and in vast collective personality the simple and ungarnished dignity of the world's democracy; for auditory there were the circles of understanding, refinement and appreciation in proud, expectant but quiet demeanor, and the masses of toiling humanity; for incident there were warm ovation and gracious acknowledgement. For finale there were the signal touch of the electric key, the whirr of myriad wheels and countless shafts, the flinging open of innumerable doors to unrivalled displays, the simultaneous unfurling of the bannered heraldry of nations on dome, tower, pinnacle and turret—and then—then! the pulseless hush of the immeasurably brief breath-gathering for mighty acclaim, followed instantly by the thrilling shout of human voices, the triumphal clang of musical instruments, the thunderous boom of military ordnance, the sonorous chime of swinging bells, the screeching clarion of discordant whistles and the muffled rumble of excited and hurried human tread.

Such in part was the day for which it would seem that a gracious Providence had been, through the history of a race, preparing a nation, and such the hour for which that nation had been for nearly half a decade in busy and tireless preparation. The World's Columbian Exposition was open for the inspection and study of the procession of nations.

Grouped with consummate skill upon somewhat more than half a thousand acres of peerlessly situated park-land, stood score of structures ranging architecturally through all known styles, in dimensions from the highest mechanical aggregations down to the fragile-formed and merely ornamental pagoda. Within these buildings were displayed specimens of all that the sea can furnish, the land produce, the bowels of the earth disclose, the mind of man invent or the hand of skill can fashion. They were gathered from all climes and all people. They represented in a measure the wonderful strides made by man in an industrial line since the discovery of America.

America—"Columbia, the gem of the ocean"—may well be proud of this feast so richly spread, and the whole invited world may congratulate itself upon the privilege of banqueting in a manner so lavish and ceremonious. Illinois, the peerless commonwealth, need not blush over this unapproachable evidence of her entire worthiness of place in the sisterhood of states, beheld and marked by all the world; and Chicago, the municipal queen regent of the metropolitan kingdom of the Occident, could without vanity point to her royal residence—the White City by the Lake—and challenge comparison with Buckingham Palace, the Vatican, the Kremlin, or the Alhambra.



GROVER CLEVELAND, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHO OFFICIALLY OPENED THE EXPOSITION MAY 1, 1893, BY PRESSING THE ELECTRIC BUTTON WHICH SET THE MACHINERY IN MOTION.



OFFICIAL OPENING PROGRAMME.

The following is the programme for the opening exercises May 1:

1. Music. Columbian March and Hymn, John K. Paine.
2. Prayer.
3. Presentation of Chiefs of Departments and Foreign Commissioners by the Director General.
4. Music—"In Praise of God," Beethoven.
5. Address and opening of the World's Columbian Exposition by the President of the United States.
6. Starting of machinery, during which time will be performed "Hallelujah Chorus," Handel.
7. Official visit from the President of the United States and the officials of the World's Columbian commission to the various departments, arrangements having been made previously with each chief to receive them.

But two speeches will be made, one by Director General Davis, the other by President Cleveland. Both will be brief. The entire programme will scarcely require more than an hour.

It has been decided to hold the opening exercises outside instead of in Choral hall. A platform will be erected in front of the Administration building from which President Cleveland will deliver his opening address, and on which the musical features of the programme will be carried out.

The open space in front of the building, and on each side of the waterway, will give room for over 100,000 people. The steam and electric launches will provide room for many more.

The committee on ceremonies has issued 5,000 invitations to the opening ceremonies. These invitations do not mean that the exercises are to be private. They are only issued as a mere matter of form, and are sent to members of congress, state legislatures, and foreign representatives.

An electrical connection will be made with the Machinery hall, and when the time arrives to set the machinery in motion the President will touch a button by his side. This arrangement will give everybody an opportunity of seeing and hearing the opening exercises, and will prove more satisfactory than holding them in Choral hall where only a few people could see them.

GOVERNMENT OFFICERS AT THE FAIR

Arrangements have been completed for the journey and reception of President Cleveland and other government officials to the World's Fair. The Presidential party will consist of Secretaries Gresham, Smith, Herbert, Carlisle, and Lamont, besides members of the Supreme Court.

The train bearing the party will leave Washington over the Pennsylvania road the morning of April 30, arriving in Chicago that night. At present President Cleveland does not intend to remain in the city but one day, returning to Washington the evening of May 1. While in the city he will be intertained by the Exposition officials, and will undoubtedly spend his entire time at the Fair grounds.

Mrs. Cleveland will not accompany the President, but will press a button at the White House which will turn the molten metal at Troy, N. Y., into the mold of a memorial bell, which is being cast for the Daughters of the Revolution.

Besides the Presidential party there will be present members of Congress and the state legislatures, as well as officers of the diplomatic corps.



VIEW FROM WOODED ISLAND, LOOKING SOUTH TO ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

THE COLUMBIAN GUARDS.

About the finest and most gentlemanly set of men to be found at the World's Fair are the Columbian Guards. These young men have been taken from every class and represent almost every nation. They are charged with the care of the grounds and buildings, and are expected to protect visitors and exhibiters alike. Thus far they have performed their duty well.



OPENING CEREMONIES.

The inauguration of the World's Columbian Exposition, May 1, was a perfect success in every respect, although stormy weather had made it disagreeable for the people to move around on portions of the ground. The crowd was great. The exercises were carried out exactly as they were planned. The illustration on the opposite page shows a view of the grand stand, with President Cleveland, the Duke and Duchess of Veragua and Mrs. Potter Palmer in the foreground. At the right of the President can be seen the magic button by which he set the machinery in motion.

Saying: "Good master, read the writing here—
An earnest prayer it is from all on board.
The crew would fain turn back in utter fear;
No longer to the pole the compass points;
Into the zenith creeps the northern star.
You saw but yesterday an albatross
Drop dead on deck beneath the flying scud.
The devil's wind blows madly from the east
Into the land of Nowhere, and the sea
Keeps sucking us adown the maelstrom's maw.
Franciseo says the edge of the earth is near,
And off to Erebus we slide unhelmed.
Last Sunday night Diego saw a witch
Dragging the Nina by her forechains west
And wildly dancing on a Dolphin's back;
And, as she danced, the brighest star in heaven
Slipped from its leash and sprang into the sea,
Like Lucifer, and left a trail of blood.
I pray thee, master, turn again to Spain,

And gazed upon the luminous waves astern.
Strange life was in the phosphorescent foam,
And thro' the goblin glow there came and went.
Life elfin shadows on an opal sea,
Prophetic pictures of the land he sought.

He saw the end of the victorious quest—
He saw, ablaze on Isabella's breast,
The gorgeous Antillean jewels rest—
The islands of the west.

He, invading Plenty, dispossess
Old Poverty, the land with bounty bless,
And thro' the wailing caverns of distress
Walk star-eyed Happiness.

He saw an empire, radiant as the day,
Harnessed to law, but under Freedom's sway,
Proudly arise, resplendent in array,
To show the world the way.

He saw celestial Peace in mortal guise;
And, filled with hope and thrilled with high emprise
Lifting its tranquil forehead to the skies,
A vast republic rise.

He saw, beyond the hills of golden corn,
Beyond the curve of Autumn's opulent horn,
Ceres and Flora laughingly adorn
The bosom of the morn.

He saw a cloth of gold across the gloom,
An arabesque from Evolution's loom,
And from the barren prairies driven spume
Imperial cities bloom.

He saw an iron dragon dashing forth
On pathways East and West and South and North
Its bonds uniting in beneficent girth
Remotest ends of earth.

He saw the lightning run an elfin race
Where trade and love and pleasure interlace,
And severed friends in Ariel's embrace
Communing fay to fay.



LIBERTY BELL, NOW ON EXHIBITION IN THE PENNSYLVANIA BUILDING, AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

The only addresses made were by Director General Davis and President Cleveland. After music by the Thomas Orchestra and prayer by Rev. W. H. Milburn, the blind chaplain of the United States Senate, Miss Jessie Couthoui read the following poem, "The Prophecy," written for the occasion by W. A. Crofut:

Sadly Columbus watched the nascent moon
Drown in the gloomy ocean's western deeps,
Strange birds that day had fluttered in the sails
And strange flowers floated round the wandering keel,
And yet no land. And now, when thro' the dark
The Santa Maria leaped before the gale,
And angry billows tossed the caravels
As to destruction, Gomez Rascon came
With Captain Pinzon thro' the frenzied seas,
And to the admiral brought a parchment scroll,

Obedient to omens, or, perchance,
The terror stricken crew, to escape their doom
May mutiny and—"
"Gomez Rascon, peace."
Exclaimed the admiral. "Thou hast said enough.
Now, prithee, leave me. I would be alone."

Then eagerly Columbus sought a sign,
In sea and sky and in his lonely heart,
Finding, instead of presages of hope,
The black and ominous portents of despair.

The wild winds roared around him and he heard
Shrill voices cry "Return; return; return;"
He thought of Genoa and dreams of youth.
His father's warnings and his mother's prayers,
Confiding Beatrix and the prattling babe.
The life and mirth and warmth of old Castile,
And tempting comfort of the peaceful land,
And wild winds moaned "Return; return; return."

As thus he mused he paced the after deck

He saw Relief thro' deadly dungeons grope;
Foes turn to brothers; black despair to hope;
And cannon rust along the grassgrown slope
And rot the gallows rope.

He saw the babes on Labor's cottage floor—
The bright wall hung with luxury more and more.
And Comfort, radiant with abounding store
Wave welcome at the door.

He saw the myriad spindles flutter round;
The myriad mill-wheels shake the solid ground;
The myriad homes where jocund joy is found,
And love is throned and crowned.

He saw exalted Ignorance under ban,
Though panoplied in force since time began,
And Science, consecrated, led the van,
The providence of man.

The pictures came, and paled, and passed away,
And then the Admiral turned as from a trance,
His lion face aglow, his luminous eyes

Lit with mysterious fire from hidden suns;
"Now, Martin, to thy waiting helm again,
Haste to the Pinta fill her sagging sails.
For on my soul hath dawned a wondrous sight.
Lo; thro' this segment of the watery world
Uprose a hemisphere of glorious life.
A realm of golden grain and fragrant fruits,
And men and women wise and masterful,
Who dwelt at peace in rural cottages
And splendid cities bursting into bloom—
Great Lotus blossoms on a flowery sea;
And happiness was there, and bright winged hope—
High aspiration, soaring to the stars
And then methought, O, Martin, thro' the storm
A million faces turned on me and smile.
Now go we forward—forward; fear avaunt;
I will abate no atom of my dream
Though all the devils of the underworld
Hiss in the sails and grapple to the keel.
Haste to the Pinta; westward keep her prow,
For I have had a vision full of light;
Keep her prow westward in the sunset's wake
From this hour hence, and let no man look back."
Then from the Pinta's foretop fell a ery,
A trumpet song: "Light-ho! Light-ho! Light-ho!"

Director General Gorge R. Davis then made the following address:

I had prepared something to say upon this momentous occasion, something touching the importance and scope of the work of this Exposition, but I observe this swaying mass of humanity are anxious to hear the president, the representative of the people of the United States. Still, I wish to say a little something of our efforts, not the inspiration of a single man, of a single person, but the aggregate efforts of a people enlisted in the celebration of a great event. I wish to compliment the efforts of the national commission, composed of 180 members selected from every state in the union and presided over by T. W. Palmer, of Michigan; the Illinois corporation, presided over by President H. N. Higinbotham, and the board of lady managers, presided over by Mrs. Potter Palmer, all of whom have faithfully performed their duties, and to all of whom your thanks are due.

The department of finance, composed of members of the Illinois corporation, has, with disinterestedness remarkable, with courage undaunted, successfully financed the Exposition and has provided for the great work upward of $20,000,000.

The department of works and its many bureaus of artists, architects, engineers and builders have transformed these grounds, which twenty-one months ago were an unsightly, uninviting and unoccupied stretch of landscape, into the beauty and splendor of to-day. They have conspicuously performed their functions, and these grand avenues, these Venetian water ways, the finished landscape; the fountains and sculptures and colonnades and these grand palaces stand out as a monument to their genius and their skill, supplemented by the labor of that great army of skilled artisans and workmen, all citizens of this republic.

The citizens of our country are proud of the action of the congress of the United States of America in authorizing and directing the celebration to take place, for the appropriation of more than $5,000,000 in its aid and for the unswerving support and encouragement of the officers of the government.

To the states of the union we are largely indebted for active and substantial support. A sum in excess of $6,000,000 has been raised and expended by states and territories for the official use in promoting their own interests cojointly with the general success of the exhibition.

To the foreign nations who have a representation upon these grounds never before witnessed at any exposition, as shown by the grand exhibits they have brought here, and the hundreds of official representatives of foreign governments who are present on this occasion, we bow in grateful thanks. More than $6,000,000 has been officially appropriated for these commissions in furtherance of their participation in the Exposition. The great nations of Europe and their dependencies are all represented on these grounds. The governments of Asia and Africa and the republics of the western hemisphere, with but few exceptions, are here represented.

To the citizens and corporation of the city of Chicago, who have furnished $11,000,000 as a contribution, and in addition have loaned the management $5,000,000 more, are due the grateful acknowledgements of our people and of all the honored guests who share with us the advantage of this great international festival.

To the tens of thousands of exhibiters who have contributed in a larger amount than all others combined we are under the deepest obligations for their interest and co-operation.

To the women of Chicago and our great land, whose prompt, spontaneous and enthusiastic co-operation in our work turned the eyes of the world toward the Exposition as toward a new star of the east—an inspiration for womanhood everywhere—we extend our cordial and unstinted recognition.

And now, Mr. President, in this central city of this great republic on the continent discovered by Columbus, whose distinguished descendants are present as the honored guests of our nation, it only remains for you, if in your opinion the Exposition here presented is commensurate in dignity with what the world should expect of our great country, to direct that it should be opened to the public, and when you touch this magic key the ponderous machinery will start in its revolutions and the activities of the Exposition will begin.

When Mr. Davis ceased speaking, President Cleveland arose. The great multitude cheered long and loud. He raised his right hand and instantly there was silence. He then made the following short address:

I am here to join my fellow citizens in the congratulations which befit this occasion. Surrounded by the stupendous results of American enterprise and activity and in view of magnificent evidences of American skill and intelligence, we need not fear that these congratulations will be exaggerated. We stand to-day in the presence of the oldest nations of the world and point to the great achievements here exhibited, asking no allowance on the score of youth. The enthusiasm with which we contemplate our work intensifies the warmth of the greeting we extend to those who have come from foreign lands to illustrate with us the growth and progress of human endeavor in the direction of a higher civilization.

We who believe that popular education and the stimulation of the best impulses of our citizens lead the way to a realization of the proud national destiny which our faith promises, gladly welcome the opportunity here afforded us to see the results accomplished by efforts which have been exerted longer than ours in the field of man's improvements, while in appreciative return we exhibit the unparalleled advancement and wonderful accomplishments of a young nation, and present the triumphs of a vigorous, self-reliant and independent people. We have built these splendid edifices, but we have also built the magnificent fabric of a popular government, whose grand proportions are seen throughout the world. We have made and here gathered together objects of use and beauty, the products of American skill and invention; but we have also made men who rule themselves. It is an exalted mission in which we and our guests from other lands are engaged, as we co operate in he inauguration of an enterprise devoted to human enlightenment; and, in the undertaking we here enter upon, we exemplify in the noblest sense the brotherhood of nations. Let us hold fast to the meaning that underlies this ceremony, and let us not lose the impressiveness of this moment. As by a touch the machinery that gives life to this vast Exposition is set in motion, so at the same instant let our hopes and aspirations awaken forces which in all time to come shall influence the welfare, the dignity and the freedom of mankind.

As the President pressed his finger on the magic button that set the machinery in motion, the flags from hundreds of poles floated out to the breeze, a salute was fired, the multitude cheered and the orchestra struck up "America." In a few moments all was over, and the great World's Columbian Exposition was open.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF WOODED ISLAND FROM ROOF OF MANUFACTURES BUILDING.



VIEW OF THE GRAND STAND, OPENING CEREMONIES OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, MAY 1, 1893, SHOWING PRESIDENT CLEVELAND IN THE FOREGROUND.



LAST NAIL IN WOMAN'S BUILDING.

May 1, surrounded by thousands of men and women of all nations and countries, Mrs. Potter Palmer, President of the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Columbian Exposition, drove the last nail that signalized the completion of the Woman's building.

The nail is composed of gold, silver and copper. The accompanying illustration shows the now celebrated nail resting in a slide back of the coat of arms and shield of Montana, which is in the form of a brooch.

The shield is a perfect model of the state seal. The mountains are of copper and in the foreground is a waterfall and stream of silver. The sunset in the crest of the mountains, and the sky which forms the background are of pure gold, as is also the ground in the extreme background. This picture is enclosed in a circle of gold forming a band, and resting on either side are a prospector and farmer. The prospector is a full-bearded and rugged looking miner, with his right hand reclining on a gold pick. The farmer is smooth-faced and holds a perfect gold hay-rake in one hand. Just in the center, between these figures, and having the appearance of a bright star in the sky, is a Montana sapphire. A ribbon of gold running along the lower portion of the brooch is the Montana motto in letters of black enamel "Oro y Plata."

The metals in the nail and brooch were presented by Montanians, the silver coming from the famous Granite Mountain mine, the copper from the productive Parrot mine and the gold from the rich placers of Highland, south of Butte, the highest point in the Rocky Mountains, where placer mining was ever carried on. The gold was taken out in the early seventies by Rod D. Leggatt, who furnished the yellow metal contained in the priceless souvenir.

The idea of furnishing the last nail to be driven in the Woman's building originated with Mrs. Rickards, wife of the lieutenant governor, Mrs. Rickards being a member of the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Fair.

Nebraska furnished the hammer with which Mrs. Palmer drove the nail.

IN THE ILLINOIS BUILDING.

The work of the Illinois Woman's board has been well done, the Illinois building being the only one to make a complete exhibit May 1.

Clubs from every county in the state are represented, and the display of historical and scientific collections, decorative art, fine art, domestic science, practical arts, educational and musical, are among the best on the grounds.

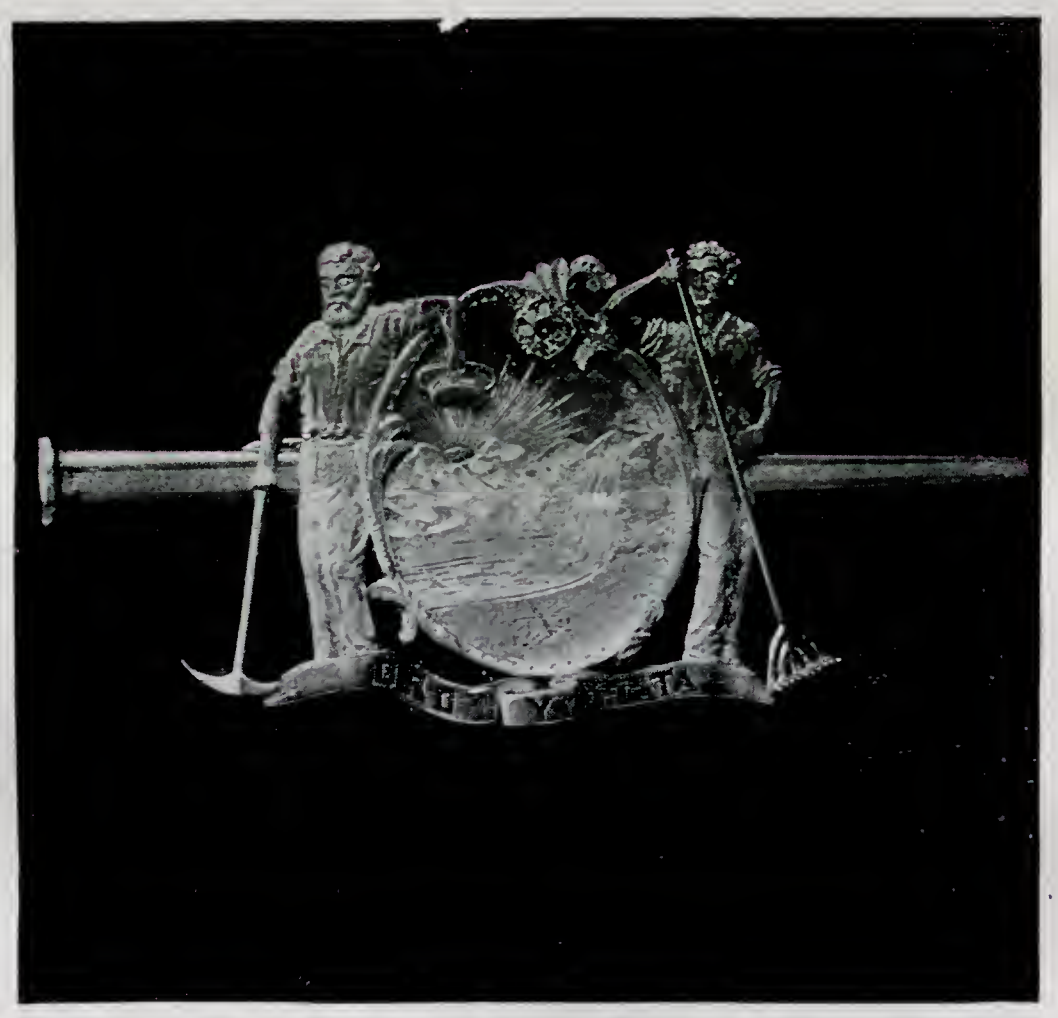
The reception room is a model of art. The ceiling is modeled in plastic relief touched with gold. The frieze is composed of twelve panels. Nine of them are figure pieces typifying the arts and industries of women, the remaining three representing nature. Miss Ida J. Burges, of Chicago, is director of the entire decorations, and each panel was designed by her.

The kindergarten department has been placed in the hands of the Chicago Froebel and Free Association. A class of fifty children will hold a daily session of two hours each morning. Two hundred and eighty-four patents have been issued to Illinois women, complete copies, together with models of these patents being on exhibition.

The historical display is one of great interest and is under the direct supervision of Miss Mary Callahan, of Robinson, Ill. The old bell taken from the church built by Father Gravier in 1782 is seen.

KENTUCKY'S ROOM.

One of the most interesting and attractive rooms in the Woman's building is the one occupied by the Kentucky women and is filled with historical relics and souvenirs. So replete with articles of early American days is this room that it is fitly named the "Colonial parlor." The room is finished in white and gold, and its construction takes one back beyond Revolutionary times. The decorations of the pillars are sprays of wild roses, which, combined with the white and glittering gold, gives to its interior a most charming effect.



THE LAST NAIL IN THE WOMAN'S BUILDING.

The curtains are silk, yellow with age, and are loaned by Mrs. Jane Terrill, of Versailles, Ky. The furniture is solid mahogany and belonged to old and prominent families. An armchair was the property of the "Great Compromiser," and occupied a favorite nook in his study.

The sofa was the property of President Tyler, and during his administration occupied a position at the White House. A chair loaned by Miss Bartlett is more than 300 years old and was often used by Elder Brewster, of Plymouth Colony fame. An antique piano is placed in a corner of the room, while another chair which was the property of Judge Wheat, of the Superior Court of Kentucky (and which has been used by all the justices of the Supreme Court), is loaned by his daughter.

May 1, 1893, was a proud day for women. It marked the begining of a new place in history for them. Henceforth they will occupy their proper sphere in the world.

DEDICATION OF WOMAN'S BUILDING.

An important epoch in the history of the women of the world was inaugurated May 1, at which time their building at the World's Columbian Exposition was dedicated. It marked the first time in history when woman was given a prominent position in a world's exposition. The occasion was a triumphant one for Mrs. Potter Palmer and the Board of Lady Managers, who have labored so zealously for the cause of womankind.

The exercises were held in the afternoon. The Woman's building was filled to overflowing. Mrs. Palmer occupied the seat of honor on the platform. The following distinguished ladies were with her:

Duchess of Veragua, Princess Schachoffsky, Baroness Thornburg-Rappe, Senora Oliveria, Mrs. Linchu Seriya, Lady Arnot, Miss Wiener, Miss Maria del Pilar, Mrs. Robert Austin, Countess of Aberdeen, Duchess of Sutherland, Mme. Kaselowsky, Mrs. Bedford Fenwick, Mme. Zorn, Mme. Meaulle, Miss Arnot, Miss Hulda Lunden, Senora Dupuy du Lome, Miss Windevr.

The Board of Lady Managers occupied seats in front of the platform. The following dedicatory ode was read by Miss Florence Wilkinson, of Chicago:

From the lovely land of Alhambra, and out from the mists of the years.
Let us summon a presence before us, as spirits are summoned by seers.
Behold, a woman is standing, the glitter of gems in her hands,
With far-gazing eyes that are turned toward the rim of invisible lands.
Behold her, royally bending to heed a stranger's appeal,
With gift of grace and of godspeed—Isabella, the Queen of Castile.
Let us join to man's glory the woman's, the glory of faith and of deed
That cheered the brave mariner in the day of his desperate need.
He, sailing and sailing and sailing, into the sunset seas,
Little dreamed of the land that he sailed to, the sage and the sad Genoese.
She, dreaming and dreaming and dreaming, apart in her palace of Spain,
Little dreamed of the future awaiting that land of the western main.
The future, a plant of God's garden, unfolding in beauty supreme,
To blossom into the splendor of this white city of dreams!
Not as Queen, but as woman, we hail Isabella and crown her to-day,
In these halls that women have built and illumined with costly array.
Here gravely let us be grateful as heirs of a generous past,
For the pleasures and powers and duties fallen to woman at last.
They have yielded to her their kingdoms, science and letters and art,
And still she controls the realm of the home and the heart.

Mrs. Palmer then delivered an able address, reviewing the work done by the women and what they had accomplished.

Addresses were also made by Mrs. Bedford Fenwick, commissioner from England; Lady Aberdeen; Mrs. Kaselowsky, of Germany; Princess Schachoffsky, of Russia, and several other distinguished foreign representatives.

FROM ALL CLIMES.

The exhibits made by foreign women are very interesting. Almost every nation is represented, but the French, British, Japanese, and Singalese women seem to be in the lead. The British exhibit is the most complete of the displays by the foreign women, particularly in the needlework department. Most conspicuous is a piano cover of blue satin, lined with gold silk, and decorated with a massive border of pomegranates and grapes in natural colors. A bed-spread of cream-silk with a rich design of roses and tulips is one of the most valuable in its line.

The Princess of Wales has sent a corner-chair of carved walnut, upholstered in leather, all executed by her royal highness. Princess Maud, of Wales, sends a piano stool with an embroidered seat.

EXHIBITS BY ASSOCIATIONS.

The large room set aside for associations and organizations in Woman's building is incomplete, for as yet but few societies have placed their exhibits. Most prominent is the Woman's Christian Temperance Union which has secured the largest space allotted, and has filled it with a most complete display.

Its decorations are unique and attract attention. From post to post is extended long links of what is called pledge cards signed by boys and girls whose names have been secured from forty-four countries where national societies have been formed. Among them were most conspicuous the French, South African, Australian,' Japanese, Chinese, and Norwegian nations.

The flag of "Danmark' hangs above its display which consists of seven little women dressed in native costume and wearing the white ribbon. One woman represents an Icelander, while above each woman is a distinguishable letter and when all the letters are combined the word "Danmark" appears.

The decorations of the Japanese division are quaint and strange and hold the attention of the curious. Hung in true Japanese style is a large curious bell made from the pipes of opium smokers who have given up this pernicious habit. The pipes were collected by Mr. Tsudu, a prominent citizen of Japan, and presented to Mary Allen West, and for the first time rang out its peal at her funeral services which occurred in Japan last winter, where she died, after a short and painful illness.

The only other associations now on exhibition are the Cincinnati Woman's Christian Association, the Congregational Woman's Board, the Helmuth College, London, Ontario; the Hanson Place M. E. Chinese Temperance Society, and the LaSalle Seminary for young women located at Auburndale, Mass. This last booth is in ivory, gold and blue tints. The carpet and belongings are dainty and exquisite.



GROUP OF STATUARY ON THE PERISTYLE OF THE STOCK PAVILION.

The exhibit by the women of New South Wales is quite extraordinary and is composed of laces, paintings, pressed flowers, doll's garments, decorated china, knit goods underwear, elegant embroidered dresses, photographs and many other very fine articles.

The agricultural display in the Woman's building, by the ladies of Iowa, is surpassingly fine, and the decorations of their booth, both on the exterior and interior, is a marvel of execution. Upon one end is seen panels done in the pansy design, wrought in with kernels of different colored corn and so natural that one mistakes them for the most artistic painting. Upon one of the other sides is seen a row of women's heads also done in corn. The hair is made of the corn silk while the apparel is fashioned from the corn husks. An inside freize is done in human figures which illustrate the Grecian mythological story of corn.

A picture hanging upon the wall, called the "Water Carrier," is a woman made of the different parts of corn, while the foreground is fashioned of grasses, the trees are sorghum, the mat is made of hominy and the frame is formed of ears of corn. Natural fruit designs are made of spices and fine seeds. The inside ceiling is composed of pampas grass and millet seeds. The ladies of Sioux City contributed and wrought these designs, for which no amount of praise should be spared.

The display by the women of Norway and Sweden is quite complete and represents the work of both peasant and lady. The laces are quite fine and dainty and much of the embroidery is well executed and will bear close inspection.

DECORATION OF WOMAN'S BUILDING.

The paintings which form the decorations of the Woman's building have been put in place and are worthy of mention. The four smaller panels which adorn the west side are all the work of American artists.

The one done by Amanda Brewster Sewell represents an Algerian pastoral scene which is composed of country maidens attending their flocks. The other painting on the same side of the building is the work of Miss Fairchild, of Boston, and it typifies Puritan women engaged in different household industries.

Opposite and on the east side is a panel which is the work of Mrs. Lydia Emmett Sherwood. It is a group of representative women. The other panel by Miss Lydia Emmett is called the interior of a studio and contains the figures of young women studying the different arts.

At the north end of the building is a large circular panel, the work of Miss McMonies, which represents the evolution and progress of woman from a state of slavery to one of liberty. At the other end and directly opposite is a companion piece by Miss Cassette of Paris. It is very striking and illustrates woman's idealism.

The English vestibule is decorated with panels furnished by women of that country. Upon one side is seen the work of Mrs. Swymnerton, of London, one of the most famous of English women artists. The center panel is a scene taken from the temporary hospital in Scutori. Miss Florence Nightingale stands in the foreground, while sick and dying soldiers are about her. In this as in all other panels the faces are painted from life and are a true likeness of the people represented. The panel upon one side of this center piece is called "Motherhood," and represents an Italian mother holding her babe in her arms, and on the other side is seen a panel which embodies the picture of old age and youth. An aged woman is tenderly administered to by a beautiful young woman who kneels at her feet.

On the opposite side of the vestibule one sees the work of Mrs. Anna Lee Merritt, also of London. Her center piece represents a group of young women engaged in studying art. The panels upon either side show a number of girl students receiving their degrees, while the remaining panel paints women as leading up and progressing in the professional aims of life.

The ladies of the Columbian Committee, of Kansas, have sent to the Woman's building one of the first flags made in the United States. It is of white silk, about five feet square, and in its center is printed a large eagle with a red ribbon in its beak, bearing the words "*E Pluribus Unum.*"



JAPANESE SCREEN.

One of the finest exhibits of art work to be shown in the Fine Arts building is a Japanese screen. This piece of work is 10x24 feet and is made entirely of silk embroidery. In the foreground of the screen is a cherry tree in full bloom. Each delicate blossom and bud stands out as though painted on canvas. At the back of the screen can be seen the Marnyama mountains near Kiyoto. The lower section represents water.

The screen is the work of Sosayemon Nishernura, of Kiyoto, who had several people engaged for over three years in completing it.

A piece of gobelin tapestry, 13x22 feet in size, will also be exhibited. The scene shows a festival near the great Nikko temple in Kiyoto, Japan. There are several hundred figures in the work, all standing out prominently. Four years were consumed in making this piece of work. It is valued at over $30,000.

FINE ARTS BUILDING.

There is no building on the Exposition grounds that contains as many chambers as the Fine Arts building. Leading out from the vast center room of the main building on each side, the visitor will pass through a succession of rooms, connected by passageways. It seems as if there never would be an end to the number of chambers.

When each of these rooms is filled with the great works of art now in the building being placed, it will take a visitor several days to pass through the rooms and devote even a few minutes to each work. In the labyrinth of passages and rooms it will not be an easy matter to pass through and around without getting bewildered. Many people will not see more than two-thirds of the exhibit. They will go over the same ground twice if not careful.

The work of installing the work of art has progressed very rapidly during the past few weeks, so that by May 1 this palace will be the mecca for all lovers of fine art.



JAPANESE SCREEN, EXHIBIT IN FINE ARTS DEPARTMENT, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

FRENCH ART WORKS.

The French Art section at the World's Fair is well filled with works of art. The paintings number five hundred, the drawings, water colors and pastels fully two hundred, the engravings one hundred and fifty and about one hundred and fifty-five subjects in sculpture. There are one hundred architectural panels and at least five hundred figures of very large size, representing old historical monuments. The section also includes a great number of models, medallions and other specimens of what the French government buys every year to enrich its museum. A magnificent exhibition made by the national manufacturers of France including the tapestry works of the Gobelins and of Beanvais, the vases and bisque figures of Sevres, are all embraced in the collection. The exhibit occupies a large amount of space in the Fine Arts Department.

NATURE AND ART.

What will prove an interesting Art exhibit from Africa is a collection of stuffed animals and birds sent from Cape Colony. There are a herd of angora goats with fleecy coats, fully a foot long. There are also fat-tailed sheep and many varieties of the antelope that are indigenous to South Africa. A case of 172 species of birds, among which is the "secretary bird," the arch enemy of every snake; peguins, gulls, the emerald and other rare cookoos, kingfishers, hawks and hornbills, pigeons, honey suckers, with many descriptions of tits, tree climpers and grass birds. There is also a perfect ostrich farm, from the mature birds to the chick that has just broken the shell of the egg. There are eight specimens of sturgeon, each fully six feet in length, which were captured in Florida and also three of the finest polar bears that have ever been exhibited. Two of these stand over ten feet high and the third one is little short of that stature. The tallest have wonderfully white coats

MODEL OF WINDSOR CASTLE.

A fine model of Windsor Castle, built to scale from architectural drawings, will be exhibited at the World's Fair. It is believed to be the largest in existence and the only one architecturally correct. The model covers an area of 45x18 feet, and stands sixteen feet high. It is built upon a stand, the inside of which is a work of art in saloon decoration.

One of the finest Art loan collections to be seen at the Exposition is that of New York, in the Woman's building.



A WONDERFUL ART EXHIBIT.

The Palace of Fine Arts now contains one of the finest exhibits of paintings and works of art ever shown in one building. Although behind in the work of installation, the visitor can spend a week in the different rooms that are now filled from floor to ceiling with rare old paintings, pieces of statuary and other artistic specimens.

The French section occupies the whole of the east annex of the building. The exhibit occupies sixteen rooms and contains about 1,000 pieces. This was the first section in the building to be completed, the dedication occurring May 5. Within these rooms can be seen the works of the greatest artists France ever produced. Paintings, water colors, and etchings fill every foot of space. They range in size from the miniature to great stretches of canvas covering the entire sides of the rooms. The subjects chosen by the artists are taken from every walk in life; innumerable pastoral scenes are hung in every room. Portraits of celebrated statesmen, philosophers, and men of renown are scattered throughout the exhibit. Gay scenes and festivities show the expressive work of many artists. The whole constitutes one of the finest exhibits in the building.

Besides this vast array of pictures this country occupies a large space in the main building in which it makes an exhibit of statuary, bronze work and other works of art.

Great Britain ranks among the first of foreign countries in the extent and quality of its exhibit. It occupies a large number of rooms in the main building. The number of pieces scheduled in the official catalogue are about 1,200. These include exhibits of every description of paintings, and are hung with such harmonizing effects as to instantly attract the eye of the truly artistic visitor. Many rare old paintings that were made in the early days of English and Scottish history are to be seen.

The section devoted to the exhibit of the United States occupies a large portion of the main building. The first catalogue placed the number of works at 2,800. This does not include many that were not installed at the time. The best works of American artists are to be seen in profusion. It is also very noticeable that the American wielder of the brush is taking a prominent place among the leading artists of the old world.



GROUP OF STATUARY OVER THE ENTRANCE TO THE STOCK PAVILION.

Canada occupies several rooms in the central part of the building and is making a fine exhibit.

In the west annex of the Art building are the exhibits of Austria, Holland, Spain, Germany, Russia and many other countries. Some of these exhibits are incomplete.

The space under the central dome of the building has been filled with an assorted exhibit of statuary, bronze work and bric-a-brac of every description, but it is fast being placed in position in different parts of the building.

SILVER STATUE OF COLUMBUS.

There will be a silver statue of Columbus at the Exposition. The Gorham Manufacturing Company of Providence, R. I., at the time they began to make preparations for their exhibit at the World's Fair, consulted with Bartholdi in Paris and commissioned him to model a statue of Columbus of life-size for their exhibit, leaving the design to him. When the entry had been fully determined upon they cabled to Bartholdi and in August last preparations were begun for making the statue.

The plaster model arrived in February and the casting was done in the bronze department of the works. About 30,000 ounces of sterling silver, .925 fine and worth $25,000, was used in casting the statue.

The expense of making the silver casting was about $5,000, and the silver counterpart of Columbus will cost the company about 30,000. With its base it will be a little more than seven feet in height, and after the clippings are made its weight will not be much short of 30,000 ounces. The pose is an easy one, and the details of the models are excellently brought out. It will be the main attraction of the exhibit of the Gorham Manufacturing Company at the Exposition.

TOO MANY ROOMS.

There was a serious mistake made by the architect of the Fine Arts palace in dividing the building up into so many rooms. Many of the countries occupy from four to a dozen or fifteen small stuffy rooms, with no air and very little ventilation, when, if four or five of them had been made into one room it would certainly have made the exhibit as attractive and not compel visitors to be shut up in a lot of little 5x9 chambers during the hot days to come.

The doors leading from one room to another are also too small and when any kind of a crowd attempts to pass from one room to another there is bound to be a jam and everybody be inconvenienced.

PERMANENT ART GALLERY.

A bill has been introduced into the legislature at Springfield to allow the South Park Commissioners of Chicago to purchase the Fine Arts palace at the Exposition and use it as a permanent museum after the close of the Fair. The bill has received much encouragement by the members and no doubt will become a law.

Should this be done Jackson Park would have one of the finest museum buildings of any park in the country and would make an attractive feature for the park after the Fair.

WHEN AND WHERE THE WORLD'S CONGRESSES OF 1893 WILL BE HELD.

The following is a complete list of all the World's Congresses to be held during the Exposition and the dates for holding them. These congresses will not be held on the Exposition grounds, but in the Art Institute building on the Lake Front, at the corner of Michigan avenue and Adams street.

Commencing Monday, May 15, 1893—The Congresses of the Department of Woman's Progress. including more than twenty-five Division Congresses, to set forth the Progress of Women in—1. Edueation. 2. Industry. 3. Literature and Art. 4. Moral and Social Reform. 5. Philanthropy and Charity. 6. Civil Law and Government. 7. Religion.

Commencing Monday, May 22—The Congresses of the Department of the Public Press including the following Special Congresses: 1. General Congress of the Public Press. 2. Congress of the Religious Press. 3. Congress of Trade Journals.

Commencing Monday, May 29—The Congresses of the Department of Medicine: 1. Homœopathic Medicine and Surgery. 2. Ecleetie Medicine and Surgery. 3. Medico-Climatology.

Commencing Monday, June 5—The Congresses of the Departments of Temperanee: 1. National Temperance Society of America. 2. The Independent Order of Good Templars. 3. Sons of Temperance. 4. Royal Templars of Temperance. 5. Catholic Temperance Societies. 6. Woman's Christian Temperance Union. 7. Non-Partisan Woman's Christian Temperanee Union. 8. American Medical Temperanee Association. 9. Vegetarian Societies.

Commencing Monday, June 12—The Congresses of the Department of Moral and Social Reform, including: 1. The International Conference and National Conferences of Charities, Correction and Philanthropy. 2. Instructors of the Feeble-Minded. 3. Humane Societies. 4. The King's Daughters. 5. Society of St. Vineent de Paul, and kindred organizations. 6. The Salvation Army.

A Conference on Charities, Correction and Philanthropy will begin in one of the smaller halls of the Art Institute on June 8th. In this connection a similar meeting of the National Prison Association will be held. The Sons of the American Revolution will meet in one of the smaller halls on Friday, June 16th.

Monday June 19—The Congresses of the Department of Commeree and Finance: 1. Bankers and Financiers. 2. Boards of Trade. 3. Railway Commerce. 4. Merchants, June 23d. 5. Building Assoeiations. June 27th. 6. Insurance Congresses, ineluding: Fire Insuranee, Marine Insnranee, Life and Accident Insuranee, Mutual Benefit and Assessment, Fidelity and Casualty, and Conferenee on Insurance Specialties.

Commencing Monday, July 3—Congresses of the Department of Music, ineluding: 1. Congress on Musical Art. 2. Congress on Musical Education.

Commeneing Monday, July 10—The Congresses of the Department of Literature. For this Department the following Congresses have been organized: 1. Authors. 2. Historians and Historical Students. 3. Librarians. 4. Philologists. 5. Folk-Lore.

Commencing Monday, July 17—Congresses of the Department of Education, as follows: 1. College of University Faculties, including University Extension. 2. College and University Students. 3. College Fraternities. 4. Public School Authorities. 5. Representative Youth of Public Schools. 6. Kindergarten Education. 7. Manual and Art Training. 8. Physical Culture. 9. Business and Commercial Colleges. 10. Stenographers. 11. Educators of the Deaf. 12. Educators of the Blind. 13. Chautauqua Education. 14. Social Settlements. 15. A General Educational Congress on Higher Education, Secondary Education, Elementary Education, Kindergarten Instruction, School Supervision, Professional Training of Teachers, Art Instruction, Instruction in Vocal Music, Technological Instruction, Industrial and Manual Instruction, Business Education, Physical Education, Educational Publieations, Rational Psychology in Education and Experimental Psychology in Education.

Commencing Monday, July 31—Congresses of the Department of Engineering: 1. Civil Engineering. 2. Mechanical Engineering. 3. Mining and Metallurgical Engineering. 4. Engineering Education. 5. Military Engineering. 6. Marine Engineering and Naval Architecture. 7. Aerial Navigation. Water Commerce.

Commeneing also on Monday, July 31—The Congresses of the Department of Art: 1. Architecture. 2. Painting and Sculpture. 3. Decorative Art. 4. Photographic Art. 5. Art Museums and Sehools.

Commeneing Monday, August 7—Congresses of the Department of Government: 1. Jurisprudence and Law Reform. 2. Civil Service Reform. 3. Suffrage, in Republic, Kingdom, and Empire. 4. Government of Cities. 5. Patents and Trade marks.

Commencing Monday, August 14—The Congresses of the General Department. These Congresses embrace those which, for special reasons, could not well be held in their appropriate places, including the following: 1. Arbitration and Peace. 2. Africa, the Continent and the People. 3. Medical Jurisprudence. 4. Dental Congress. 5. Horticulture, August 16th. 6. Chess Congress.

Commencing Monday, August 21—The Congresses of the Department of Science and Philosophy: 1. Astronomy. 2. Anthropology. 3. Chemistry. 4. Electricity. 5. Geology. 6. Indian Ethnology. 7. Meteorology. 8. Pharmacy. 9. Philosophy. 10. Psyehieal Researeh. 11. Zoology.

Commencing Monday, August 28—The Congresses of the Department of Labor; the Congresses of the General Division of Social and Eeonomic Scienee, transferred from the Department of Government; and the Congress on Anthropology, transferred from the Department of Science and Philosophy. The Labor Congress will be organized with appropriate Seetions for the consideration of the various braneles of what is ealled the Labor Question, including the following: 1. The Condition of Labor. 2. Work and Wages of Women and Children. 3. Statistics of Labor. 4. Literature and Philosophy of the Labor Movement. 5. Labor Legislation. 6. Living Questions and Means of Progress. 7. Arbitration and other Remedies.

Commencing also on Monday, August 28—The Congresses of Social and Economic Science. 1. Eeonomic Science. 2. Science of Statistics. 3. Taxation and Revenues. 4. Congress on what is ealled "the Single Tax." 5. Profit-Sharing. 6. Weights, Measures, Coinage, and Postage.

Commencing Monday, September 4—The Congresses of the Department of Religion. This Department has been organized in the following order:

1. A series of Union Meetings in which representatives of various religious organizations will meet for the consideration of subjects of common interest and sympathy.

2. Denominational Presentations to the Religious World, as represented in the Parliament of Religions, of the faith and distinguishing characteristics of each denomination, and the speeial serviee it has rendered to mankind.

3. Informal Conferences in which the leaders of a particular denomination will be present to answer inquiries for the future information.

4. Denominational Congresses in which the work of the denominations will be more fully set forth and the proper business of the body be transaeted. The Art building will be so oceupied that these Denominational Congresses ean not be held in it. They will for that reason be held in Chieago Churches, whieh will be placed at the disposal of the denominations for that purpose.

5. Congresses of Missionary Societies, September 28th.

6. Congresses of Religious Societies, including: Young Men's and Women's Christian Associations, Oetober 6th. Evangelical Allianee, October 8th. Society of Christian Endeavor, Oetober 9th. Ethical organizations.

Denominational Congresses for which arrangements are in progress, inelude the following: Adventist, Baptist, Catholic, Congregational, Christian Disciples, Evangelical Synod, Friends, Greek Churel, Jews, Lutheran Council, Lutheran Synod, Lutheran Conferenee, Methodist, New Jerusalem, Oriental Religions, Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal, Reformed Episeopal, Reformed Churel of N. A., Reformed Church of U. S. Swedish Covenant, United Brethren, Unitarian, Universalist. Evangelical Associations of N. A.

Commeneing Thursday, September 28—The Congress of the Department of Sunday Rest. 1. Physiologieal Grounds. 2. Eeonomieal Grounds. 3. Governmental Grounds. 4. Social and Moral Grounds. 5. Religious Grounds.

Commencing Tuesday, October 10—The Congress on Public Health, Including—1. Sanitary Legislation. 2. The Jurisdiction and Work of Public Health Authorities. 3. The Prevention, Control and Mitigation of Epidemics and Contagious Diseases. 4. Food-Inspection and other subjects.

Commencing Monday, October 16—The Congresses of the Department of Agriculture including—1. General Farm Culture. 2. Animal Industry. 3. Fisheries. 4. Forestry. 5. Veterinary Surgery. 6. Good Roads. 7. Household Economics. 8. Food Problems. 9. Agricultural Legislation, etc. 10. Agricultural Education and Experiment, including Agricultural Chemistry, Praetical Geology, Economic Climatology, Economic Entomology and Practical Botany, and other scientific subjects.

PRIVATE SHOWS AT THE EXPOSITION, THEIR LOCATION AND ADMISSION FEE.

Director General Davis has issued a report informing the public of the number, location and price of admission to all special attractions at the Exposition. Fifty cents admits the visitor to all buildings and exhibits in Jackson Park, except the Cliff Dwellers, the Esquimo Village and Nippon Teahouse. The other attractions are as follows:

Constantinople street scene, Midway plaisance—Turkish theater (two performances daily), admission 50 cents; Persian tent, 25 cents; panorama. Syrian photos, 25 cents; Turkish restaurant, native musical performances, tribe of Bedouins, 25 cents.

Cairo street, Midway plaisance—Egyptian amuscments, native dancing, snake charmers, fortune-tellers, conjurers, musical and theatrical performances, collections, photos, pictures and paintings, wedding processions and mouled; admission until 11 a. m. 25 cents, reserved seats 25 cents; after that hour free. Egyptian temple, admission 25 cents,

Dutch East India village, Midway plaisance—Two theaters (one on each side of the street), exhibitions by native bands, jugglers, snake charmers, daneers (male and female) and other characteristic entertainments. Admission fees to be approved by committee on ways and means. At present, admission 25 cents.

German village and town of medieval times, Midway plaisance—German and Bavarian bands in conneetion with restaurant, museum of curious, antiquities and works of art peculiar to Germany; admission 25 eents. German tribes representing house of the upper Bavarian mountains, Black forest of Alsatia, the Allman tribe, the Hessian or Altenburg house of Silesian Bauren middle Germans, Westphalian Hof of the lower Saxons, etc. Such tribes and house to constitute the village.

Natatorium, Midway plaisance—Natatorium with musical performances; admission, with use of bath, 50 cents.

Eskimo village, Jackson park—Eskimo village, Labrador trading post and native exhibit; admission 25 cents.

Moorish palaee, Midway plaisance—Exhibit and sale of native goods, chamber of horrors, trip through Switzerland, trip to the moon, camera obscura, representatives in wax, etc. Moorish palaee, right to exibit $1,000,000 in gold coin. Cafe in connection. Admisson to amusement features, 25 cents.

Panorama of Bernese Alps, Midway plaisance—Seenery of Switzerland. Admission 50 eents.

Panorama of Volcano of Mount Kilauea, Midway plaisance—Painting to faithfully reproduee in miniature the voleanio action of the crater of Mount Kilauea. Admission 50 cents.

Algerian village, Midway plaisance—Algerian village. Tunis and Algeria streets and bazaars, etc., eoneert hall, cafe, Kabyle house, tents, etc. Admission 25 cents.

Hungarian concert pavilion and cafe, Midway plaisanee—Musieal entertainments, theatrical performances, gypsy bands, native performers in native dress. Admission 25 cents.

Venetian glassware and mosaics, Midway plaisanee—Factory in full operation, sale of Venetian and Florentine wares. Admission 25 cents.

Chinese village, Midway plaisance—Chinese village, theater with native performers, josshouse and Chinese tea garden and cafe. To theater and josshouse, admission 25 cents.

Irish village and Blarney eastle, Midway plaisanee—Representing ruins of Blarney castle, exhibit and sale of Irish produets by natives.

Lectures on animal loeomotion, Jackson park—Lectures on animal locomotion, illustrating seienee of animal locomotion, and zoopraxiscopic fans. No admission charge.

Nippon teahouse, Wooded island, Jackson park—Japanese teahouse, light lunches and samples of high priced teas. Admission 10, 25 and 50 cents.

Persian building, Midway plaisanee—Exhibit, manufacture and sale of distinctively Persian goods. Musical entertainments, etc., native artisans and performers. Admission 50 cents.

Ruins of the cliff dwellers, Jackson park—Representation of ruins of the cliff dwellers, antiquities and euriosities connected therewith. Admission, 25 eents.

Costumed natives of forty countries, Midway plaisance—Exhibit of natives, appropriately costumed, from at least forty of the countries of the world. Sell photographs of same. Admission, 25 cents.

Typical Irish village, with native inhabitants, Midway plaisance—Admission 25 cents.

Japenese bazaars, Midway plaisance—Manufaeture and sale of Japanese articles; native attendants. No admission fee.

Vienna cafe and concert hall, Midway plaisanee—Restaurant, with musical performanees. No admission fee.

Competitive musical exercises, festival hall—Musical exereises Sept. 6, 7, and 8. Priees to be approved by Exposition company.

Model of St. Peter's church, Rome, Midway plaisanee—Admission 25 cents.

Hagenback's zoological arena. Midway plaisanee—Exhibition of wild animals etc. Admission to building, 25 eents. Seats in amphitheater from 25 cents to $1.

Tunisian exhibit and cafe, French government seetion, Jackson park—Cafe with musical entertainments and exhibit of Tunisian goods. No admission fee.

Mammoth crystal cave, Horticultural building—Reproduetion of the mammoth crystal eave situated near the city of Deadwood, S. D. No admission fee.

Model Eiffel tower, Midway plaisanee—Model to be twenty feet in height. Admission 25 cents.

Vienna Maennerchor society—Musical exercises in festival hall during the summer months of 1893. Prices to be approved by bureau of music.

Whaling bark Progress, south pond—The old whaling bark Progress, to install and maintain therein a muscum illustrating the whaling industry; to contain all marine curiosities and relics; admission, 25 cents.

Electric scenic theater, Midway plaisance—Showing a landscape or other scenes under the changing light as a day passes, the effects being produced by a multitude of various colored electric lights; admission 25 cents.

East India wares, Midway plaisance—Exhibition and sale of native wares; no admission fee.

Festival hall, Jackson park—Musical entertainments by world famed artists and musical societies throughout the Exposition period; price of admission $1.

Captive balloon, Midway plaisance—Balloon ascensions; elevation, 1,500 feet; two trips per hour; admission to inclosure, 25 cents; trip in balloon, $2. Each passenger making ascension is entitled to photograph of party.

Arrangements have been completed by the National League for Good Roads to make an exhibit of a roadway 50 feet wide and 1.000 feet in length at the Fair. The sum of $1,000 was appropriated for this purpose. The road will extend from the French colonies' exhibit to the Live Stock Pavilion, and will show the various process of road construction in different parts of Europe



DESIGNS FOR COLUMBIAN STAMPS.

Below we present six designs used by the United States government for the new issue of Columbian stamps. This includes the 1-cent, 2-cent, 5-cent, 10-cent, 15-cent, and 1-dollar stamps. Besides these there are 3-cent, 4-cent, 6-cent, 30-cent, 50-cent, and 2, 3, 4 and 5-dollar stamps.

The 1-cent stamp is after a painting by W. H. Powell; the 2-cent after a painting by Vanderlyn, in the rotunda of the capitol at Washngton; the 5-cent after painting by Brozik in he Metropolitan Art Museum in New York; the 10-cent after painting by Tuigi Gregori, in the University of Notre Dame, South Bend, Ind.; the 15-cent after painting by R. Baloca, in Madrid, and the $1-stamp after painting by Munos Degrain, at Madrid. Each design commemorates an epoch in the life of Columbus during the time he was seeking aid of Spain, his voyage, success, and triumphant return.

The stamps make valuable and handsome souvenirs, as well as being useful. Anyone desiring to keep a historical record of important events in the life of the great explorer may do so by making a collection of these stamps, at a very small cost.



DESIGN ON ONE-CENT STAMP.



DESIGN ON TWO-CENT STAMP.



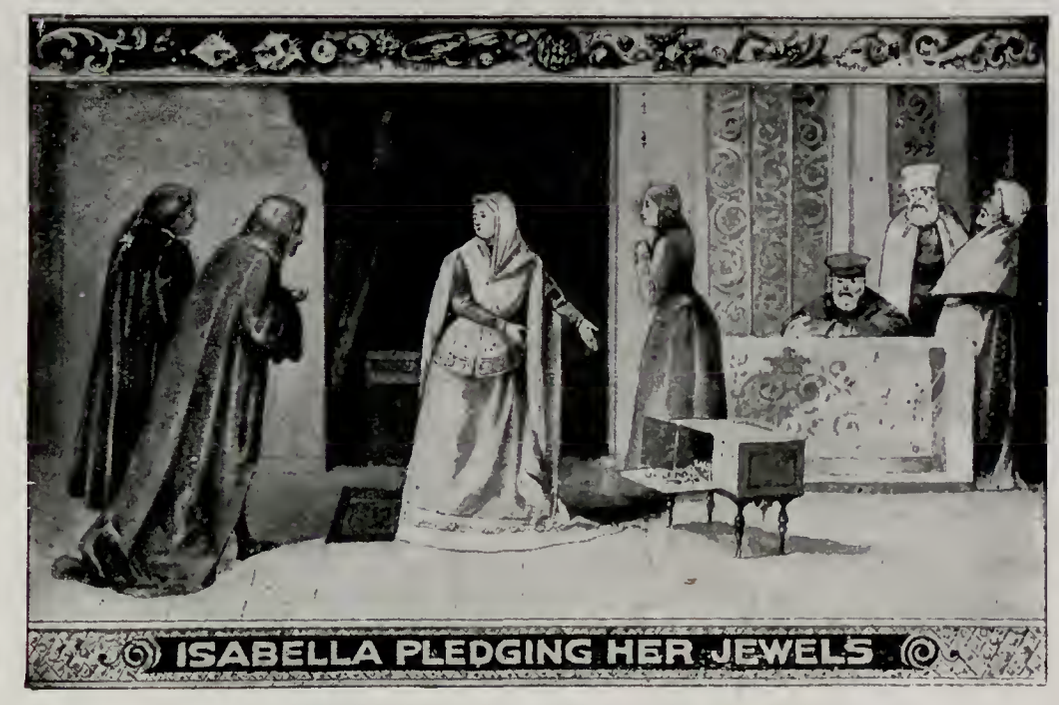
DESIGN ON FIVE-CENT STAMP.



DESIGN ON TEN-CENT STAMP.



DESIGN ON FIFTEEN-CENT STAMP.



DESIGN ON ONE-DOLLAR STAMP.

SATISFACTORY RETURNS.

When Horace Tucker, superintendent of admissions at the Exposition, made his report of the attendance on May 1, Major Handy and his able assistants felt that they had been repaid for the long months of ceaseless toil in the Department of Publicity and Promotion. That the greatness of the enterprize has been heralded to the uttermost parts of the earth, through this department, no one doubts. Hence the feeling of satisfaction and pride when the bread that had been "cast upon the waters" returned a hundred fold.

The estimate of the department of admissions, figuring on a basis of the number of tickets sold and passes given out, showed that over 350,000 people passed into the Exposition grounds the opening day. Every day since the opening the attendance has far exceeded the expectations of the management, and increases, as the exhibits become more complete.

THE OFFICIAL CATALOGUE.

The catalogue placed on sale on the Exposition grounds May 1 was a credit to Major Handy's department. The fact that it was incomplete was no fault of that gentleman. The complete edition will be ready June 1.

VIEW IN NORTH END OF GROUNDS LOOKING EAST, SHOWING BRAZIL AND SWEDEN BUILDINGS, JAPANESE TEA HOUSE, MARINE CAFE AND FISHERIES BUILDING.



SENOR DON CRISTOBAL COLON, DUKE OF VERAGUA,

DIRECT DESCENDENT OF CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

OUR SPANISH GUESTS.

Don Cristobal Colon y la Creda, Duke of Veragua, Marquis of Jamaica, Admiral of the Indies, was born June 8, 1837. He succeeded his father in his title in 1867, and was married January 10 of the same year to Dona Isabel Aguilera, the present Duchess.

The title of Veragua was given to Columbus' son by the Emperor, Charles the First, in 1537, and the title of "Admiral and Governor of all the Indies discovered and undiscovered" was conferred on Columbus himself by Queen Isabella. The Columbus family also received from the Kings of Spain the titles of Marquis of Jamaica and Duke of the "*Isla Espanola*" (Santo Domingo.) They still bear the coat-of-arms given to the great discoverer by Isabella of Castile and also the same motto: "*A Castilla y a Leon Nuevo mundo dio Colon.*" (To Castile and to Leon Columbus gave a new world.)

The present Duke, whose visit in America is bringing him prominently before the world, enjoys other honors and distinctions besides those inherited from his ancestors. He is very prominent in his own country and has gained honors by his own merits. He is a Senator, and is a leader in the House of Lords of Spain. He has been Vice-President of the House of Commons, and President of the Superior

Council of Agriculture, Industrie and Commerce, Secretary of the Interior, and has occupied several posts of great importance. The Queen Regent, Maria Cristina, regards him as one of the leading men of her Regence. He has decorations of the order of the Golden Fleece, an honor generally conferred only on princes and kings, the order of Charles the Third, of Isabella the Catholic, and several others, showing the great services done in the present century for Spain by the lineal descendant of the man that gave to Castile a new world.

Since coming to America to attend the Columbian Exposition, he has been received with marks of distinction due the representative of the First Admiral of this country. He is accompanied by his wife and children and by his brother, Ferdinand Columbus, Marquis of Barboles, and his son. Also by Mr. Aguilera and the Marquis Rodrigo Villalobar, the former a nephew of the Duchess and the latter the Duke's nephew, who also acts as his secretary.

The Marquis of Barboles, also a grandee of Spain, has served in the Royal Spanish navy with great distinction, following the example of his noble predecessor. He was born in 1840, and has three children. The youngest, Hon. Peter Columbus, accompanies him on his voyage.

The Duke's son, who bears the name as the great discoverer, is but fourteen years old. His daughter, Miss Pilar Columbus, is a charming girl of eighteen, and is as popular as her father. The young lady speaks English as fluently as her own language. Mr. Carlos Aguilera, the Duchess' nephew, also speaks English. He comes from the Cerrallo and Benalua families which rank among the most prominent in Spain.

Mr. Rodrigo de Saavedra, Marquis of Villalobar, nephew of the Duke, is a grandson of the famous Duke of Rivas. He has been for four years secretary at the Royal Legation of Spain in Washington. He has became so Americanized that we may consider him one of ourselves. His knowledge of our customs and manners makes him of much service to his distinguished relatives. As his acquaintance is large in New York, Washington and Chicago he has a large number of friends.

The entire party, since their arrival in Chicago, has been shown every honor The Duke was given the freedom of the city, and our citizens have vied with each other in showing him attentions.

But one foreigner ever received similar honors in this country previous to this time. This was Marquis de La Fayette, who visited the United States in 1824. He was honored for what he had done for the cause of freedom. The Duke of Veragua is honored for what his illustrious predecessor did for the whole world.



SENOR DON FERNANDO COLON,

MARQUIS OF BARBOLES.

AUSTRIA IN THE LEAD.

Austria was the first country to complete her exhibit in the Manufactures building. It was all finished May 3.

At the entrance of the pavilion are two great pillars connected by an arch surmounted by the Austrian eagles. The famous factories of Bohemia have extensive showings in glassware, and the eye is bewildered by the many colors and tints of the delicate ware. In the center is a hugh vase which was loaned by Emperor Francis Joseph. One set of six pieces on exhibition is valued at $8,000. All the pieces are statues and the designs are made by the industrial school at Vienna. Besides these other crystal goods are shown in profusion and in all shapes and sizes.



SENORA DONA ISABEL DE AGUILERA,

DUCHESS OF VERAGUA.



DONA MARIA DEL PILAR COLON AGUILERA.

DAUGHTER OF DUKE OF VERAGUA.

NIGHT ATTRACTIONS AT THE FAIR.

The Board of Administration of the Exposition has exerted every effort to make the attractions at the Fair of the highest order and most entertaining kind. This is especially true in the matter of night attractions.

Three nights every week a fine display of fireworks is given, either in the Grand Basin or the pier east of Manufactures building. The grounds and buildings are open and illuminated every night in the week. The electric fountains play almost every night. The combination of sights to be seen each evening, outside of the great Exposition itself, is well worth a visit to the grounds at night.

Arrangements are being made by the board to add many new features, in the way of entertaining exhibits and parades by the nations on Midway plaisance. Every department of the Midway is seen in all its glory under the glare of electric lights, and the diversified entertainments offered there ought to satisfy the most fastidious and exacting.

MARINE TRANSPORTATION MEDALS.

In the Marine department of Transportation building medals were awarded to 172 exhibiters. Twenty-one foreign countries, sixteen states and the District of Columbia were among the successful competitors, the latter place being represented by the United States, which won three of its own medals. American exhibiters carried off about one-half of the medals, while Great Britain, Canada and Germany took two-thirds of the rest.

Of those taken by the states New York received 24, Maine 18, Illinois 9, and Massachusetts 8. The other states took from one to five. Of the foreign countries Great Britain captured 22, Germany 16 and Canada 15, and the other countries smaller numbers. The original "Grace Darling" lifeboat, exhibited by Mrs. Joicey, Stockfield-on-Tyne, secured one medal in the British section. Samuel Strauss, of Illinois, was voted a medal for his model of the "Santa Maria" which has been admired by so many people.

A LOG EXHIBIT.

The state of Washington has made the greatest showing at the Fair in the line of big trees. Besides the huge logs used in the construction of her state building and the tall flag-pole in front of it, she has an exhibit at the south end of the Transportation building that will give visitors a better idea of the immense growth of timber in that state.

The exhibit consists of three logs, each of which must be between five and six feet in diameter and about forty feet in length. One is a spruce log, one a fir and the other a cedar. The three are mounted on a car and make a very large load.

FRESH FRUIT EXHIBIT.

The exhibit of fresh fruit in the Horticultural building is one of the finest displays to be seen on the grounds in the way of natural products. In this showing it is noticeable that the Northern states are well represented. Illinois leads with the largest and finest display of apples, peaches and grapes. Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kentucky, New York and New Jersey follow with a great variety of hardy fruits of all kinds. The exhibit made by the Pacific coast states stands at the head in point of size, but in flavor the other states rank equal, if not superior. This is especially true with peaches and grapes. The Canadian section makes a splendid showing of the more hardy fruits.

A QUIET RETREAT.

Amid all the hustle and jam on the grounds and in the buildings at the World's Fair there is one quiet spot in which the tired sight-seer may rest and at the same time enjoy much of the beauties of the Fair. This is Wooded Island. Here tired mortal may get away from the great crowds, the glare of light, the endless array of exhibits and, surrounded only by Nature's rarest plants, trees and flowers, enjoy a short respite.

The efforts of the management to make this island a place of rest and beauty has been appreciated by the public. Whenever it has been illuminated the crowds have been so great as to almost prevent progress. At other times visitors wander through the many beautiful walks and admire the display of plants and flowers, the sight being restful to tired limbs and aching eyes that have gazed for hours at works of art and other products of man.

The beauty of this elysium will soon be destroyed by the chill blasts of winter so that it behooves all visitors to enjoy the feast spread out before them while they may. As the Japanese buildings will become a permanent institution at the close,they may be seen at any time.



SCENE AT NORTH END WOODED ISLAND NEAR WOMAN'S BUILDING, SHOWING ONE OF THE RUSTIC BRIDGES.



SOUTH FRONT OF MANUFACTURES, ELECTRICITY AND MINING BUILDINGS, LOOKING WEST FROM THE PERISTYLE. TOWER OF COLD STORAGE BUILDING IN DISTANCE.

SCENE ON PLAZA EAST OF TRANSPORTATION BUILDING, SHOWING FESTIVAL HALL, HORTICULTURAL AND ILLINOIS BUILDING.

MINNESOTA AT THE EXPOSITION.

The state building occupied a ground space of 78x91 feet, built of wood with staff facing. The exhibition room was on the first floor, having a hall 52x78 feet in size, and on same floor was a post-office, superintendent's room and baggage rooms.

The second floor was divided into parlors and reception rooms for men and women.

The third floor was arranged for sleeping and bath rooms. Fresco decorations and coloring of the principal rooms was very attractive. The structure cost $39,000.

Minnesota was foremost among the northwestern states at the Exposition. An appropriation of $150,000 was made to properly represent the different resources of the state.

In making a display of its industries live stock was given a prominent position, $10,000 being appropriated for that purpose. The exhibit made by stock raisers and breeders from the state was such as to prove the wisdom of making so large an appropriation.

In the Agricultural department $6,000 was expended in the erection of a handsome pavilion and storing it full of the products of the state. This did not include special flour exhibits made in the same department by the great flour industries of the state at a cost of many thousands of dollars, nor the many exhibits of farm machinery.

In the same department $1,000 was expended in making an exhibit of honey, while the Dairy exhibit cost $3,500, and was one of the most complete made in that department.

Although supposed to be a prairie country the state expended $4,000 in making an exhibit in the Forestry department, where was shown a great variety of native woods, for architectural and ornamental purposes.

The fresh, dried and canned fruit display made in the Horticultural department cost $4,600, and was a credit to the fruit industries of the state.

In the Mines and Mining department the great copper and iron resources were shown besides many building and ornamental stones, among which was many specimens of the celebrated pipestone, found no place else in the world. This exhibit cost $4,000.

The great fishery products of the state was shown in a special exhibit in the Fisheries department, in which $3,600 was expended.

The educational exhibit made in the Liberal Arts department cost $10,000, while $2,600 was expended in making a display of its anthropological and archæological relics in the department of Anthropology.

The Woman's exhibit in the different departments cost $5,000, and was a comprehensive display of woman's work throughout the state.

The members of the Minnesota State Board of Commissioners were: D. A. Monfort, president, St. Paul; J. La Due, vice-president, Luverne; C. McC. Reeve, secretary; Minneapolis; J. J. Furlong, treasurer, Austin; A. L. Ward, Fairmont; George N. Lamphere, Moorhead; Gov. Knute Nelson, ex-officio, St. Paul; O. V. Tousley, ex-officio, Minneapolis; H. B. Moore, ex-officio, Duluth; L. P. Hunt, superintendent state exhibit, Mankato.

Women's Auxiliary Board: Mrs. F. B. Clark, president, St. Paul; Mrs. F. M. Greenleaf, vice-president, Minneapolis; Mrs. A. A. White, treasurer, Moorehead; Miss Mamie Dasse, secretary, St. Paul; Mrs. Henry F. Brown, Minneapolis; Mrs. A. T. Stebbins, Rochester; Mrs. L. P. Hunt, Mankato; Mrs. Francis M. Crosby, Hastings; Mrs. Henry Hasenwinkle, St. Paul; Mrs. George Forsyth, Brainard.

National Board Lady Managers: Mrs. F. B. Clark, St. Paul; Mrs. H. F. Brown, Minneapolis; alternates: Mrs. P. B. Winston, Minneapolis; Mrs. M. M. Williams, Little Falls.

National Commission: H. B. Moore, Duluth; Orvon V. Tousley. Minneapolis; alternates: Thomas C. Kurtz, Moorhead; Muret N. Leland, Wells.



MINNESOTA STATE BUILDING AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

SOUTH CAROLINA AT THE EXPOSITION.

The state failed to make any appropriation for Exposition purposes. It was represented only in a small degree in any department. In the Mines and Mining building was a small display made by private individuals. In several different departments displays were also made by private exhibiters, who were determined that the state should have some representation, at this great International Exposition, if not in an official capacity.

There was no state board appointed, as none was needed. The National Commission consisted of A. P. Butler, Columbia; John R, Cochran, Walhalla; alternates: E. L. Roche Charleston; J. M. Tindal, Sumpter.

National Board Lady Managers: Miss Florida Cunningham, Charleston; Mrs. E. M. Brayton, Columbia; alternates: Mrs. Clark Waring, Columbia; Mrs. C. A. Perry, Walhalla.

MINNESOTA IN AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

Minnesota, that great state in the northwest from which millions of bushels of wheat have been sent to all parts of the world, and which contains two of the largest flouring mills in this or any other country, makes a conspicuous showing in the Agricultural building. In the erection of its pavilion the state has made use of its greatest product,—wheat. But in making wheat the most prominent feature of its exhibit, the state does not forget that other grains must come in for their share of the credit.

Next to being one of the leading wheat-producing states in the union, it produces immense quantities of flax, oats, barley, corn and grasses. Over thirty different varieties of grains and grasses are shown in a handsome pagoda, erected on the inside of the pavilion. Beside the fine exhibit of cereals, the showing made by the State Experimental Farm of bugs and insects, is one of the finest at the Fair, and is the admiration of all naturalists who may be fortunate enough to see them.

WOMAN'S WORK IN MINNESOTA BUILDING.

Women have been unusually active and alert in the Minnesota State building. They have furnished several rooms most artistically and elegantly. Much has been funished them by leading firms in Minneapolis who have responded to personal solicitation. The reception room is large and commodious and the walls and ceiling are decorated to match and harmonize with the solid mahogany furniture and rich carpets. The freize was designed by Mrs. E. H. Center, of Minneapolis. The handsome stained glass window in this room is the design of Mrs. Weston, of Duluth. One of the most interesting objects in this building is the mantel made of pipestone in the reading room and donated by the ladies of Pipestone county. These quarries are worked by the Indians and are the only pipestone quarries in the world.

The mantel is carved to represent Indian implements of both peace and war, and has in the center a raised book lettered "The Song of Hiawatha;" a border of inlaid pipestone of different shades of color completes this beautiful mantel. The hearth is made of polished jasper. Above the mantel hangs a large glass case filled with ornaments made from the pipestone by James Anstin, of Pipestone City.

The Indian girls at the Morris school have contributed a large case of fine and artistic needle-work, embroidery, crotchet and knitting, etching, drawing and painting. Above this case hangs a number of cards containing the autographs of the girls, which registers both their adopted and Indian names. These girls are from ten to fifteen years of age.

Six little girls each six year old have made a mantel portier from the shells they picked up on the shores of Lake Minnetonka.

A large and interesting exhibit of work done by the young Indians at the Industrial school in Becker county is noticed and was obtained through the kindness and interest of Mrs. Julia West, of Detroit City, Minnesota; the display consists of mats, rugs, baskets, silk curtains, etc.

A handsome carved case contains an assortment of work done by the inmates of the Insane Asylum at St. Peter, Minnesota. This work is quite elaborate and shows care and attention. The idea of displaying this work at the World's Fair was presented by Mrs. W. V. Tomlinson, wife of the resident physician at the asylum and the purpose was carried out by the King's Daughters. This work will be sold for the benefit of the patients and those who did the work.

A beautiful statue of "Hiawatha" is noticed The purchase of this was made by the children of the state by penny contributions. More than 300 children have handed in their little mite. After the Exposition closes this statue will be cast in bronze and placed in the Hiawatha park at Minneapolis.

The freize in the gentleman's reception is the design of Mrs. Whitford, of Hastings, while the freize in the reading room is the work of Miss Rickey, of Minneapolis. During the months of June and July Mrs. L. P. Hunt and Mrs. A. A. White presided as hostesses and they cordially welcomed all women who visited their building.



PHOTOGRAPH OF MINNESOTA'S PAVILION IN AGRICULTURAL BUILDING, WORLD'S FAIR.

CONNECTICUT AT THE EXPOSITION.

Connecticut appropriated $70,000, for its exhibit at the Exposition. Of this amount $15,000 was expended on the building. It was in the colonial style, being a type of a Connecticut residence with the addition of circular windows on the north and south and a circular piazza on the rear. It had a ground area of 72x73 feet including the piazza and was two stories in height.

The exterior of building was weatherboarded and painted white. The roof contained five dormer windows decked on top, each surrounded by a balustrade. The main entrance was off a covered porch which was supported by heavy columns. The interior had paneled walls, Dutch mantels and tiled floors.

On the Agricultural exhibit $4,000, was expended. This was used in erection of a handsome pavilion in the Agricultural building, which was filled with the products of the state, tobacco occupying a conspicuous place.

In the Forestry building the exhibit of native woods, in their natural state and polished, was very fine and cost $1,000.

About $1,300 was expended in the Liberal Arts department in making an exhibit of the educational facilities of the state.

In the Woman's department $5,000, was expended in making a full and complete exhibit of Woman's work.

The members of the Connecticut State Board of Commissioners, were: Gov. L. B. Morris, president; David M. Read, vice president; Eugene S. Boss, vice president; J. H. Vaille, Executive manager; Wilbur B. Foster, secretary; George H. Day, treasurer; Edward T. Brown, Clinton B. Davis, Rufus E. Holmes, Charles M. Jarvis, Oscar I. Jones, S. W. Kellogg, Charles S. L. Marlor, Frank A. Mitchell, Thomas R. Pickering, Milo B. Richardson, George Sykes, George F. Holcombe.

State Board of Lady Managers: Mrs. George H. Knight, president; Mrs. Jabez H. Alvord, Mrs. P. T. Barnum, Miss Hattie E. Brainard, Miss Anna H. Chappell, Miss Clementine D. Clark, Mrs. Franklin Farrell, Mrs. A. R. Goodrich, Mrs. Wealthia A. Hammond, Mrs. P. H. Ingalls, Mrs. Cyril Johnson, Miss Edith Jones, Miss Elizabeth T. Ripley, Miss Lucy P. Trowbridge, Mrs. E. T. Whitmore, Mrs. Morgan G. Bulkely.

National Board Lady Managers: Miss Frances S. Ives. Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker; alternates: Mrs. A. B. Hinman, Mrs. V. T. Smith.

National Commission: Leverette Brainard, Thomas W. Waller; alternates: Charles F. Brooker, Charles R. Baldwin.



CONNECTICUT STATE BUILDING AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

NORTH CAROLINA AT THE EXPOSITION.

No appropriation was made by North Carolina in aid of an exhibit at the Exposition and no building was erected. The state, however, was represented by private exhibiters in several departments. In Agricultural building were 535 exhibits, of rice, corn, oats, grass, rye, wheat, buckwheat, pease, millet, barley, sorghum, peanuts, beans, cotton and samples of the various soils of the state.

In Horticultural building were 43 exhibiters showing white, red and sparkling wines, brandies, ports and sherries, preserved fruits, jellies, citron, various fruits, pickles and sauces.

In Mines and Mining building were 346 exhibits of gold ore, magnetite, limonite, oligoclase, beryl, halloysite, pyrites, blue wing, bornite, gray copper, silver ore, garnet gems, chalcopyrite, collection of cut gems, manganese ore, emeralds, rubies, sapphires, agalmatolite, granite, marble, gneiss, serpentine, limestone, sandstone, corundum, fire clay, soapstone, mica, feldspar, pig iron, copper and tin ores.

The members of the North Carolina State board of commissioners were: W. F. Green, president; P. M. Wilson, executive commissioner; T. K. Brnner, secretary; H. E, Fries, W. R. Capehart, W. E. Stevens, J. H. Gilmer, J. F. Payne, W. R. McClelland, J. B. Coffield, C. D. Smith, W. R. Williams, Gov. Elias Carr, ex-officio.

National Board Lady Managers: Mrs. Florence H. Kidder, Mrs. Charles Price; alternates: Mrs. Salle S. Cotton, Miss V. Stella Divine.

National commission: Alexander B. Andrews, Thomas, B. Keogh; alternates: H. C. Carter, G. A. Bingham.